

G9 ECZ RE 204/1 2020 SPECIMEN SOLUTIONS

Grade 9 ECZ Religious Education 204/1, 2020 Specimen

Section A: MCQ (20) | B: short answer (30) | C: 2 essay-style Bible questions (20) | D: comprehension/essay (40)

Printed "[Total: 30]" at the end of its lettered sub-parts, but those sub-parts' own individual marks actually sum to 20 (matching the section header)



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA
JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2020

Religious Education 204/1
Specimen

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

TIME: READING TIME: 5 MINUTES
WRITING TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 110

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from this question paper.
- 2 Write your **name, examination number and school/centre name** on the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 3 There are **four (4)** sections in this question paper, sections **A, B, C** and **D**.
- 4 Answer **all** the questions in **all four (4)** sections. Write **all** your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 5 In section **A**, for each question, **four (4)** suggested answers are given, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the best answer and mark the letter of your choice with a cross (**X**).

For example if the answer is **D**

A	B	C	D
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Information for Candidates

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Answer all questions

- 1 The morals deal with the relationship between man and God, man and other people, man and other elements and creatures of the universe, man and his inner most self. Which religion has these moral dimensions?
 - A African Tradition
 - B Christianity
 - C Hinduism
 - D Islam
- 2 What are values?
 - A Accomplishments of life
 - B Beliefs that are meaningful
 - C Ideas about God
 - D Stories about famous people
- 3 By being with other people a person learns to give, receive and share. At what stage of life does a person only receive?
 - A Adolescence
 - B Adult
 - C Baby
 - D Late adolescence
- 4 There is great variety of life on earth, for example plants, animals and human. What are the similarities between plant and animals? They both ...
 - A breathe, grow and feel.
 - B breathe, grow and reproduce.
 - C grow, breathe and move.
 - D reproduce, breathe and move.
- 5 Religion is ...
 - A fellowship with people of the same faith.
 - B making decisions on what is right or wrong.
 - C people's behaviour towards one another.
 - D people's belief about God and purpose of life.
- 6 Why should the translations of the Bible in any language have to be revised and rewritten?
 - A Few people understand Hebrew and Aramaic
 - B Languages develop and change
 - C Many languages should be included
 - D People in the world can hear or read
- 7 Each person has a special ability to do something well that one has chosen and developed. This is the definition for ...
 - A aim.
 - B goals.
 - C hope.
 - D talent.

- 8 In which of the following situations is trust **not** needed?
- A A buyer and a seller
 - B Eating food prepared at the market
 - C Passing Grade 9 examination
 - D Playing netball
- 9 What does competition help us to fulfil?
- A Ambitions
 - B Harmony
 - C Responsibility
 - D Unit
- 10 Who were regarded as unclean sinners during the time of Jesus in Palestine? Jews who ...
- A did not obey all the laws.
 - B did not worship at Jerusalem Temple.
 - C helped the Romans to collect taxes.
 - D were suffering from the skin diseases.
- 11 Why do Christians say God is true? God is true because he is ...
- A faithful and created human beings.
 - B faithful and his love does not change.
 - C powerful and he loves the world.
 - D the creator of heaven and earth.
- 12 Which religion believes that freedom is a divine gift given to us by God?
- A Christianity
 - B Hinduism
 - C Islam
 - D Zambian Tradition
- 13 "Kashi Kalapya no mwine kasha apilemo," Bemba proverb, 'The village was burnt and the headman was burnt in it.' What does this proverb teach about leadership?
- A A leader must be faithful to the people, even to die for them.
 - B A leader must be intelligent to lead the people.
 - C A leader must lead by example, not by threatening the people with punishment.
 - D Leadership brings a lot of work and worries to the leader.
- 14 Which one of the following factor determines ambition?
- A Curious mind
 - B Reflection
 - C Retreat
 - D Trust

