



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



**CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT
FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2020**

114 DIVINITY



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Published by:

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania,

P.O Box 2624,

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

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FOREWORD

The Candidates' Item Response Analysis (CIRA) report in Divinity Subject in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2020 provides feedback to students, teachers, parents/guardians, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of the candidates in the subject.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of the two years of secondary education. It is a summative evaluation which shows, among other things, the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery system in particular. Essentially, the candidates' responses are strong indicator of what the education system has been able or unable to offer to the candidates in their two years of Advanced Level of secondary education.

This report highlights some of the factors for the candidates' high or low performance in the examination. The factors for high performance include the sufficient knowledge of the topics tested, ability to understand and conform to the requirements of questions as well as having adequate English language writing skills. In contrast, the factors for low performance include insufficient knowledge of the topics tested and inability to understand and conform to the requirements of questions as well as lack of English language writing skills, which deprived them of the ability to express their points clearly.

The feedback provided in this report will enable the educational administrators, school managers, teachers and the students to identify measures to be taken in order to improve the candidates' performance in future examinations administered by the Council.

Finally, the Council would like to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is an analysis of the performance of the candidates who sat for 114 Divinity subject for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education (ACSEE) 2020. The examination tested the candidates' competences as stated in the Divinity Syllabus for Secondary Schools, which was issued in 2011 and the 2019 revised examination format.

The examination had two (2) papers, 114/1 Divinity Paper 1 and 114/2 Divinity Paper 2. Each paper consisted of two sections, A and B. Section A had six (6) questions and Section B had three (3) questions. The candidates were required to answer all questions from Section A and two questions from Section B. Each question in Section A carried 10 marks whereas each question in Section B carried 20 marks.

There was a total of 1,149 candidates who sat for the examination. With reference to the *Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Results Statistics* (ACSEE 2020), issued on the 21st August, 2020, the results of 7 (0.60%) candidates were withheld due to different reasons. Based on the remaining 1,142 candidates, 877 (76.80%) passed and 265 (23.20%) failed. This indicates a decline in performance by 6.42 per cent when compared to the 2019 performance which had 1,174 candidates of which, 977 (83.22%) passed and 197 (16.78%) failed.

In this report, the performance of the candidates in each question is analysed in three categories: good, average and weak. The performance is good if the candidates' scores range from 60 to 100 per cent, average from 35 to 59 per cent and weak from 0 to 34 per cent. This is represented in the figures and appendix by colours. The green colour represents the good performance, yellow represents average and red represents weak performance.

This report analyses each question by showing what the candidates were required to do, what they were able or unable to do and the possible reasons for their performance. Representative extracts of correct and incorrect responses are included to demonstrate the strengths and weaknesses of the candidates' responses to each item.

Ultimately, the report gives the analysis of candidates' performance per topic, followed by conclusion and recommendations. It ends with a summary of the candidates' performance per topic.

2.0 ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR EACH QUESTION IN 114/1 DIVINITY PAPER 1

2.1 SECTION A

This section consisted of six questions from various topics. The candidates were required to attempt all questions. The following is the analysis of responses of the candidates to each question in section A.

2.1.1 Question 1: Faith and Teachings - Prophecy and Prophets

The question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a) the candidates were required to explain the term “prophet” and in (b) they were required to explain three prophetic roles which religious leaders of today are supposed to play, especially to the corrupt society.

This question was attempted by all the candidates (1,149) who sat for this paper. Out of 1,149 candidates, 74.9 per cent scored from 6-10 marks, 16.2 per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks, and 8.9 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance in this question was good since 91.1 per cent of the candidates scored 3.5 (35%) marks or above. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 1.

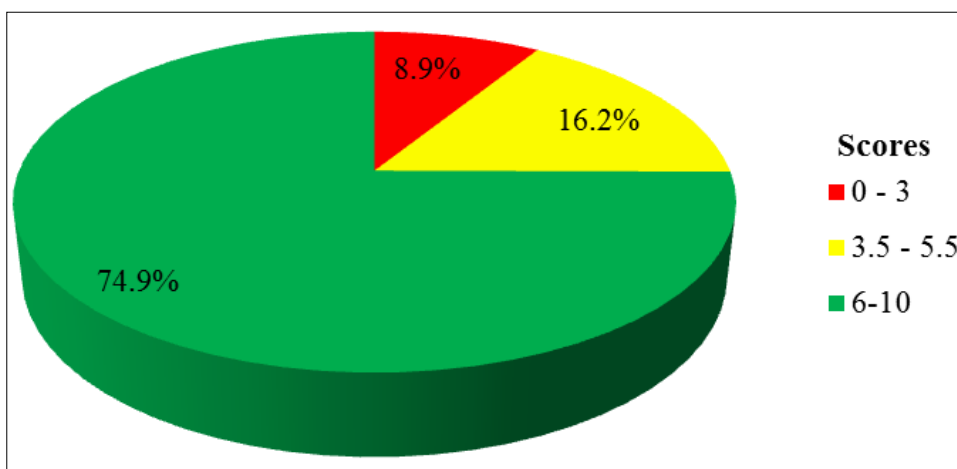


Figure 1: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 1 Paper 1.*

The analysis of the responses showed that 74.9 per cent of the candidates scored high marks ranging from 6-10. They provided relevant points. In item (a), one of the candidates wrote, “A prophet is a person sent by God to teach the people and give them message from God.” Another one wrote, “A prophet is a person who is able to predict the future; that is the one who claims to

know what will happen in the future.” Others explained the prophets as “the messengers and the spokespersons of God, the ones who make the will of God known to the people.”

In item (b) the candidates provided relevant points explaining the role of religious leaders today. Their responses indicated that the candidates had adequate knowledge of the topic and understood well the requirements of the question. One of the roles of religious leaders provided by the candidates was *intercession*. The prophets have the role of interceding with God on behalf of the evil doers of the World so that God may forgive their sins. For example, Amos interceded with God during the visions of destruction in Israel (Amos 7:1-6).

Another role was *preaching the word of God*. Religious leaders have the role to preach the word of God to all people without fear as the prophets did. The prophets were ready to pronounce the will of God at any time and they did not fear either powerful groups or superior and proud kings (Jeremiah 1:7-10, Ezekiel 2:6-7).

Furthermore, religious leaders have the role of *speaking against the evil deeds of people*. Religious leaders must speak confidently and rebuke the evil deeds which are in the society. Evil deeds such as drug abuse and drug trafficking, corruption, prostitution, abortion, injustice, oppression, theft, gender segregation and others must be rebuked as it was during the time of the prophets (Amos 3:12-4:3).

Such responses indicate that the candidates were familiar with the topic of *Faith and Teachings*. Moreover, some of them were able to organize their work and express themselves well due to English language proficiency. Extract 1.1 is a sample of correct responses in question 1.

1.	(a) A Prophet: is a person who is called by God to proclaim his Word to his people. He/she is the Man of God who conveys relationship between God and his people. A prophet received the word from God and spoke it to people and back to God.	
	(b) Three prophetic roles which religious leaders of today are supposed to play, especially to the corrupt society are as follows:	
	Condemning social injustice: Leaders should condemn social injustice which normally occurs in corrupt society so as to settle the people in peace, order, love to each other in the society. The prophets tested the people in terms of what was good or what was bad in their activity and their conduct. Their standard and measure was to Prophet whether they lived by the law as was to his society Jeremiah (Jer.6:27-30). Leaders of today should also test the people if they are faithful to God.	
	Proclaiming God's word to the society: Always all things that are concerned with God are important, useful and helpful to the society. Leaders of today should proclaim the word of God or News to the people so as to stop evil deeds that make the society to deviate from God's Covenant.	
	Intercession: A prophet or religious leader should intercede with God on behalf of the evil doers so that God will forgive their sins instead of letting them to be punished. Prophet Amos interceded when people sinned and God wanted to punish the people of Israel (Amos 7:1-6).	

Extract 1.1: A sample of correct responses in question 1.

In Extract 1.1, the candidate answered the question correctly. In item (a) the candidates explained the term “prophet” as required. In item (b) the candidate explained three prophetic roles which religious leaders of today are supposed to play according to the task of the question.

Although many candidates scored highly, there were also 16.2 per cent of the candidates who scored averagely (3.5-5.5 marks) as most of them failed to provide the required responses fully. Some of the candidates seemed to have some knowledge about prophecy and the prophets and that they understood the requirements of the question. However, they were unable to apply the knowledge to their context. Some of them provided one or two relevant points while others responded partially in item (b).

Conversely, 8.9 per cent of the candidates performed poorly and scored low marks ranging from 0 to 3. Among these, 10 candidates scored between 0 and 0.5 marks out of 10. Their responses demonstrated the candidates' inability to use the knowledge of prophecy and prophets acquired during the teaching and learning processes. For example, in item (a), instead of explaining the term "prophet" some of the candidates just listed down names of prophets like Amos, Isaiah, and Jeremiah while others mentioned the names of judges like Shamgar, Gideon and Samson. In item (b), instead of providing the prophetic roles of religious leaders today, some of the candidates wrote about apostasy cycle during the period of judges while others wrote about human rights. This implies that the candidates lacked knowledge and had poor understanding about prophecy and the prophets of the Bible. Extract 1.2 is a sample of poor responses in question 1.

1	(a) prophet : is the fellow of the Jesus which can baptize the people and performing the miracle of the Lord.	
	(b) three prophetic role which religious leader of today the prophetic role for the society especially corrupt society. there many but the following three are ;	
	they are military leaders of the people. the role of prophet can make the unity and peace between the people and people who may be misunderstanding because of war.	

	they are baptizing people	
	and performing the miracle of the Lord.	
	there is among of the rest of the	
	prophet to baptize the people and	
	to make the miracle of the Lord clear	
	through the praying.	
	they are liberating between	
	the people : there is among of the	
	role of the prophets it's to liberating	
	the people from their enemies who	
	fighting with them.	

Extract 1.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 1.

In Extract 1.2, the candidate wrote mostly the role of Judges instead of providing the prophetic role of religious leaders today. Besides, baptising and performance of miracles were not the roles of prophets and therefore, there is no relevance.

2.1.2 Question 2: The Book of Prophet Haggai

The question had two items, (a) and (b). In Item (a) the candidates were required to provide relevant points to explain what Prophet Haggai said about the claim of the Israelites that they were poor. In Item (b) the candidates were required to show how Haggai's message is relevant to Christians today.

This question was attempted by all 1,149 (100%) candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 31.6 per cent scored from 6-10 marks, 14.0 per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks and 54.4 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average because only 524 (45.6%) candidates scored 3.5 (35%) marks or above. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 2.