- 15 Mr Akelo is a drunkard and whenever he gets drunk, he beats his wife. What term is used to describe this action nowadays?
- A Crime Against Women
 - B Gender Based Violence
 - C Man's Behaviour Pattern
 - D Victim Support Unit
- 16 "You have become a protector of your friends against the curse of men." At what occasion are these words spoken to a Hindu boy?
- A Birthday
 - B Graduation
 - C Initiation
 - D Marriage
- 17 Love among people not related but based on mutual respect and common interests. What type of love is this?
- A Civic
 - B Creaturely
 - C Filial
 - D Marital
- 18 Why do troubles come to people in Tradition Zambian Society?
- A Disobeying the laws
 - B Displeasing the spirits
 - C Ignoring elders
 - D Ignoring the needy
- 19 How did Jesus react to suffering and death?
- A Did not complain or protest
 - B Healed many people with diseases
 - C Raised Lazarus from the dead
 - D Suffering and death is the way to God's kingdom
- 20 "We meditate on the glorious splendour of the divine life-giver. May he himself give light to our minds." What is the name of this prayer which the Hindu may say at sunrise or sunset?
- A Diwali
 - B Gayatri
 - C Om
 - D Ramakrishha

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

Answer all the fifteen questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

- 21** State **two** sources of moral codes. [2]
- 22** Why are personal values important? Give **two** points. [2]
- 23** Describe, in **two** ways, how growing up in a religion means? [2]
- 24** State **two** things that St. Augustine is remembered for. [2]
- 25** Explain briefly the **two** kinds of books found in the New Testament. [2]
- 26** What is the difference between formal competition and informal competition? [2]
- 27** Religions teach that sin needs forgiveness. State **two** steps needed for the person to be forgiven. [2]
- 28** State the first **two** questions a person should ask if he wants to find out the truth of what he reads or hears. [2]
- 29** State **two** common things that communities and groups of people need from leaders and laws and rules. [2]
- 30** **Contrast and compare between Laws and Rules.**

Laws		Rules	
(a)		(a)	They govern the conduct or behaviour of people in a particular group i.e. school.
(b)	If broken, some form of punishment is enforced	(b)	

- [2]
- 31** Give **two** reasons why people in authority find it difficult to use properly the authority they have been given. [2]
- 32** Each person's character has different parts. Mention **two** of them. [2]
- 33** According to Hinduism, state **two** reasons why people suffer and get disappointed. [2]
- 34** State **two** concepts of life after death in Islam. [2]
- 35** Give **two** occasions in Traditional Zambian life when prayer was directed to God only. [2]

[Total: 30]

SECTION C (20 MARKS)

Answer all the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

36 "... left that place and went back to his home town, followed by his disciples."
(Mark 6:1).

- (a) Who went to his home town? [1]
- (b) What did he do on the Sabbath? [1]
- (c) What was the name of the place of worship for the Hebrews? [1]
- (d) What was the reaction of the many people who heard him? [1]
- (e) State the first **two** questions the people asked themselves. [2]
- (f) What did he say when he was rejected by the people? [1]
- (g) What was his reaction to their rejection? [1]
- (h) Suppose, you are the one who has been rejected in your own community, state **one** value that will help you build a positive relationship with your community. [1]
- (i) What is the attitude of modern society towards its own people in the community? State **one** point with an example. [1]

37 "Make sure that the man you choose to be king is the one whom ..."
(Deuteronomy 17:15).

- (a) State **two** conditions that God gave the Israelites on how to choose who should be a king. [2]
- (b) State **three** things that the king is not supposed to have in abundance. [3]
- (c) What type of book was he supposed to have when he becomes king? [1]
- (d) Why was the king supposed to keep this book close to him and read from it all his life? Give **two** reasons. [2]
- (e) As a good citizen of this country what value have you learnt from the above passage? Give **one** value. [1]
- (f) Why do modern society today asks the president of the country to swear to defend the constitution of the country? Give **one** point. [1]

[Total:20]

SECTION D (40 MARKS)

Answer both questions in this section. Each question carries 20 marks. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

38 LEARNING AND TRUTH

In those days, a young man went on an expedition looking for a suitable young woman to marry. He walked for a long distance, from one village to the next he could not find one.

It was almost at the end of his journey that he found a young woman of his heart's desire. He decided to visit her parents to discuss his marriage proposal.

When he met his prospective in-laws, he was told, "Here where you have come, our son, people never tell lies. Every person here speaks the truth." The young man was amazed and wondered whether there was a village or community where people never told lies. He kept everything in his heart.

After he stayed with his in-laws for a week, he went into the forest and the river to set up traps for animals and fish. In the forest he set up the trap and later, he went to the river, where he set up "umono" (the fishing basket) and went back home.

The following day, the young man asked his father-in-law if he could escort him to inspect his traps. When they reached the river, they found the basket full of mice and the trap in the forest; they found only one bubble fish. The father-in-law was very surprised and said to himself, "How can they catch the fish in the forest and the mice in the river?" He never said a word to any person. The next day, again, the father-in-law accompanied his son-in-law and everything happened exactly as the previous day. A bubble fish caught in the trap in the forest and mice caught in the fish basket in the river. On the third day, the two went to check on the traps and the same thing had happened as exactly as on the two previous days.

After they came back to the village, the father-in-law went to see the village headman and explained everything that had transpired for the past three days. The headman was shocked and surprised. He said, "Such a thing has never happened before. Perhaps, I will make an effort tomorrow to escort you and your son-in-law, so that I can see for myself these strange happenings.

And indeed, the following day, the headman and together with his men accompanied the duo. In the river, they caught a basket full of bubble fish and in the forest, they only found a mouse in the trap. The headman was very angry and he put the young man's father-in-law in prison. The father-in-law cried foul that the young man tricked him. The young man told the headman that when he got married in this family, his father-in-law told him, "No one tell lies in this land. Everyone speaks the truth."

- (a) Why did the young man go on the journey? [1]
- (b) What was the reaction of the young man when his father-in-law told him that people never told lies there? [1]
- (c) Mention **two** survival skills that this young man had. [2]
- (d) State the sentence in the story which shows how surprised the father-in-law was. [1]
- (e) What was caught in the traps on the third day?
- (i) In the river: [1]
- (ii) In the forest: [1]
- (f) Why did the headman put the young man's father-in-law in prison? [2]
- (g) What was the standard of truth for the young man's father-in-law? [1]
- (h) State **two** ways in which a statement can be true. [2]
- (i) Why was the truth in Zambian Tradition known by the elders? Give **two** points. [2]
- (j) Give **two** reasons why Hinduism teaches that all the things we see and touch are not truly real? [2]
- (k) What is the standard of truth according to Islam? [1]
- (l) State **two** ways how we can find out the truth, according to modern scientific education. [2]
- (m) Which value was lacking in the story above in order to build a positive relationship with each other? [1]

[Total:20]

39 PRAYER

Long, long time ago, in the far west of the land, a boy named Kanu was living with his grandparents. He was a very intelligent and disciplined boy. Kanu's parents lived in another village three days walk from his grandparent's village. He loved to live with his grandparents, who actually adored him as he was a good boy and a quick learner. Above all, he, himself, loved them very much as he learnt a lot from them.

Kanu's grandfather was the best hunter in the village. Whenever he prepared for a hunting trip, he would instruct Kanu to prepare the spears, traps and the dogs to be fed well a day before the hunting trip.

Prayers were the pivot of the lives of the people in this village. The entire household of Kanu's grandfather would wake up early in the morning to offer

prayers to the Great Being and to the departed ancestors. The grandfather and Kanu knelt down while his grandmother sat behind them. The grandfather would lead the prayer as follows:

"We humble ourselves before you, the Great Being, the Almighty, Creator of all things and Protector of all those who work hard and honestly. Be with us on this hunting trip. You, our great ancestors, humble yourselves before the Great Being and ask for us the protection we need. The ancestor Kanga Kanga the great hunter-be with us on this trip."

After this prayer, the grandmother would rise up with a white substance on the plate called "inkula". She would smear the substance on their foreheads and arms, starting with Kanu's grandfather. She would do this with a short phrase of prayer. "May the Greater Being protect you from all harm. "Smearing the "inkula" was a symbol of purity and brightness to the one it had been smeared onto.

Praying for protection and success never ended. Kanu's grandfather always uttered few words to the Greater Being or the ancestors in order to acknowledge their providence and generosity.

Kanu always learnt by heart all the different symbols, gestures and prayers said on different occasions and situations. One day, he hoped, he would be like his grandfather.