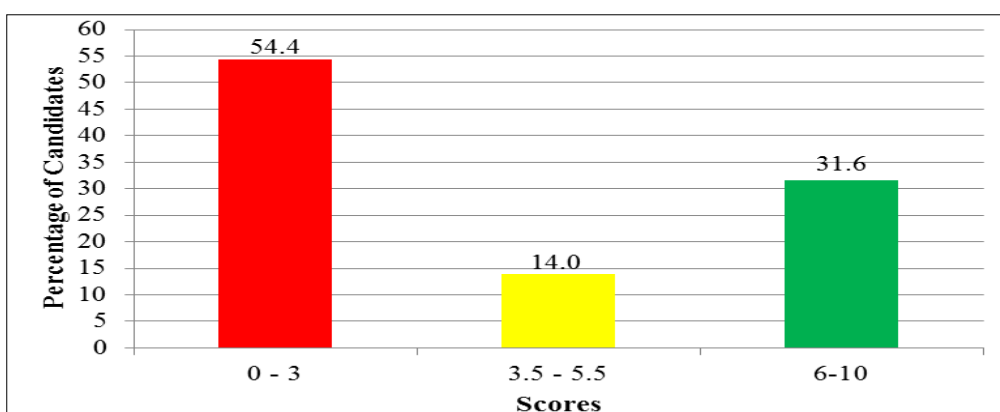


Figure 2: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 2 Paper 1.*

In this question, 31.6 per cent of the candidates obtained high scores, ranging from 6-10. They provided relevant responses to the question. In item (a), the candidates wrote that the claim of the people was the reverse of the truth. "The poor conditions which faced Judah were God's punishment for the neglect of His house (the Temple)." The Israelites became poor because they neglected to rebuild the temple. God, through the prophet, said, "Is it a time for yourselves to live in your paneled houses, while this house lies in ruins? Now therefore thus says the LORD of hosts: Consider how you have fared. You have sown much, and harvested little; you eat, but you never have enough; you drink, but you never have your fill; you clothe yourselves, but no one is warm; and you that earn wages earn wages to put them into a bag with holes" (Haggai 1:4-6).

In item (b), the candidates were able to show how Haggai's message is relevant to Christians today. For example, they wrote points such as "the claim that it was not the right time for them to rebuild the temple for they were suffering a time of personal hardship and enemy opposition." Zerubbabel the governor and Joshua the priest were hesitant to encourage people to build the house of God. The relevance given by the candidates was that, even today, some Tanzanian Christians do not participate fully in various activities of the church. Even some of the church leaders tend to withdraw from joint activities and discourage the congregants from fulfilling their duties.

Another point was that people devoted their time to their personal activities. For example, they were busy building houses for themselves. This is related even to today among believers (church members). They give excuses saying that they are occupied with many things and so they do not have time. However, some of those who claim to have no time for church activities can

be found doing unnecessary things like engaging in evil deeds. Extract 2.1 is a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 2 in Paper 1.

2 a)	The prophet said about the claim that the people were poor because they refused to rebuild the temple. They neglected God's house and became poor. They sinned before God by not rebuilding the temple and God punished them with serious poverty. Even today neglecting to do God's work will lead to poverty.
b)	The followings show how Haggai's message is relevant to Tanzanians christian today. Selfishness; This thing or problem made Israelites to fail to rebuild the temple of God. In Tanzania today today there are christians or people who are very selfish especially leaders because they want to benefited them selves and not the whole society, To God it is a sin. Unwillingness; This was a problem in the - book of Haggai, whereby Israelites did not want to rebuild the temple due to unwillingness. Also in the society like Tanzania many people are told to do good things by showing cooperation to reach success but they are not willing. Instead they became drinkers, corruptors, exploiters, to mention but few. About the issue of disloyalty; This also was a problem in the time of Haggai. People were not faithful to God. In the Tanzania society also there are many people who are disloyal. Foreexample in work place, in the family matter, in religious matter, in political matter as well as in social matters.

Extract 2.1: A sample of correct responses.

In Extract 2.1, the candidate was able to explain correctly what Prophet Haggai said about Israelites' claim that they were poor and provided relevant points to show how Haggai's message is relevant to Christians today.

Moreover, 14.0 per cent of the candidates performed averagely by scoring from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. They offered incomplete responses. Some of them had correct points but without enough explanations. Furthermore, there were those who answered item (a) correctly but in (b), instead of providing three points, they provided only one point concerning the relevance of Haggai's message to the Christians today.

Conversely, 54.4 per cent of the candidates who attempted the question performed poorly by scoring 3 marks or below. Among these, 315 (27.4%) scored 0 as they gave incorrect responses which were out of the context. Some of them explained about diseases, ignorance and unemployment as their responses. For example, in item (a), one of the candidates wrote, “The prophet said about the claim that they were poor because they were lack of knowledge in their minds.” Another candidate wrote, “Prophet Haggai said that the people were poor because of unemployment and lack of education and diseases.” Other candidates wrote about the beatitudes in the New Testament. One of the candidates wrote, “The prophet said about the claim that they were poor that blessed the poor for on whom they shall inherit the kingdom of God.” This indicates that the candidates did not know anything about Prophet Haggai and his message.

In item (b), instead of showing how Haggai’s message is relevant to Christians today, some candidates explained about human rights while others wrote about corruption in general. Others provided irrelevant suggestions that church ministers should perform miracles by using prayers, teach people by using parables and that they should make sure they baptise many people. Moreover, instead of showing how Haggai’s message is relevant to Christians today, one of the candidates wrote, “In todays Tanzanian Christians are not believing because of the fake prophets and face pastors.” Another candidate wrote, “Many Tanzanian Christians still have concentrate much on Spirit on biblical education and left behind the life education.” These responses indicate that the candidates did not understand the requirements of the questions and had inadequate knowledge about the topic “The Book of Prophet Haggai (Haggai 1:1-2:23).” Extract 2.2 shows a sample of poor responses from one of the candidates who answered question 2 in Paper 1.

Q2.		
	<p>② No matter how the society developed the Israelites needed the messiah, the Lord and saviour Jesus Christ. Haggai also spoke about the impact of false prophets and forced labour.</p> <p>③</p> <p>i) The second coming of Christ Jesus as messiah. For the Israelites knew that the day of the coming of Jesus all things will be going well. No need to do work even any other activities. This is seen also in the country that is Tanzania, people are poor for they depend on God without doing any work.</p> <p>ii) The impact of false prophet takes away people of God in bad direction. This was seen to the people of Israel for there was the false prophets who were preaching the things which are against the will of God. This is similar to Tanzania there is rise of false prophets who preach the false facts of God so as to attain money.</p> <p>iii) The impact of forced labour was seen to the people of Israel due to Israel and their rich and wealthy used to exploit each other. Therefore it made others to be very poor. In Tanzania now days this thing is happening people are poor due to their rich and wealthy which made them to exploit their fellows.</p>	

Extract 2.2: A sample of incorrect responses.

In Extract 2.2, the candidate wrote about the second coming of Jesus Christ, the false prophets and social vices such as forced labour and exploitation of the poor instead of explaining what Prophet Haggai said about Israelites' claim that they were poor or showing how Haggai's message is relevant to Christians today.

2.1.3 Question 3: The Book of Prophet Ezekiel

This question had two items, (a) and (b). In Item (a), candidates were required to show how the name Ezekiel was linked to his prophetic mission. In Item (b), the candidates were asked to explain briefly, three commissions given to Ezekiel by Yahweh in connection with his name.

This question was attempted by all 1,149 (100%) candidates who sat for this paper. Of these candidates, 16.7 per cent scored from 6-10 marks. The rest 7.4

per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks and 75.9 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was weak. This is because 872 (75.9%) scored from 0 to 3 marks. Figure 3 exemplifies the analysis.

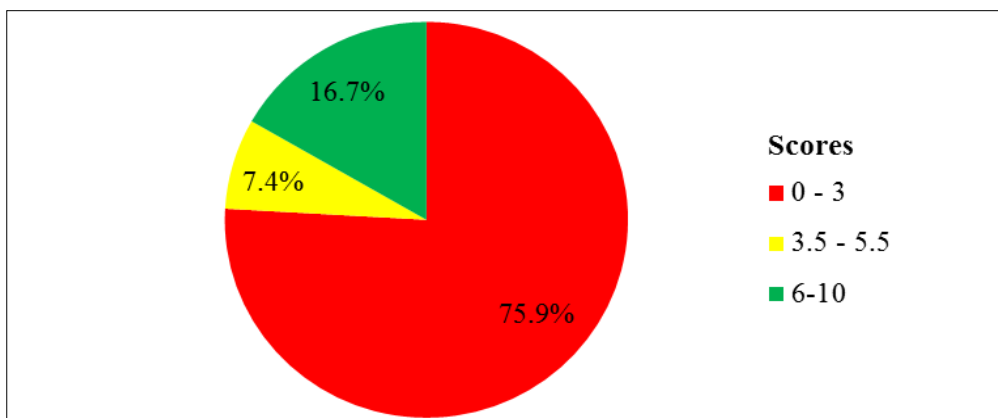


Figure 3: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 3 Paper 1.*

The candidates with 0 scores in this question were 60.7 per cent. They completely failed to explain the commissions which God gave to Ezekiel in connection with his name. Instead, some of the candidates wrote stories about Jeremiah, Isaiah, Hosea and Haggai. Other candidates wrote about Prophet Elijah and Elisha who are in the book of Kings. For example, one of the candidates who brought in ideas or themes from Haggai wrote:

- (a) The name Ezekiel was linked to his prophetic mission through he is a prophet of restoration. He preached the word of God to Israel after the exile.
- (b) The commissions given by Yahweh – During building the temple of the Lord, prophet Ezekiel was raised so as to speak to the people on behalf of God on how the people should supposed to do especially in building the new temple of the Lord. To explain about the extra ordinary leaving creature of the God that God is exists and he is a creator of the heaven and earth.

Another candidate wrote:

- (a) Ezekiel was come from greek name which means uncertain and Ezekiel was a prophet how called by God so as can work for a different purpose in Israel Land according to lord orderd.
- (b) (i) The first commission of God to Ezekiel, Ezekiel was not allowed to married with lord; ... (ii) Also God tell hezekiel that he would never allowed to involved in festivio or any ceremonial because he must show the reality that he was in trouble like the Israel people.
- (iii) And the last one, God command Ezekiel to live a life which can make him close to Jews people that is why King Ezekiel was never married a women because he was needed Available in any time without missing because mostly of Jews need the word of God any time.

These responses suggest that the candidates lacked knowledge about the call and commission of Ezekiel. Their responses indicate that the candidate did not attain the required competence. This is because they were unable to provide appropriate explanations in relation to the requirements of the question. Extract 3.1 shows a sample of the incorrect responses of a candidate who attempted question 3 in Paper 1.

3	a/ The name Ezekiel Means restoration in - which he restored the people from the sins against God will.	
	b/ To avoid idolatry; The people of Israelites were worshipping other gods, so the lord God used Ezekiel to restore them from the - issue of worshipping other gods.	
	ii/ To restore them on sexual immorality; Also the people of Israelites were immoral as others - they slept with their father's wife, so made them to be restored by Ezekiel.	
	iii/ To restore them on injustice and oppression; Also some people of Israelites committed - injustice on the poor people such as corruption and oppressing other people, so Ezekiel was been sent by God to make people to avoid such issues.	

Extract 3.1: A sample of incorrect responses.

In Extract 3.1, the candidate wrote about avoiding idolatry, restoring people from sexual immorality, restoring the people on social injustice and oppression. He/she wrote about the role of Prophet Ezekiel instead of commissions given to Ezekiel by Yahweh in connection with his name.

The data shows that 84 (7.4%) candidates scored average marks, ranging from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. They provided responses which suggested that they had partial knowledge of the subject matter. That explains why they did not deliver fully the information needed. Most of them provided correct commissions like eating the scroll, being a watchman and being determined. However, they did not provide clear explanation on the commissions in connection with the name Ezekiel.

On the other hand, 192 (16.7%) candidates scored from 6 to 10 marks. They scored high marks because they answered the question correctly. In item (a) they were able to show how the name Ezekiel was linked to his prophetic mission. For example, there were candidates who wrote, “The name Ezekiel means ‘God Will Strengthen’ and is of Hebrew origin.” Others wrote, “The meaning of the name Ezekiel is the strength of God. His message was to strengthen the Israelites in exile before they returned to the land of promise.”

In item (b), the candidates were also able to explain three commissions given to Ezekiel by Yahweh in connection with his name. In general, there were various correct responses from different candidates. For example, among other responses, they wrote about Ezekiel *being strengthened by the spirit of God to prophesy* to his fellow men stubborn and rebellious Israelites. As a mortal and powerless human being Ezekiel must depend on God’s strength for actions. Others wrote the commission concerning *Ezekiel to feed himself with the scroll (the word of God)* and go to speak to the house of Israel. So, Ezekiel received strength from the word of God and spoke to the Israelites what God wanted him to do. Moreover, there were candidates who wrote about *Ezekiel being given the task of a watchman*. He was told to be a watchman to his fellow exiles. As a watchman, he was to hear, receive the word of God and give it to the people as a warning. If he did what he was commanded, he would not be held responsible. Rather, the responsibility would be on the people themselves. If the prophet did not deliver the message as he was directed and the people died for their sins, the prophet would be responsible. This depicts Ezekiel’s doctrine of personal responsibility in his prophetic ministry.

Most of the responses were in line with the commissions as given in the Book of Prophet Ezekiel Chapter 3:1-27. This implies that the candidates had adequate knowledge on the name Ezekiel as it is linked to his prophetic mission and commission given to Ezekiel. They also understood and adhered to the requirements of the question. Extract 3.2 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 3 in Paper 1.

3	(a) The name Ezekiel means God strengthens, showing that his work will be empowered by God himself.	
	(b)(i) Commission to eat the scroll, Ezekiel was commanded by God to eat the scroll which seemed to be sweet as honey hence connected to his mission of preaching the word of God.	
3	(ii) Commission to be determined, Ezekiel was commanded by God to have determination in proclaiming the message regardless of people's refusal of hearing.	
	(iii) Commission to be the watchman, Ezekiel was commissioned by God to be the watchman of Israel by telling the future hence is connected to his name.	

Extract 3.2: A sample of correct responses in question 3.

In Extract 3.2, the candidate was able to show how the name Ezekiel was linked to his prophetic mission and explained the commissions given to Ezekiel correctly.

2.1.4 Question 4: The Book of Prophet Hosea

This question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain how Hosea presented his message to his people through his family life. In (b) they were required to show how Hosea's three children conveyed his prophetic message to Israel through their names.

All candidates (1,149) attempted this question. Out of these candidates, 51.7 per cent scored from 6-10 marks, 11.2 per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks and 37.1 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was good. This is because 723 (62.9%) candidates scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. Figure 4 illustrates the analysis.

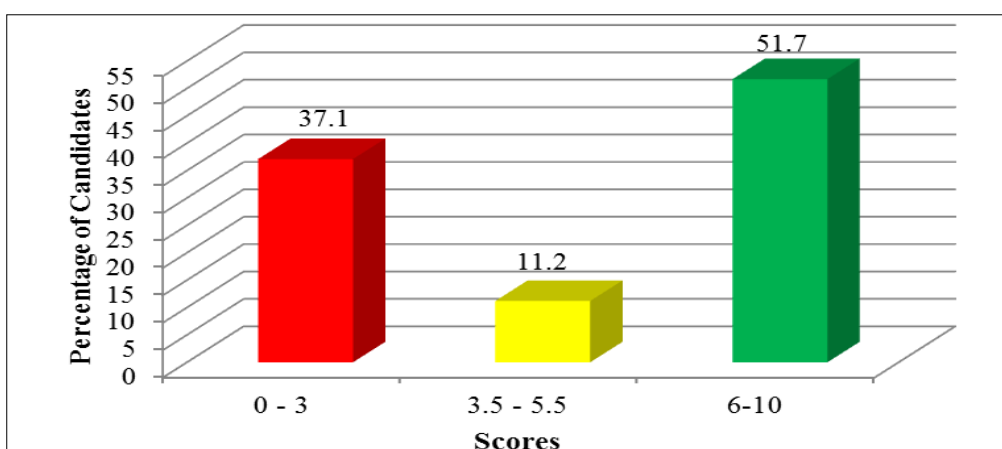


Figure 4: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 4 Paper 1.*

The data indicate that the candidates with high scores ranging from 6 to 10 were 594 (51.7%). These candidates responded according to the requirements of the question. In item (a), for example, the candidates wrote that the name “Hosea means salvation. His prophetic message is presented through his marriage with a harlot woman (Gomer) and their children - *Jezreel*, *Lo-ruhamah* and *Lo-ammi*.” Others wrote, “Hosea presented his prophetic message through his family life. He was commanded by God to marry a prostitute woman who represented Israel's sinfulness while Hosea himself represented God. Each member of the family was a living message among the Israelites.” Moreover, there were candidates who wrote:

Hosea denounces the worship of gods other than Yahweh (the God of Israel). He does so by comparing Israel's abandonment of Yahweh to a woman being unfaithful to her husband. The relationship between Hosea and his unfaithful wife Gomer is likened to the relationship between Yahweh and his unfaithful people Israel. The reconciliation of Hosea and Gomer represents the final reconciliation between Yahweh and Israel.

Moreover, the analysis shows that in item (b), the candidates showed how the three children conveyed Hosea's prophetic message to Israel through their names. They wrote the name *Jezreel* as to mean “God sows”, or “sight of bloodshed.” The name points back to the sin committed by Jehu and its punishment by the LORD. It also points forward to restoration. Thus, after the punishment God will replant his people even where excessive massacre was carried out by Jehu. The name *Lo-ruhamah* (Not pitied) signified the inevitability of judgment because Israel rejected God's mercy. The LORD would no more have a pity on the house of Israel to forgive them. The name *Lo-ammi* (Not my people) signified Israelites' dissociation from the LORD by

not observing the covenant which God made with them. Therefore, the LORD broke the covenant relationship between himself and the people of Israel.

These responses indicate that the candidates had adequate knowledge about the life and mission of Prophet Hosea and understood the requirements of the question. Extract 4.1 shows a sample of good responses to question 4 in Paper 1.

04(a)	Hosea's message was about God's love and he presented the message to his people through marrying a prostitute who was called Gomer. His prostitute wife represents the unfaithful Israelites while Hosea represents God. God made a Covenant relationship with the Sinful Israelites as Hosea and Gomer's marital relationship. The names of his children also carried the message of his prophetic ministry that God had called and sent him for the people.
4(b)	(i) Jezeel He was the first son of Hosea and his name meant God scatters. He was told to give this name to his son so as to show that God will punish the Israelites through scattering them to different nations if they won't repent.
	(ii) Lo-Ruhama. She was the only daughter of Hosea. Her name meant not pitied. He believed that this daughter was not the real blood of his father so God raised her to show that the Israelites have made him angry and they are no longer his people until repentance.
	(iii) Lo-Ami. He was the third child of Hosea. His name meant forget my people. Hosea wanted to tell people that God has forgotten them just because of the Sinful life and if they won't repent they will be punished.

Extract 4.1: A sample of correct responses.

In Extract 4.1, the candidate was able to provide relevant points to explain how Hosea presented his message through his family life and how Hosea's children conveyed his prophetic message through their names.

However, 11.2 per cent of the candidates scored averagely, ranging from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. They provided incomplete responses in both items (a) and (b). Most of them scored full 01 mark in item (a) and full 3 marks for one correct point and/or 01 or 00 in other two points in item (b).

Additionally, although most of the candidates scored average or above, there were 426 (37.1%) candidates who failed by scoring low marks. Among them, 173 (15.1%) candidates scored 0 marks. This is because most of them wrote ideas from prophets other than Hosea. Thus, such explanations did not suit the requirements of the question. There were varieties of wrong responses in item (a), as some candidates wrote, "Hosea was the prophet of Yahweh's holiness, and preached about the holiness of God..." This is the theme of Isaiah, not Hosea. Another point was about Hosea as "the prophet of the Spirit of God..." a theme which belongs to Prophet Ezekiel not to Hosea. Moreover, there was a candidate who responded by showing that Hosea was wicked and thus his family led a bad life. The candidate wrote, "Hosea was the among corruption prophet. His families and children live bad life. That is why God was punished them."

In item (b), instead of writing the names of the children of Hosea, some candidates wrote about names of the sons of Isaiah. One of the candidates answered, "(i) Shear-Jashub: A remnant shall return. (ii) Maher-hash-baz: The spoil speeds or the prey hastens..." These were names of Isaiah's sons and they carried prophetic signs during his ministry. There were also candidates who mentioned names of the sons of Samuel: Joel and Abijah. One of the candidates wrote, "(i) Joel means Yahweh is God and (ii) Abijah means the Lord is my father. Joel and Abijah were prophets in Israel like Hosea."

As such, these preceding responses indicate that the candidates lacked knowledge about the life and the mission of Prophet Hosea. Extract 4.2 shows a sample of a candidate's poor responses to question 4 in Paper 1.

4(a)	Hosea was chosen as the prophet of the righteousness or justice of God and to preach about the word of God so Hosea as a prophet went through different places to explain about the word of God.	
(b)	The following are the points which show how Hosea's children conveyed his prophetic message to Israel through their names	
	i/ To be righteous and just as God. This is one of the point which sons or children of Hosea the prophet proclaimed and their children tried through following commandments of God.	
	ii/ Presence of Unity and solidarity. This point is how Hosea's children conveyed his prophetic message as a prophet by yachari and relating to their names since Hosea during his prophetic journey tried to explain about unity and to have solidarity among the people.	
	iii/ The signs of God. This point also explain because Hosea's sons were called by God and many signs was given that is why even their names are related to prophetic of God. so this also is relevant to his name and making it to be a good prophet who is transferring the word of God.	

Extract 4.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 4.

In Extract 4.2, instead of showing how Hosea presented his message through his family life and how Hosea's children conveyed his prophetic message through their names, the candidate wrote about Hosea as the prophet of justice and righteousness, about unity and the signs of God. These are not Hosea's themes.

2.1.5 Question 5: Establishment of Monarchy in Israel

This question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the concepts of Theocracy and Monarchy while in (b) they were required to give three reasons for the Israelites demanding for monarchy during the time of Samuel and show whether the reasons were genuine or not.

This question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 59.9 per cent scored from 6-10 marks, 19.1 per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks and 21.0 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance of candidates in this question was good as 79.0 per cent scored 3.5 (35%) marks or above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 5.