In the evening, after they had returned from hunting, the grandmother would lead the prayers to thank the Greater Being and the ancestors for the safe return of her husband and the grandson from the hunting trip.

- (a) State **two** qualities attributed to Kanu. [2]
- (b) How far was the village of Kanu's parents from his grandfather's village? [1]
- (c) What occupation did Kanu's grandfather have? [1]
- (d) State **two** things that Kanu's grandfather instructed him to prepare before the hunting trip. [2]
- (e) What was the pivot in the lives of this people in the village? [1]
- (f) What type of religion was this family practising? [1]
- (g) What did the smearing of "inkula" on the forehead and arm symbolise? [1]
- (h) "Kanu always learnt by heart all the ..." What term is used when a religion is handed down in this way? [1]
- (i) Mention **three** activities involved in prayer. [3]
- (j) Before prayers, mention **two** parts of the body that a Muslim must wash. [2]
- (k) Why do Hindus use images or idols or objects during the time of prayer? [1]
- (l) State **three** teachings about prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. [3]
- (m) State **one** value that the family of Kanu's grandparents had in respect of their celebrations of their faith. [1]

[Total: 30]

Question 1. The morals deal with the relationship between man and God, man and other people, man and other elements and creatures of the universe, man and his inner most self. Which religion has these moral dimensions?

Answer: B -- Christianity (Christian moral teaching is framed across exactly these four relationships: with God, with other people, with the rest of creation, and with one's own inner self).

Question 2. What are values?

Answer: B -- Beliefs that are meaningful (values are the beliefs a person or community holds to be important/meaningful, which guide behaviour).

Question 3. By being with other people a person learns to give, receive and share. At what stage of life does a person only receive?

Answer: C -- Baby (a baby is wholly dependent, only able to receive care, before growing into give-and-share relationships as they mature).

Question 4. There is great variety of life on earth, for example plants, animals and human. What are the similarities between plant and animals? They both ...

Answer: B -- breathe, grow and reproduce (these three life processes are shared by both plants and animals, unlike "feel" or "move" which do not apply to plants).

Question 5. Religion is ...

Answer: D -- people's belief about God and purpose of life (this is the broadest, most complete definition of religion among the options given).

Question 6. Why should the translations of the Bible in any language have to be revised and rewritten?

Answer: B -- Languages develop and change (as living languages evolve over time, translations must be updated to remain clear and accurate).

Question 7. Each person has a special ability to do something well that one has chosen and developed. This is the definition for ...

Answer: D -- talent (a talent is precisely a chosen and developed special ability).

Question 8. In which of the following situations is trust not needed?

Answer: D -- Playing netball (netball is a rule-governed game rather than a situation depending on interpersonal trust, unlike buying/selling, eating market food, or passing an exam through honest effort).

Question 9. What does competition help us to fulfil?

Answer: A -- Ambitions (healthy competition drives people to strive toward and fulfil their personal ambitions).

Question 10. Who were regarded as unclean sinners during the time of Jesus in Palestine? Jews who ...

Answer: D -- were suffering from the skin diseases (people with skin diseases such as leprosy were regarded as ritually unclean and treated as sinners/outcasts).

Question 11. Why do Christians say God is true? God is true because he is ...

Answer: B -- faithful and his love does not change (God's truthfulness for Christians rests on his unchanging faithfulness and constant love).

Question 12. Which religion believes that freedom is a divine gift given to us by God?

Answer: A -- Christianity (Christian teaching holds that free will/freedom is a gift given by God to humankind).

Question 13. "Kashi Kalapya no mwine kasha apilemo," Bemba proverb, 'The village was burnt and the headman was burnt in it.' What does this proverb teach about leadership?

Answer: A -- A leader must be faithful to the people, even to die for them (the proverb depicts a leader who shares fully in his people's fate, even to death, showing ultimate loyalty and faithfulness).

Question 14. Which one of the following factor determines ambition?

Answer: B -- Reflection (ambition typically grows out of a person reflecting on their desires, talents and goals).

Question 15. Mr Akelo is a drunkard and whenever he gets drunk, he beats his wife. What term is used to describe this action nowadays?