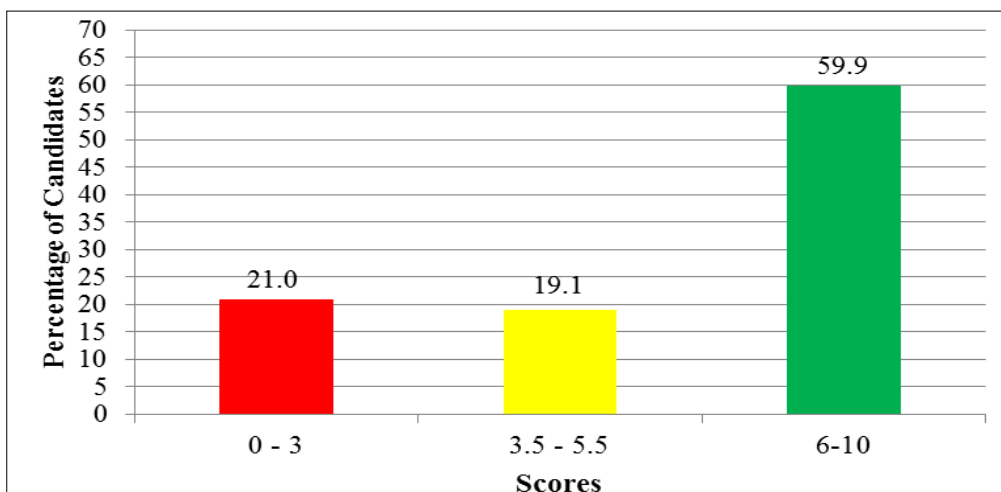


Figure 5: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 5 Paper 1.*

Further, the analysis on the candidates' responses indicates that 59.9 per cent of the candidates had high scores ranging 6 to 10. These candidates were able to provide relevant answers to the given question. In item (a), most of the candidates correctly responded that *Theocracy* is a government by divine guidance or by officials who are guided by God, while *Monarchy* is the political system based upon the undivided rule of a single person – a king (monarch).

In item (b), the candidates who scored high marks wrote about the people asking Samuel to appoint a King over them so that (i) they could be like other nations, and (ii) that the king might judge them, and go out before them and fight their battles. Other reasons include the fact that (iii) Samuel was too old to be their leader. (iv) The people were tired with the leadership by judges, as the sons of Samuel (Joel and Abijah) who were judging at Beersheba were corrupt (perverting justice by taking bribe). The candidates concluded that such reasons were not genuine because God had been their king ever since; even the judges were being chosen and sent by God himself.

These correct responses demonstrate that the candidates were familiar with Biblical concepts (Theocracy and Monarchy). Besides, it shows that the

candidates were knowledgeable about the event whereby, the Israelites demanded Samuel to appoint a monarch for them. Extract 5.1 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 5 in Paper 1.

5	(a) Theocracy is the system of leadership whereby the people are under the Lord God as king while monarchy involves the kingdom under a human being.	
	(b) i) They wanted the visible king. This was not a genuine reason because the Lord God was always among them in words and deeds.	
	ii) They wanted to become like other nations. This was not genuine because Israel was a unique nation of God and were supposed to remain unique not as other nations.	
	iii) They wanted the king who can lead them during the war while God led them in every war.	
	All these reasons were not genuine because Israel was not a mere nation but the people of God. Also God was ruling them in the war by his people like judges and prophets, for example Samuel.	

Extract 5.1: A sample of correct responses.

In Extract 5.1, the candidate explained the concepts *Theocracy* and *Monarchy* correctly and provided the reasons given by the Israelites for demanding monarchy during the time of Samuel and showed how the reasons were not reliable.

Further, the analysis shows that 19.1 per cent of the candidates had average performance as they provided correct responses without detailed information for their points. As such, they ended up scoring 3.5 to 5.5 out of 10 marks. Conversely, 21.0 per cent had low score ranging from 0 to 3 marks. Among them, 9.0 per cent scored 0 marks. These candidates were unable to explain the concepts of *Theocracy* and *Monarchy* as well as the reasons for Israelites demanding for a king and their genuineness. Some of the candidates provided answers which did not explain either the concepts (theocracy and monarchy)

or the reasons that made Israel demand for monarchy. In item (a), for example, one of the candidates wrote, "Theocracy is a belief and worship in God or faith of God as the only redeemer. Monarch is a belief and worship of many gods." Another candidate wrote, "Theocracy is the situation whereby the Israel leaders based on theory and not on parables and symbolic, but Monarchy is the situation whereby Israel prophet or leader use parable so as to control their society."

In item (b), one of the candidates wrote:

- (i) Because of classes, that Samuel leadership was having classes thus classes of poor and the rich people, was genuine reason. (ii) Because of idolatry, that people on Samuel leadership people they worship in many gods that made the people of Israel to demand for monarchy...

Another candidate wrote:

- (i) Israelites demanding for monarchy because the leaders do not portrayed the sinfulness and selfishness this led to the Israel to demand for monarchy. (ii) Monarchy make people to have the fear and do not use the idols and it make the people to have the faith of the Lord due to the true worshipping of one God...

These responses show that the candidate had inadequate knowledge about the concepts of Theocracy and Monarchy. Extract 5.2 is a sample of an unsatisfactory response.

5.	(a) Theocracy refer to the Situation in which a people of israelites are always doing negative aspect to their evil things which going against God's willing, and the Monarchy this refer to the situation where the israelites people doing some good things to God

5	(b) Samuel himself is the man of prayer, ^{influencing} influencing and encouraging people of Israelites to be near by God for a more successful hence Israelites are on the Monarchy life and always praying to God for their needs.
	It is a time where Israelites people are looking for the all commandment prepared by God himself; on the time of the Samuel who are regarded as a prophets of holiness, this make God to enforcing the people to follow all commandment which is been given to them.
	Also it is a time where the Israelites does not turn to the exile and due to the presence of Ark of covenant; This is area where all Israelites respecting these people as resemble it is place of making decision with God, place of thanking to God; This make Samuel to return Israelites from theocratic to the Monarchy situation.

Extract 5.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 5.

In Extract 5.2, the candidate provided irrelevant points which showed that he/she did not know the meaning of the concepts *Theocracy* and *Monarchy*.

2.1.6 Question 6: The Earlier Prophets: The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha

The question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain in which reign the Kingdom of Israel was divided and in item (b), they were required to explain three reasons for the division of Israel into two kingdoms and the relevance to the society today.

This question was attempted by all 1,149 candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 39.9 per cent scored from 6-10 marks, 23.3 per cent scored from 3.5-5.5 marks and 36.8 per cent scored from 0-3 marks. The general performance of the candidates for this question was good. This is because 726

(63.2%) candidates scored from 3.5 (35%) marks and above. Figure 6 illustrates this performance.

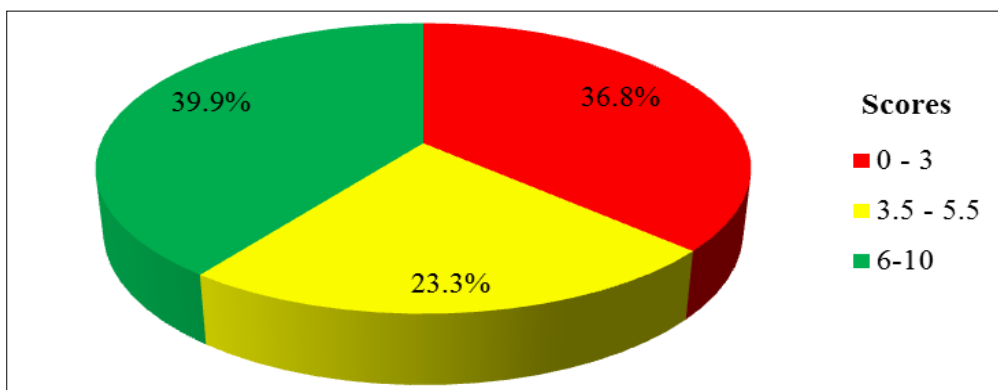


Figure 6: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 6 Paper 1.*

The candidates with the highest scores ranged from 6 to 10 marks; and they were 39.9 per cent. These candidates were able to give the correct answers. For example, in item (a), one of the candidates wrote that the Kingdom of Israel was divided during the reign of Rehoboam the son of Solomon into the Southern kingdom and the Northern kingdom. Likewise, there was a candidate who wrote, "Rehoboam: On the succession of Solomon's son, Rehoboam, the country split into two kingdoms: the Kingdom of Israel (including the cities of Shechem and Samaria) in the north and the Kingdom of Judah (containing Jerusalem) in the south."

Moreover, in item (b), the candidates responded that: (i) Solomon's moral and spiritual failure induced by wanton polygamy led to the LORD's anger, to split the kingdom into two pieces and give it to his neighbour (1Kings 11:1-12). (ii) Rehoboam's failure to seek and act upon good advice from elders on how to answer those who demanded for freedom (1Kings 12:1-20). (iii) Over taxation in order to supply provisions for Solomon's household. The provision included fat oxen, probably expensive grain fed animals (1Kings 4:7, 22-23). All these development plans were in favour of the southerners. (iv) King Solomon conscripted forced labour out of all Israel; the levy numbered thirty thousand men (1 Kings 5:13-17). Even today, moral and spiritual failure of leaders can lead to problems such as division. Ignoring wise advice from the elders, as Rehoboam did by favoring the youths who were full of emotions may lead to division. Likewise, if today's small scale business persons, entrepreneurs and peasants are over taxed, division in the society may occur.

If today intensive forced labour is practised as it was during the lifetime of Solomon, it may lead to division of the society as it was the case to the Israel.

Such responses indicate that the candidates were familiar with the topic and mastered the competences required by the syllabus.

The candidates who scored average (3.5-5.5) marks were 268 (23.3%). Although these candidates had knowledge about the kings and the division of the kingdom of Israel, they provided reasons without sufficient explanations. Some of them mixed the story of the division of the kingdom of Israel with the stories of judges where the Israelites demanded for monarchy.

Furthermore, 423 (36.8%) candidates scored lower marks ranging from 0 to 3. Among these, 139 (12.1%) scored 0. These candidates failed to identify the reign in which the kingdom of Israel was divided. They also provided irrelevant reasons for the division of the united kingdom of Israel. Instead of the reign of Rehoboam in item (a), there were candidates who mentioned names like Absalom, Abraham or some prophets like Haggai and Habakkuk. These types of responses in item (a) led to failure in item (b). such candidates did not have any relevant reason for the division of the kingdom. Their responses indicated that the candidates were not familiar with the subject matter. Extract 6 is a sample of poor responses from one of the candidates who answered question 6 in Paper 1.

6.	a/ The reign of Saul	
	b/ i/ Most Israel loved David	
	ii/ Saul was a bad leader	
	iii/ Conflicts among the enemies due to two	
	weak leaders.	

Extract 6: A sample of incorrect responses.

In Extract 6, the candidate wrote that the division was in the reign of Saul instead of Rehoboam. The reasons given for the division of the kingdom were also incorrect.

2.2 SECTION B

This section comprised of three questions from the *Book of Prophet Jeremiah*, the *Book of Judges* and the *Book of Isaiah*. The candidates were required to answer two questions. The following is the analysis of responses of the candidates.

2.2.1 Question 7: The Book of Prophet Jeremiah

The question required the candidates to explain any five symbolic acts Jeremiah performed and give the implication of each of them.

This question was optional. It was attempted by 49 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that 50.1 per cent scored from 12-20 marks and 17.4 per cent scored from 7-11 marks. The remaining 32.5 per cent scored from 0-6 marks. The data indicates that a total of 380 (67.5%) candidates performed well by scoring 7 (35%) marks and above. Figure 7 illustrates this performance.