Answer: B -- Gender Based Violence (beating a spouse is classified today under the modern term Gender Based Violence).

Question 16. "You have become a protector of your friends against the curse of men." At what occasion are these words spoken to a Hindu boy?

Answer: C -- Initiation (this blessing is spoken at a Hindu boy's initiation ceremony, marking his entry into religious responsibility).

Question 17. Love among people not related but based on mutual respect and common interests. What type of love is this?

Answer: A -- Civic (civic love describes the mutual respect and shared-interest bond between unrelated members of the same community).

Question 18. Why do troubles come to people in Tradition Zambian Society?

Answer: B -- Displeasing the spirits (troubles/misfortune were traditionally understood as resulting from having displeased the ancestral spirits).

Question 19. How did Jesus react to suffering and death?

Answer: A -- Did not complain or protest (Jesus accepted suffering and death without complaint, submitting to God's will).

Question 20. "We meditate on the glorious splendour of the divine life-giver. May he himself give light to our minds." What is the name of this prayer which the Hindu may say at sunrise or sunset?

Answer: B -- Gayatri (this is the well-known Gayatri Mantra, traditionally recited by Hindus at sunrise and sunset).

Question 21. State two sources of moral codes. [2]

Answer: (1) Religion/religious teachings and scriptures. (2) Society, culture and tradition -- the customs and norms passed down within a community.

Question 22. Why are personal values important? Give two points. [2]

Answer: (1) They guide a person's behaviour and decision-making. (2) They help build one's character, identity and self-respect.

Question 23. Describe, in two ways, how growing up in a religion means? [2]

Answer: (1) Being taught the beliefs, teachings and practices of that religion from childhood by parents/elders. (2) Taking part in its rituals, ceremonies and community worship as one matures.

Question 24. State two things that St. Augustine is remembered for. [2]

Answer: (1) His dramatic conversion from a sinful, worldly life to committed Christianity. (2) Writing influential Christian works, such as his "Confessions," reflecting on his spiritual journey.

Question 25. Explain briefly the two kinds of books found in the New Testament. [2]

Answer: (1) The Gospels and Acts, which narrate the life of Jesus Christ and the growth of the early Church. (2) The Epistles (Letters), which contain teaching, encouragement and correction written to the early Christian churches.

Question 26. What is the difference between formal competition and informal competition? [2]

Answer: Formal competition follows set rules, organisation and official structure (e.g. an officiated sports tournament), while informal competition happens spontaneously between people without fixed rules or organisation (e.g. friends racing each other casually).

Question 27. Religions teach that sin needs forgiveness. State two steps needed for the person to be forgiven. [2]

Answer: (1) Confessing/admitting the wrong done. (2) Showing genuine repentance and sincerely asking for forgiveness.

Question 28. State the first two questions a person should ask if he wants to find out the truth of what he reads or hears. [2]

Answer: (1) Where did this information come from -- is the source reliable? (2) Is there evidence or proof to support what is being claimed?

Question 29. State two common things that communities and groups of people need from leaders and laws and rules. [2]

Answer: (1) Guidance and direction on how members should behave and live together. (2) Protection and the maintenance of order and fairness among members.

Question 30. Contrast and compare between Laws and Rules. [2]

Laws (a)

Answer: Laws govern the conduct of an entire society or country, and are enforced by the state/government.

Rules (b)

Answer: If broken, punishment (if any) is decided and enforced by that particular group or institution itself (e.g. a school), not by the state.

Question 31. Give two reasons why people in authority find it difficult to use properly the authority they have been given. [2]

Answer: (1) They may be tempted to abuse their power for personal gain, e.g. corruption or favouritism. (2) They may lack proper training or understanding of how to exercise authority responsibly.

Question 32. Each person's character has different parts. Mention two of them. [2]

Answer: (1) The emotional part (feelings). (2) The moral/spiritual part (values and conscience).

Question 33. According to Hinduism, state two reasons why people suffer and get disappointed. [2]

Answer: (1) Because of Karma -- suffering as a consequence of negative actions in this life or a past life. (2) Because people are attached to material things and the body, which are not truly real (Maya).

Question 34. State two concepts of life after death in Islam. [2]

Answer: (1) Resurrection (Qiyamah) -- being raised up bodily on the Day of Judgement. (2) Judgement before Allah, leading to reward in Paradise (Jannah) or punishment in Hell (Jahannam).

Question 35. Give two occasions in Traditional Zambian life when prayer was directed to God only. [2]

Answer: (1) During a serious drought, when rain-making prayers were addressed directly to God. (2) At times of a major community crisis, such as an epidemic, when the whole community appealed directly to God.

Question 36. "... left that place and went back to his home town, followed by his disciples." (Mark 6:1) (a) Who went to his home town? [1] (b) What did he do on the Sabbath? [1] (c) What was the name of the place of worship for the Hebrews? [1] (d) What was the reaction of the many people who heard him? [1] (e) State the first two questions the people asked themselves. [2] (f) What did he say when he was rejected by the people? [1] (g) What was his reaction to their rejection? [1] (h) Suppose you are the one who has been rejected in your own community, state one value that will help you build a positive relationship with your community. [1] (i) What is the attitude of modern society towards its own people in the community? State one point with an example. [1]

(a)

Answer: Jesus.

(b)

Answer: He began to teach in the synagogue.

(c)

Answer: The synagogue.

(d)

Answer: They were amazed at his teaching, but many also took offence at him.

(e)

Answer: (1) "Where did this man get these things?" (2) "What is this wisdom that has been given to him?"

(f)

Answer: "A prophet is not without honour except in his own town, among his relatives and in his own home."

(g)

Answer: He was amazed at their lack of faith, and could not perform any miracles there except heal a few sick people.

(h)

Answer: Forgiveness/humility -- choosing not to hold a grudge, and continuing to serve one's community faithfully despite rejection.

(i)

Answer: Modern society can also be quick to dismiss or undervalue people they have known since childhood -- for example, overlooking a talented person for an opportunity simply because they come from a poor or familiar background.

Question 37. "Make sure that the man you choose to be king is the one whom ..." (Deuteronomy 17:15) (a) State two conditions that God gave the Israelites on how to choose who should be a king. [2] (b) State three things that the king is not supposed to have in abundance. [3] (c) What type of book was he supposed to have when he becomes king? [1] (d) Why was the king supposed to keep this book close to him and read from it all his life? Give two reasons. [2] (e) As a good citizen of this country what value have you learnt from the above passage? Give one value. [1] (f) Why do modern society today ask the president of the country to swear to defend the constitution? Give one point. [1]

(a)

Answer: (1) He must be chosen/appointed by the Lord himself. (2) He must be an Israelite, not a foreigner.

(b)

Answer: (1) Many wives. (2) Many horses. (3) Large amounts of silver and gold.

(c)

Answer: A copy of the Book of the Law (God's law).

(d)

Answer: (1) So that he would learn to fear/revere the Lord his God. (2) So that he would faithfully follow all its words and not become proud or turn away from God's commands.

(e)

Answer: Respect for, and obedience to, the law and constitution of one's country.

(f)

Answer: To ensure the leader is committed to governing justly within the law, just as the king was required to keep and follow God's law.

Question 38. LEARNING AND TRUTH -- A young man marries into a family in a village where he is told no one ever lies; when his hunting and fishing traps mysteriously produce swapped catches each time his father-in-law checks them, the father-in-law is later humiliated and imprisoned by the village headman, who catches the truth for himself and finds the results reversed. (a) Why did the young man go on the journey? [1] (b) What was the reaction of the young man when his father-in-law told him that people never told lies there? [1] (c) Mention two survival skills that this young man had. [2] (d) State the sentence in the story which shows how surprised the father-in-law was. [1] (e) What was caught in the traps on the third day? (i) In the river: [1] (ii) In the forest: [1] (f) Why did the headman put the young man's father-in-law in prison? [2] (g) What was the standard of truth for the young man's father-in-law? [1] (h) State two ways in which a statement can be true. [2] (i) Why was the truth in Zambian Tradition known by the elders? Give two points. [2] (j) Give two reasons why Hinduism teaches that all the things we see and touch are not truly real. [2] (k) What is the standard of truth according to Islam? [1] (l) State two ways how we can find out the truth, according to modern scientific education. [2] (m) Which value was lacking in the story above in order to build a positive relationship with each other? [1]

(a)

Answer: He went looking for a suitable young woman to marry.