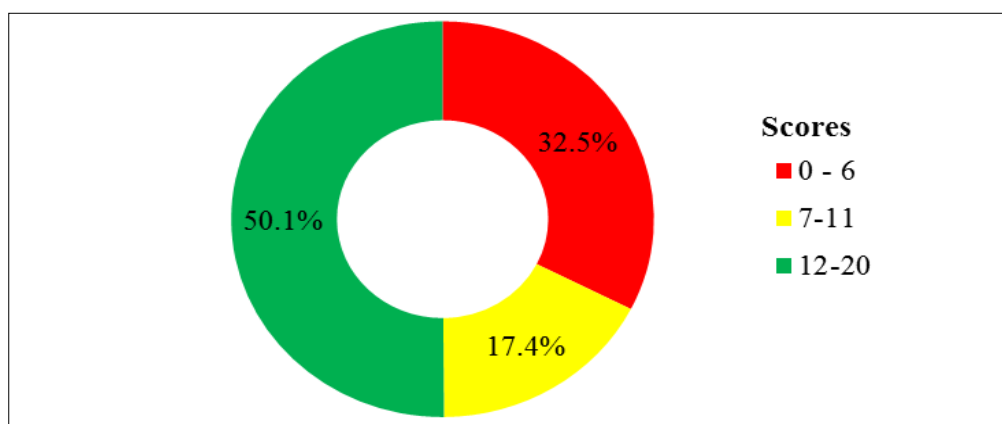


Figure 7: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 7 Paper 1.

The candidates who scored high (12-20) marks were 282 (50.1%). They answered the question correctly according to the task given. The candidates provided the symbolic acts which include *the waist cloth*. The prophet was ordered to buy a waist cloth and wear it without washing. Then, he was ordered to take it from his loins and hide it in a cleft of the rock at the Euphrates. After sometime, the LORD told him to go and fetch it from the Euphrates. It was rotten, good for nothing! (Jeremiah 13:1-11). This symbolized how Israel had abandoned God for idolatry which spoiled them.

Thus God would remove his protection and the land would be violated by foreign soldiers.

Another symbolic act was *the wine jar*. Jeremiah was ordered to tell the people to fill all the wine jars with wine. The people answered that they knew that every wine jar should be filled with wine. God told them that he would fill them with wine until they are drunk. The people had misunderstood the allegory as to mean a normal wine (Jeremiah 13:12-14). This was meant their way of life they lived - drinking and making merry for their unjust prosperity. The drunkenness here implied the divine judgement which was coming (cf., Jeremiah 25:15-16; Ezekiel 23:31).

The symbolism of *Jeremiah's abstention from marriage life*: The LORD ordered Jeremiah not to have a wife and children. He also was to abstain himself from participating in social life of the people and not to take part in feasts and mourning (Jeremiah 16:1-13). This symbolized that because of the approaching national calamity it was not the time to start a family or to participate in the social life of the people.

Moreover, there was also *a symbolism of a potter*. Jeremiah saw the potter at his wheel making a vessel of clay and it spoiled in his hand. The potter reworked into another vessel as he wished (Jeremiah 18:1-12). The symbolism meant that as the clay in the potter's hand so was the house of Israel. The LORD would pronounce judgement on a nation or remove the judgement if that nation repented.

The other symbolic act was that of *the broken earthen flask*. Jeremiah bought the potters flask and took some of the elders and went to the valley of the sons of Hinom. He pronounced judgment due to the stubbornness and supplement by breaking of the flask (Jeremiah 19). This implied that Jerusalem was to be condemned due to the sacrifices of children in that valley. The breaking of the pot symbolized destruction was to happen to the rebellious Israel.

The symbolic act of the *wooden yoke*: The prophet made for himself a wooden yoke and put on his neck prophesying surrender to the Babylonians. The false prophet Hananiah broke it and prophesied contrary to Jeremiah's prophecy. The LORD told Jeremiah to make an iron bar in its place (Jeremiah 27-28). The yoke symbolized the LORD's Commission of Nebuchadnezzar to bring the people under his submission. The iron yoke was an emphasis on the

certainty of exile and its duration of seventy years and not two years as prophesized by Hananiah the false prophet.

The symbolic act of *purchasing a field*: Jeremiah was told that the son of his uncle would come to him and ask him to buy his property. It happened just as the LORD had said at the time Babylonians were besieging the city. Jeremiah purchased the land in the presence of the witnesses and sealed the deed and gave it to Baruch (Jeremiah 32:6-44). The purchase of the land symbolized that the exile will not be an end. There was a stable future meant to give hope in spite of the prevailing circumstances, that Judah would regain its freedom.

These responses indicate that the candidates had good understanding about the prophetic mission of Jeremiah and adequate knowledge about the topic. Extract 7.1 is part of a sample of a candidate's good response in question 7.

7	Jeremiah, is one among the prophets of God who prophesied among the people of Israel. He was also known as prophet of lamentation. He prophesied in Israel before Israel was taken to exile in Babylon and during the exile in Babylon. In his prophetic mission he used various ways of conveying his prophetic message to the people like by preaching, writing, but still people did not listen, he decided to use the symbolic acts instead. The following are the symbolic acts that Jeremiah performed:
	The marred girdle, Jeremiah bought a new garment and buried it under earth as he was told by God and after sometimes he took it again, now it was rotten and wore it in the public. This was meant to show Israelites that although they were beautiful before God they are now worthless like the loin cloth.
	Abstinence from marriage, Jeremiah was ordered by God not to marry or have a family. This was desired to teach Israel and warn them that great destruction is coming, people will be taken to slavery and no one will remember that he or she had a wife, husband or children.
	Breaking the earthen bottle, Jeremiah as ordered by God, he took an earthen bottle and went among the elders of Israel and broke it in their sight. This was intended to tell the people that the city of Jerusalem will be ruined soon and it will no more be as before.

Extract 7.1: A sample of correct responses in question 7.

In Extract 7.1, the candidate provided correct explanations of symbolic acts performed by Jeremiah.

Besides, there were 98 (17.4%) candidates who scored average marks, ranging from 7 to 11. These candidates were unable to provide the responses fully. The analysis of their responses shows that they had some knowledge of the topic and the symbolic acts. However, most of them showed incompetence in essay writing skills. They wrote two or three correct points without introduction and conclusion. Some of them provided three correct symbolic acts without their implications while others provided implications without explaining the symbolic acts.

Moreover, 183 (32.5%) candidates failed as they scored 6 marks or below. The major reason for their failure is that they gave weak responses. Among these, 27 (4.8%) candidates scored 0 as they exhibited lack of competence in the subject matter. For example, some of them described the visions of Amos or Ezekiel, instead of explaining the symbolic acts performed by Jeremiah. Others wrote about Jesus' miracles as the symbolic acts performed by Jeremiah. There were also some who made comparison between Jeremiah and Jesus in terms of being rejected by their own people, suffering, crucifixion and death. Their responses demonstrated that the candidates were not conversant with the teaching and learning strategies. The candidates had inadequate knowledge about Prophet Jeremiah and the symbolic acts. Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a candidate's wrong response to question 7 in Paper 1.

7.	<p>prophet Jeremiah, This was the one called by God and became a messenger of God after exile. Jeremiah was called in different ways including revelation, his messages were accompanied by the symbolic actions he performed.</p> <p>The symbolic act of Locust, this symbolizes that the Israel were misfortunate the Lord and God provided the locust to destroy the Israel's products.</p> <p>The Vision or symbolic of pine, As the Israel had sin, God sent the pine to their properties so as to discipline discipline the Israel.</p> <p>The symbolic act of plumbline, this was - implicating that Israel were already crooked by the God, since they had misfortunate and failed to request for an excuse, so this indicates that the Israel were now crooked in a plumb line.</p>	
	<p>The symbolic act of Basket of the summer fruit, this occurs as during the summer the fruits are to be harvested and kept in the basket, so - this kept fruits when stay for a long time finally become rotten and gives the bad smell so this - implicates that the Israel were already harvested and kept into a secret position by the Lord the more they become late to request for excuse the more the punishment increases (become rotten).</p> <p>The symbolic act of the altars, the Israel were much luxuriant wine, loved by God, but the more they are blessed the more they created worship of other gods, as they built the altar for other gods, so through this God decided to punish the Israel.</p>	

Extract 7.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 7.

In Extract 7.2, the candidate identified Jeremiah as post exilic prophet while he was not. The candidate also wrote about the visions of Amos instead of explaining symbolic acts performed by Jeremiah.

2.2.2 Question 8: The Book of Judges

Candidates were required to provide five points explaining how the Israelites were disunited as recorded in the book of Judges and suggest what the members of our societies should do to enhance development.

This question was attempted by 84.1 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Of them all, 10.7 per cent scored from 12-20 marks and 24.8 per cent scored from 7-11 marks. The rest, 64.5 per cent scored from 0-6 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average as 35.5 per cent scored from average to high marks. Figure 8 illustrates this performance.

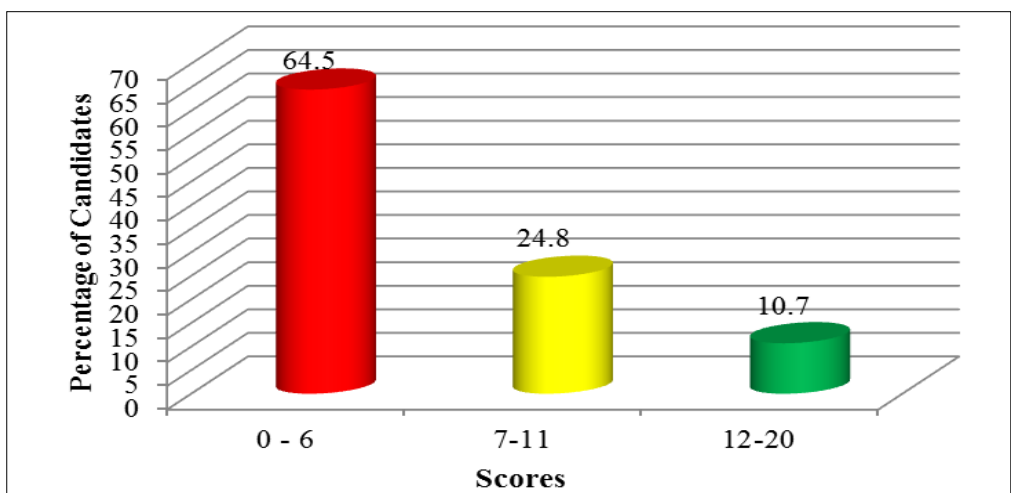


Figure 8: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 8 Paper 1.

The candidates with high performance scored from 12 to 20 marks. These candidates responded according to the requirements of the question. The correct responses given by candidates include: *when Gideon did not call the Ephraimites to participate in his war with the Midianites*. The Ephraimites complained to him but Gideon gave them a riddle, "What have I done now in comparison with you? Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer" (Judges 8:1-3)? Today, the members of our societies should not keep on complaining, rather, they should work hard and be the initiators of unity instead of expecting someone else to do for them.

Abimelech killed his seventy brothers, in order to become a king. When he became a king, the Shechemites planned to overthrow him due to internal strife between them and Abimelech. Abimelech destroyed all the people of Shechem. In our societies, none should entertain shedding blood to become a

leader. Those who seek to become leaders should not cause deaths like Abimelech so as to rescue manpower for development.

The Ephraimites' complaints against Jephthah who did not call them as he went to fight with the Ammonites: In attempts to solve the complaints they fought and 42,000 Ephraimites were killed. In our societies, solution of problems/misunderstandings should involve peace talk rather than fighting against each other which wastes a lot of resources.