(b)

Answer: He was amazed, and wondered whether such a truthful village or community could really exist -- but he kept it to himself and said nothing.

(c)

Answer: (1) Hunting/trapping animals in the forest. (2) Fishing, using the "umono" fishing basket in the river.

(d)

Answer: "How can they catch the fish in the forest and the mice in the river?"

(e)(i) In the river

Answer: A basket full of mice.

(e)(ii) In the forest

Answer: One bubble fish.

(f)

Answer: Because when the headman personally accompanied them to check, the catches were reversed (bubble fish in the river, a mouse in the forest), making it look as though the father-in-law had tricked/lie to him about what had really been happening.

(g)

Answer: Whatever people in that community said and reported to him, since he had been told from the start that no one there ever told lies.

(h)

Answer: (1) True to life -- matching what actually, factually happened. (2) True by shared community belief -- accepted as true because it is what everyone in that community says or believes.

(i)

Answer: (1) Because the elders had lived the longest and so had accumulated the most experience and wisdom. (2) Because knowledge and truth were passed down orally from generation to generation, with elders acting as the custodians of that oral tradition.

(j)

Answer: (1) Because the physical world (Maya) is regarded as an illusion that distracts people from the true, eternal reality of Brahman. (2) Because material things are impermanent and constantly changing, so they cannot represent lasting, ultimate truth.

(k)

Answer: The Quran (the revealed word of Allah).

(l)

Answer: (1) Through observation and experimentation -- testing ideas against evidence. (2) Through logical reasoning and verification of results, such as peer review.

(m)

Answer: Trust/honesty -- the deception between the father-in-law and the headman reflects a lack of genuine trust and truthful communication.

Question 39. PRAYER -- Kanu, an intelligent and disciplined boy, lives with his grandparents, the best hunters in the village, where daily life is centred on African Traditional prayers to the Great Being and the ancestors before and after every hunting trip, complete with the ritual smearing of "inkula" for protection and purity. (a) State two qualities attributed to Kanu. [2] (b) How far was the village of Kanu's parents from his grandfather's village? [1] (c) What occupation did Kanu's grandfather have? [1] (d) State two things that Kanu's grandfather instructed him to prepare before the hunting trip. [2] (e) What was the pivot in the lives of this people in the village? [1] (f) What type of religion was this family practising? [1] (g) What did the smearing of "inkula" on the forehead and arm symbolise? [1] (h) "Kanu always learnt by heart all the ..." What term is used when a religion is handed down in this way? [1] (i) Mention three activities involved in prayer. [3] (j) Before prayers, mention two parts of the body that a Muslim must wash. [2] (k) Why do Hindus use images or idols or objects during the time of prayer? [1] (l) State three teachings about prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. [3] (m) State one value that the family of Kanu's grandparents had in respect of their celebrations of their faith. [1]

(a)

Answer: Intelligent and disciplined (a quick learner).

(b)

Answer: Three days' walk.

(c)

Answer: He was a hunter -- the best hunter in the village.

(d)

Answer: (1) Prepare the spears. (2) Prepare the traps, and feed the dogs well.

(e)

Answer: Prayer.

(f)

Answer: African Traditional Religion.

(g)

Answer: Purity and brightness/protection for the person it was smeared onto.

(h)

Answer: Oral tradition.

(i)

Answer: (1) Kneeling/bowing in humility. (2) Speaking words of praise, thanks or petition aloud. (3) Performing symbolic actions or using objects (e.g. smearing "inkula").

(j)

Answer: The hands and the face (as part of the ablution, wudu, before prayer).

(k)

Answer: To help them focus and concentrate their minds on worship, using the image as a physical aid to devotion.

(l)

Answer: (1) To pray privately, in a quiet secret place, not to show off. (2) To pray with simple, sincere words (as in the Lord's Prayer), not empty repetition. (3) To pray with faith and persistence, believing that God will answer.

(m)

Answer: Gratitude/reverence -- consistently giving thanks to the Great Being and the ancestors for protection and provision.

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