The people of Judah handed over Samson their brother to the Philistines because he had killed the Philistine to revenge the death of his wife and father-in-law. When the Philistines demanded the Israelites to hand Samson over to them they did so. In our societies we should not dare handing over our own relatives/fellow members to enemies because enemies are not for our development.

The civil war between Benjaminites and other tribes after the Benjaminites abusing the concubine of the Levite to death: A Levite whose concubine was raped to death called other tribes to fight against Benjaminites. In our societies we should say no to civil war. Civil war devours people's lives, their loved ones and relatives. Most of the survivors become homeless and refugees.

This depicts that the candidates had knowledge about the book of Judges and ability to express their points clearly. Extract 8.1 is part of a sample of a candidate's good response in question 8.

8	Judges were charismatic leaders raised by God to deliver Israel from their enemies. Judges are divided into two types. There are major Judges to whom their stories were narrated in detail. For instance, Judge Othniel, Ehud, Jephthah. While Minor Judges are those Judges to whom their stories were narrated shortly. For instance Judge Shamgar, Tola, Jair and others.	
	The following are the Account or reason that explain how the Israelites were disunited and what we should do to enhance development.	
	During the war of Jabin of Hazor, During this war there was disunity between the twelve tribes of Israel. Deborah went to war with the commander Barak and soldiers from two tribes (Naphtali and Zebulun). Ten tribes of Israel would not participate. Unity and cooperation among the members of the society for instance during political war and other issues can help to maintain peace	

hence people will be able to conduct in various activities such as like Trade, construction of infrastructures which include roads, railways, airways hence bring development.

8. Abimelech killed his seventy brothers. Abimelech was able to kill his seventy brother so as to be easy for him to get leadership so by this it resulted into disunity.

In referring to our societies I can say that the members of our societies must provide or implement laws for all people who engage themselves in the murder case like killing Albino, people who have red eyes especially in lake zone like Bukoba, Mwanza and other areas, and this can help to act as a warning to those people who kill innocent people. And this can bring development to all since people are at peace and are able to conduct different activities.

Benjaminites abused the Levite's concubine. This also raised to disunity since Benjaminites abused or raped the concubine all the night until death. The Levite found the woman dead. He took the body back home and took a knife and divided that body into twelve pieces and sent the pieces by one among the twelve tribes of Israelites that shocked and frustrated them hence disunity leading to murder.

In reference to this, members of our society must provide policy that can encourage people to abstain from conducting immoral acts such as like Rape. For instance

8.	by implementing commandments	
	of God for instance "you shall	
	not commit adultery". And this	
	can help people to abstain from	
	such unlawfull acts hence bring	
	development.	

Extract 8.1: A sample of correct responses in question 8.

In Extract 8.1, the candidate explained how the Israelites were disunited as recorded in the book of Judges and suggested what the members of our societies should do to enhance development. The candidate proved to be competent in the subject matter and was able to elaborate the points clearly.

The candidates with average performance scored from 7 to 11 marks. The candidates provided about two or three correct responses without introduction and conclusion. They did not follow the rules for essay writing. Other candidates had good introductory remarks and conclusion, but had only one or two correct points out of five.

On the other hand, 623 (64.5%) candidates scored low (0-6) marks. In addition, 10.4 per cent scored 0 marks. These candidates failed to give the required responses. Some of them explained how the Israelites were united instead of how they were disunited. In this way, they failed to suggest measures to be taken in order to enhance development. Other candidates explained about the apostasy cycle and about the selfishness of the people like Samson. There were some who described the division of kingdom of Israel instead of explaining how the Israelites were disunited according to the book of Judges. This connotes that candidates were not familiar with the subject matter. Extract 8.2 shows part of a sample of a candidate's incorrect response in question 8.

8	<p>Judges refers to the people who led the-Israelites after the the kingship leadership where Samuel was the last judge during their reign. The Israelites lost their-national unity during the leadership of Judges. The following are the ways - which show how the Israelites were-disunited as recorded in the book of Judges and what the members of our societies-should do to enhance development.</p> <p>Classes. During the leadership of Judges the Israelites had classes between poor and rich. This led disunite among-them. Even in our societies there are some-members divided between those who have good life (rich) and those with poor-life a thing which make classes and-led to the disunity. So the members of our societies should avoid classes between them because classes led to the underdevelopment of society.</p> <p>Favouritism. Also some judges were-favoured their relatives and friends especially in the issue of collection of taxes. There were some people were collected-much taxes while others not. This caused the Israelites lost their national unity during the leadership of Judges. So the member of our societies should be careful about those who favoured their relatives-or friends because it led disunity in the society and hinder development</p>	
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Extract 8.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 8.

In Extract 8.2, the candidate wrote a wrong perception about the period of the Judges of Israel from the introduction to the conclusion. Instead of explaining how the Israelites were disunited, the candidate wrote about classes of people, favouritism, corruption, drunkenness and exploitation.

2.2.3 Question 9: The First Book of Isaiah

The candidates were required to justify the statement, “Development has sometimes damaged countries ethically and religiously” by providing five points with reference to Isaiah Chapters 1-8.

This question was attempted by 66.9 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among these, 49.5 per cent scored from 12-20 marks, 21.6 per cent scored from 7-11 marks and 28.9 per cent scored from 0-6 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was good as 71.1 per cent scored 7 (35%) marks and above. Figure 9 illustrates this performance.

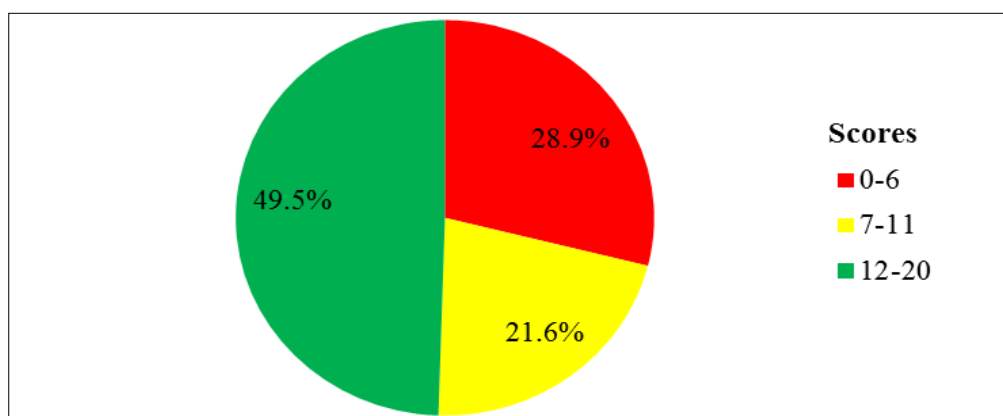


Figure 9: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 9 Paper 1.

There were 381 (49.5%) candidates who had higher scores ranging from 12 to 20 marks. Most of them justified correctly the statement as were required. They gave correct points including: When the two kingdoms of Israel reached their highest peak of development, *severe social and religious problems developed - greed and injustices multiplied*. This can also be seen in the world today. Corruption and oppression of the underprivileged is prevalent.

Richness sometimes blinds the society on religious matters. Prophet Isaiah proclaimed against the people who were offering sacrifices in huge amounts, attending public worship services, and keeping the special Israelites' feasts. Yet, their everyday lives were full of wickedness, their religious observances were hateful to God. God rejected all the forms of worship offered by corrupt people. God called them to learn to do what is good and seek justice (Isaiah 1:10-20).

Jerusalem was morally so filthy that it was likened to a prostitute. The city that was once pure became unclean. The rulers and judges were corrupt, favouring the rich in return for bribes, but ignoring the poor and denying them justice (Isaiah 5:23) but, consequently, they would end up in destruction.

Lack of respect for former social values: After reaching a certain level of development people tended to forget rules that shaped their society. Most of them seized every opportunity to advance themselves through embezzlement of public resources such as minerals, natural forest, wild animals, etc.

People arrogantly declared themselves to be independent of God. They boasted of their new-found moral freedom and were proud of their immoral acts. Some people actually boasted of the amount of sin they committed and challenged God to stop them. Others tried to reverse God's standards by calling evil good and good evil (Isaiah 5:18-20).

These responses suggest that the candidates had sufficient knowledge about the subject matter. Extract 9.1 is part of a sample of a candidate's good response in question 9.

es.	Development refers to the positive changes from low stage to high stage socially, economically and politically. With reference to Isaiah chapter 1 to 5 it is true that development has sometimes damaged countries ethically and religiously:	
	Development leads to social stratification; Development damaged countries ethically and religiously since it brought social stratification in which there was the creation of classes. Example it created the class for the rich and the poor in which the poor are discriminated. Hence development led to social stratification, and therefore it damaged countries ethically and religiously.	
	Disobedience to God. Development brought disobedience to God because after someone developed or succeeded in a certain thing forgot about the importance of God and therefore development damaged the countries ethically and religiously since it led to disobedience to God; and so it is today.	

	Sexual immorality: Development can lead to sexual immorality in the society; when someone developed tends to engage in sexual immorality. Example Isaiah rights such sexual immorality within his society and this is due to the development of people, hence development damaged countries ethically and religiously.	
	Corruption: Development can lead to the damage by corruption practice. There are both religious corruption and also political corruption; therefore there are some people engaging in practicing corruption as in the book of Isaiah hence damaging countries ethically and religiously.	

Extract 9.1: A sample of correct responses in question 9.

In Extract 9.1, the candidate provided relevant points to justify the statement, “Development has sometimes damaged countries ethically and religiously.”

The data indicate that 21.6 per cent of the candidates performed averagely by scoring 7 to 11 marks. Moreover, the analysis of the candidates’ responses shows that they were familiar with the topic. Nevertheless, they gave insufficient information. Some of them did not observe the rules for essay writing and had neither introduction nor conclusion. However, some of the candidates failed to give the desired responses because of lack of English language writing skills. They had some points but they failed to explain them clearly in English language.

Conversely, among the candidates scored 6 marks and below, 16.1 per cent scored 0 marks. Most of them gave responses that demonstrated lack of knowledge on the mission and ministry of Isaiah the prophet. Other candidates did not understand the requirements of the question. As such, they wrote irrelevant points. For example, some of them wrote about obeying the commandments of God instead of justifying the statement that development has sometimes damaged countries ethically and religiously. Other candidates refuted the statement. Extract 9.2 is part of a sample of a candidate’s incorrect response in question 9.

9	It is not true that development has sometimes damaged countries ethically and religiously due to the following below reference from Isaiah chapter 1 to 8
	Contact between sinners and God were by these malice most of the es ura elites to get mercy because of their sins and malice them to have good relationship with God and hence build countries ethically and religiously.
	Through praying and fasting where by from the book of Isaiah have tendency of praying and fasting something which malice them to be closer to God and strengthen their faith to God and God help them to all issues in their life and development appear in their life and their country ethically and religiously.
	Generally, Development has never damage countries ethically and religiously but it create improvement of living standard of people including political, social and economic aspects.

Extract 9.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 9.

In Extract 9.2, the candidate opposed the statement that development has damaged countries ethically and religiously. However, the candidate failed to defend his/her point of view. It seems as if he/she did not know what Prophet Isaiah prophesied against. Instead, the candidate had mixed ideas from other prophets including Hosea (e.g., the description the names Jezreel, Lo-Ruhama and Lo-Ammi - the children of Hosea).

3.0 ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR EACH QUESTION IN 114/2 DIVINITY PAPER 2

3.1 SECTION A

This section consisted of six questions from various topics of the New Testament. The candidates were required to attempt all questions. The following is the analysis of responses of the candidates in each question.

3.1.1 Question 1: The Gospel of Matthew

The question began with the statement, “According to Matthew 4:1-11, Jesus was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil. It is read that the temptation came after 40 days and nights of Jesus’ fasting and when he was hungry, yet he overcame them.” Then the candidates were required to answer the question in two items, (a) and (b). In item (a) the candidates were required to explain the phrase, “temptation of Jesus” and in (b) to provide three lessons that can be learnt by today’s believers, basing on the story of the temptation of Jesus.

The question was attempted by all 1,149 candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 70.8 per cent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 18.0 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. The remaining 11.2 per cent scored from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was good because 88.8 per cent scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. Figure 10 illustrates this performance.

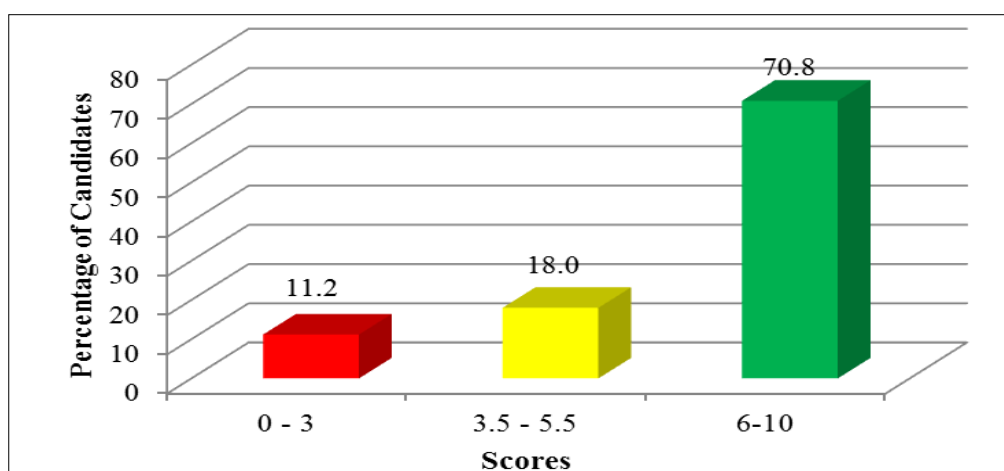


Figure 10: *The percentage of candidates’ performance in question 1 Paper 2.*

The analysis of the candidates’ responses shows that 70.8 per cent of the candidates had high scores ranging from 6 to 10 marks. These candidates responded in accordance with the requirements of the question. In item (a), for example, they wrote that “the temptation of Jesus” refers to the persuasion or influence by the devil that was aimed to test and make Jesus to sin against God. Moreover, one of the candidates wrote, “Temptation of Jesus means the tempting of Jesus by the Devil whereby Jesus was tested as the Son of God to

change into stones to bread, or to worship the Devil so as to be given the earthly wealth.”

In item (b), the lessons that can be learnt by today’s believers basing on the story of the temptation of Jesus include: *any believer can be tempted by Satan*. As it happened to Jesus, Satan always tempts people who believe in order to make them fall into sin (to go astray). Therefore, believers should be careful and stand firm so as to overcome all temptations as Jesus overcame.

Satan gives temptation basing on the situation or context of a believer. Example, children will be tempted with their issues surrounding their age, women are tempted accordingly, men also in the same way, youth are also tempted in accordance with their youth desires. We learn this from Jesus that when he was hungry, Satan tempted him directly due to the challenge of hunger.

Satan uses the word of God to overpower believers. Satan knows well the word of God. He can misuse it to make someone fall through citing controversial verses or misinterpreting biblical texts as he did to Jesus. Believers must be careful with whoever uses the biblical text to perform anything against the will of God.

When Satan has planned to tempt someone he does not despair or get discouraged as human beings who fail to be patient. According to the text, Satan kept on bringing new version of temptation to Jesus repeatedly without tiredness. Therefore, when many temptations come we should remain strong overcoming them until the end as we can learn from Jesus.

The candidates provided responses which demonstrated that they were familiar with the temptations of Jesus according to Matthew 4:1-11. Extract 10.1 is a sample of good responses in question 1 Paper 2.

09	Temptation of Jesus; This was the attempt to lead Jesus into sin by Satan when Jesus was in the desert fasting for 40 days.
1 b)	<p>The following are the lesson that can be learnt by today's believers basing on the story of the temptation of Jesus.</p> <p>We should know the word of God in our minds and in our hearts; What I have learnt is that through trials and temptation the word of God can stand as a pillar simply because even Satan knew the word of God and thus uses it negatively. Therefore one should know the word of God so as to stand firm in temptations and overcome them.</p> <p>We should learn that God is the owner of everything in heaven and on earth. Meaning everything that we see in this world we will leave it all here. Today's Christians should learn that everything that we see all the wealth and happiness of the world are under God's control. Like when Satan tempted Jesus by taking him on top of the pinnacle and told him to worship him and he will give him everything that he is seeing but Jesus answered him telling him that God is the only to be worshipped.</p> <p>We should learn on how to stand firm in our faiths; God is the one who allows temptations to come unto one's life and thus he looks at our faiths if they are firm or else. For example we see that Jesus was strong even though he was tempted while he was fasting in the desert but still he stood still and firm on his faith.</p>

Extract 10.1: A sample of correct responses in question 1.

On the other hand, 18.0 per cent scored average marks because they answered the question partially. Item (a) was answered correctly by most of the candidates. In item (b) most of the candidates wrote approximately one correct

lesson learnt by today's believers. Other candidates wrote relevant points but without necessary details. In fact, most of the candidate in this category had knowledge concerning Jesus' temptation and described them well, but were unable to bring such knowledge to real life application.

In contrast, 11.2 per cent of the candidates who attempted this question performed poorly by scoring 3 marks and below. Moreover, 2.0 per cent scored 0 because most of them wrote responses that were totally out of the context of the question. For example, instead of providing the lessons basing on the story of Jesus' temptation some of the candidates provided Jesus' teachings. Others wrote about Jesus beatitudes while others described Jesus' woes to the Pharisees and scribes. This implies that the candidates had no knowledge about the concept of temptation and the significance of Jesus' temptation to Christians. Further, the failure might be attributed to the candidates' inability to apply the teaching/learning strategies stated in the syllabus. Extract 10.2 is a sample of a candidate's poor responses in question 1 Paper 2.

1	(a) Temptation of Jesus is the situation when Jesus persecuted by the people to death.	
(b)	It lead people to be humble; Jesus shows humbleness by suffering in order to save his people because he loves us.	
	It makes people to be faithfull even to death.	
	Jesus is faithfull even where in the cross he enjoyment he don't fear that devil when kill him but he gives glory to their Lord.	
	It shows that there is love after death; there is eternal love after death he dead and fly in heaven for prepare the place of us.	

Extract 10.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 1

In Extract 10.2, the candidate misunderstood the word “temptation” and wrote about persecution and Jesus’ death and its significance instead of explaining the meaning and significance of Jesus’ temptations.

3.1.2 Question 2: The Gospel of Mark

The question began with the statement, “The Gospel according to Mark Chapter 9:2-13 tells about Jesus’ transfiguration.” The statement was followed by questions in items (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the term “transfiguration” and in (b) to explain the significance of the transfiguration event.

This question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper; of which 18.5 per cent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 18.9 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. The other 62.7 per cent scored from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average as 37.4 per cent scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 11.

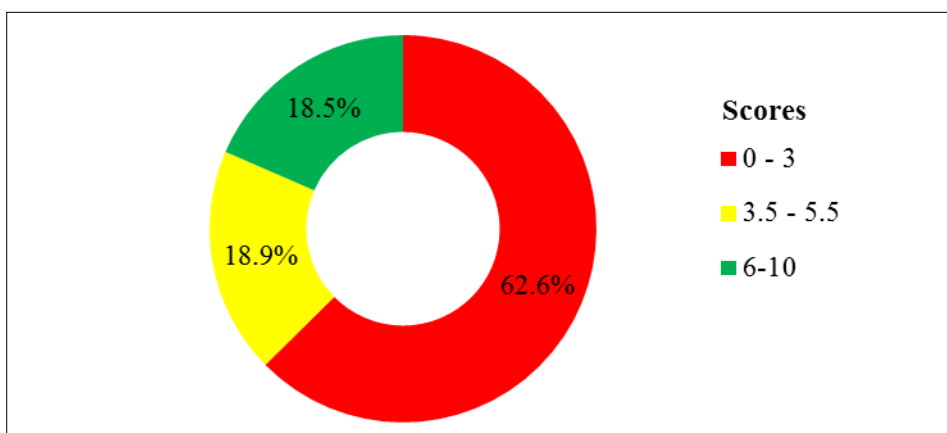


Figure 11: *The percentage of candidates’ performance in question 2 Paper 2.*

The candidates who performed well by scoring 6 marks and above answered the question according to its demand. The candidates’ responses demonstrated that they were knowledgeable about the event of transfiguration and its significance. The responses provided by the candidates on the significance of transfiguration were: *to prove that Jesus was the Messiah, the Son of God*. The transfiguration proved that Jesus was the long expected Messiah, as the Son of God who had come to liberate mankind. It confirmed Peter’s words that Jesus was the “Christ the Son of God. The transfiguration aimed at *showing that the Old Testament prophecy had found fulfilment in the personality of Christ*

Jesus. Elijah's presence represented all the prophets of the Old Testament who had foretold the coming of the Messiah.

Transfiguration *proved that Jesus had come not only to perfect the law but also to fulfil it*. Moses appearance in the event represented the law which Jesus had come to perfect. It also *provided an occasion in which Jesus received the divine approval* and the divine preparation for accomplishment of God's mission to the world. Further significance was *to foreshadow the nature of Jesus Christ in a post-resurrection state*. The dazzling brightness pointed to heavenly majesty of God before whom evil forces or darkness are driven out. Extract 11.1 is a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 2 of Paper 2.

2.	Transfiguration of Jesus was an event in which Jesus shone his appearance and his cloths become as white as snow. This was glorious moment in which Jesus revealed to his disciple who he actually was and his mission where as the prophets Moses and Elijah came to talk about his mission of salvation.
	<u>Significance.</u>
	- To strengthen his disciple that he is son of God:- When Peter had finished to talk the cloud overshadowed them and the voice from heaven was heard "He is my beloved son, listen to him" This was the voice of God the Father to reveal that Jesus is the son of God and Messiah to his disciple.
	- All was written in Torah and in prophets was fulfilled in Jesus. The first of two figures (Moses) signifies Moses' law and the second of Elijah signifies prophecy in which all of it were talked about Jesus and Man's salvation.
	- Jesus shows his disciples that there is glory to come after his passion and resurrection. This tells them that at the end of the disciple ship they will be rewarded the glory to be sons of God in Heaven.

Extract 11.1: A sample of correct responses in question 2.

Further analysis shows that 18.9 per cent of the candidates scored average marks because some of them provided the meaning of transfiguration and its

significance partially. Some of them scored full 1 mark in (a) and provided only one correct point in (b), deserving 3 marks. Others wrote correct explanation in item (a) deserving 1 mark but only two points in (b) which were also incomplete, deserving a total of only 04 marks. Their responses indicate that the candidates had insufficient knowledge about the significance of Jesus' transfiguration.

Moreover, as was hinted previously, the performance of candidates in this question was average because 62.6 per cent of the candidates performed poorly and scored 3 marks and below. Additionally, 31.5 per cent of all the candidates scored 0 because they failed to provide the required responses. Their failure might be attributed to misconception of the term "transfiguration."

In item (a), for example, instead of explaining the term "transfiguration," some of the candidates explained the miracles of Jesus. One of the candidates wrote, "Transfiguration refers to the wonders which Jesus did during his ministry in the world. In other name are called Miracles." There were also some who explained the temptation of Jesus instead of transfiguration. One of them wrote, "Transfiguration means temptations whereby the devil comes to Jesus to tell him to change stone to bread. Sometimes is known as test."

In item (b), instead of providing the significance of Jesus' transfiguration, some of them wrote about the baptism of John. For example, one of them wrote, "transfiguration take place in river Jordan when John the Baptist baptism the people. The significance is to wash away the sins of the people to enter heaven." Others wrote their responses in the sense of the parables of Jesus. For example, one of them wrote,

Jesus teaches in transfiguration so as the people can understand. He use earthly story but heavenly meaning. Jesus use transfiguration to presence the story to people which will be the good way to understand what he means but after his transfiguration he ends by explain or relate the story and heavenly meaning. Example the story of the sower. He use earthly story but it have heavenly meaning.

These responses demonstrate the lack of knowledge of Biblical concepts, themes and events. Extract 11.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who answered question 2 of Paper 2.

02.(a)	Transfiguration, this refers to the sufferings that Jesus underwent before his death.
(b)	The following are the significance of the transfiguration event. The sins of the people can be forgiven; Jesus underwent transfiguration so that the sins of the people can be forgiven and for us to become free from sin and the devil because the blood of Jesus cleansed everything. The people can be redeemed; also Jesus underwent transfiguration so that the people can be redeemed by the blood while he shed on the cross.

Extract 11.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 2.

In Extract 11.2, the candidate described transfiguration in terms of Jesus' suffering.

3.1.3 Question 3: The Gospel of Luke

This question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to describe who was John the Baptist while in Item (b), the candidates were required to explain John's teachings based on the three groups of his audience.

The question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 77.3 per cent scored from 0 to 3 marks; 7.5 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks and 15.2 scored from 6 to 10 marks. The general performance of candidates in this question was weak as 77.3 per cent scored 3 marks and below. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 12.

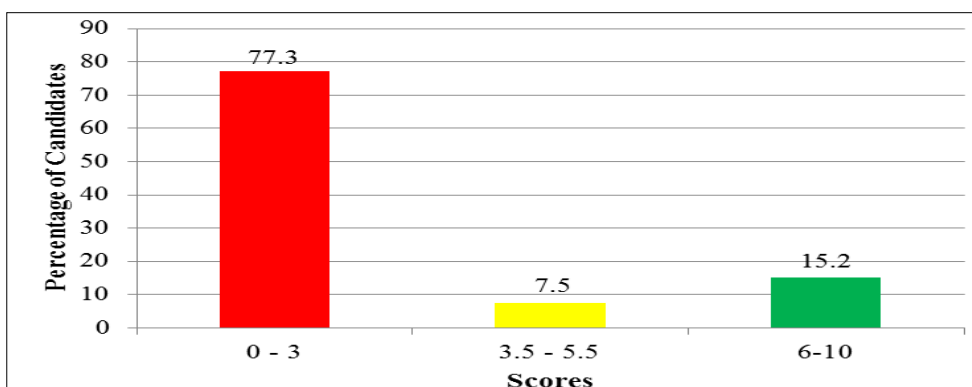


Figure 12: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 3 Paper 2.

The analysis of candidates' responses shows that those who had low scores, ranging from 0 to 3 marks, provided weak responses. Further, it shows that 16.8 per cent scored 0 marks, because their responses indicated that they did not know who John the Baptist was. The failure to know John the Baptist automatically led to their failure to explain his teachings. In item (a), instead of writing about the son of Zechariah and Elizabeth, the forerunner of Jesus Christ who preached the baptism of repentance, most of them wrote about the apostle John the son of Zebedee. In item (b) some of the candidates wrote about teaching in parables and performance of miracles in preparation for the coming of the Messiah. There were also candidates who wrote that John the Baptist was teaching about the death and resurrection of Jesus. Such responses denote that the candidates were not familiar with the ministry of John the Baptist according to Luke 3:7-14. Extract 12.1 is a sample of poor responses from one of the candidates who answered question 3 Paper 2.

3.	a. He was the son of Zebedee. He became the disciple and apostle of Jesus. He was or is the author of Gospel according to John.	
	b.	
	i. Avoiding Pagan laws and foods	
	→ The teaching of John teaches people to avoid eating pagan foods which is against Jesus and are offered to idols.	
	ii. Eternal life	
	→ Also John teaching was based on eternal life. This life is sustainable and is from God. In order to live eternal life must obey his role.	
	iii. Fruit of the holy spirit	
	→ Also John taught about the holy spirit fruit. This include many things like Gentleness, patience, love, joy and faith.	

Extract 12.1: A sample of incorrect responses in question 3.

In Extract 12.2, the candidate identified John the Baptist as the son of Zebedee and provided themes found in the Gospel of John and Paul's Letter to the Galatians instead of the Gospel of Luke.

Furthermore, the 7.5 per cent of candidates scored average marks because they provided correct responses without the required details. Most of the candidates lacked English language proficiency. This led them to inability to explain their points clearly.

However, as shown in the data analysis, 15.2 per cent of the candidates performed well by scoring high marks, ranging from 6 to 10 marks. These candidates answered the question in accordance with the requirements. Their responses indicated that they were familiar with John the Baptist and his ministry. Extract 12.2 is a sample of good responses in question 3 Paper 2.

3. (a. John the Baptist: he is the son of Elizabeth and Zechariah, the last prophet of old testament and the first prophet of new testament. Also he is the forerunner of Jesus Christ because he preached about his coming and repentance of people.	
3. (b. (i. The Multitude: John the Baptist preached the word of God to the Multitude and when they asked what to do so as to inherit the Kingdom of God John told them that the one who has two coats let him share with the one who has none. and the one who have food do likewise.	
(ii. Tax Collectors: Also John the Baptist used to teach tax collectors about the Kingdom of God and the issue of repentance and when the tax collectors asked him on what to do so as to inherit the Kingdom of God, John told them that they should not collect more than that is arranged to be collected and they will inherit the Kingdom of heaven.	

(iii) The soldiers: Also in his teaching John the Baptist used to teach soldiers who came to listen his preaching and when they asked on what to do so as to inherit the kingdom of God, John the Baptist told them that they should not robe anyone by force but to be fair. Also they should not oppress people so they should be satisfied with their salary. They will inherit the kingdom of God.

Extract 12.2: A sample of correct responses in question 3.

3.1.4 Question 4: The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians

The candidates were given the statement: “In 1 Corinthians 11:17-34, Paul gave directions to the members of the church concerning the Lord's Supper because he found that when they gathered together for worship they did more harm than good.” This was followed by two items (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to show how the members of the church were doing more harm than good in their gatherings. In item (b), they were required to explain what Paul directed the Corinthians to do in their gatherings, which is also applicable to the contemporary church today.

The question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. However, 94.2 per cent of the candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks while 4.5 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks and 1.4 per cent scored from 6 to 10 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was weak because 1,081 (94.2%) candidates scored 3 marks and below. This weak performance is illustrated in Figure 13.

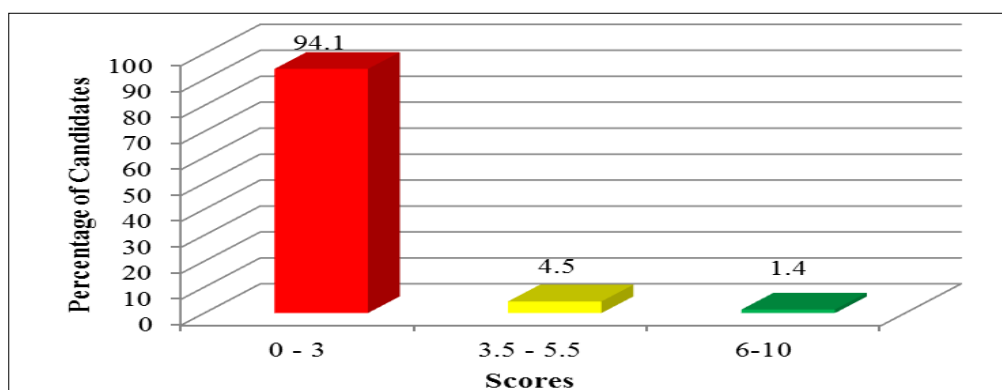


Figure 13: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 4 Paper 2.

This question the most poorly performed of all questions in Paper 2. This is due to the fact that 81.6 per cent scored 0. These candidates' responses exhibited lack of knowledge on Paul's teachings concerning the Holy Communion or the Lord's Supper.

In item (a), some of the candidates wrote about various themes of Paul, which were not related with the Lord's Supper. They wrote concepts such as righteousness, the works of the flesh and observance of the Law of Moses. For example, one of the candidates wrote, "they perverted justice in making judgement to the poor people by taking corruption." Another candidate wrote, "They teach that salvation was done with circumcision but the Christians are saved with faith." Further example, "They pray in the street and fast so as they will be saw or know by people rather than to praise and worship the lord's." These responses have no correlation with the Holy Communion.

In item (b), the candidates wrote things not related to the instruction provided by Paul to the Corinthians concerning the Lord's Supper. For example, one of the candidates wrote, "To pray hard in order to be blessed. To make or form different small groups of people who comes from one place in order to ensure unity and solidarity. Another candidate wrote:

We should fasting through fasting the lords can answers our pray because fasting can make the lord's heart and loving his universal through the lord. Sometimes in fasting should be secret no one should know about you are internal heart. To have the following of the preach of the word of God, through his presence and his spiritual faith so as to avoid the evils of satan we should listening and walking upon it.

These responses show that the candidates had not grasped the task of the question or they did not know Paul's teachings on the Lord's Supper. Extract 13.1 is a sample of wrong responses from one of the candidates who answered question 4 Paper 2.

04.	@ The members of the church they were taken animals for the offering in idols instead of God.	
	b) How Paul direct the Corinthians to do in their gatherings, which is also applicable to the church today as follows,	
	(i) Women covering their head when enter to the church, this idea given by Paul in order to make respect with God when women enter in the church.	
	(ii) To avoid works of flesh by Holy spirit like idolatry and impurity. Also Paul used to advice people avoiding to misuse the fruit of the Holy spirit.	
	(iii) To avoiding fornication in the church, Paul used to direct people to believe in one true God and avoiding the fornication in church.	

Extract 13.1: A sample of incorrect responses in question 4.

In Extract 13.1, the candidate mixed ideas of Paul from the Letter to the Galatians but have no connection with the Lord's Supper.

The analysis also reveals that 4.5 per cent of the candidates performed averagely. They gave responses which depicted that the candidates had some knowledge about Paul's teachings to the Corinthians about the Lord's Supper, but they could not elaborate their points exhaustively.

Nevertheless, 1.4 per cent of the candidates scored 6 marks and above, as they answered the question correctly. In item (a), the candidates wrote that during the Lord's gatherings, the richer members came earlier with their food and ate without waiting for sharing with the poor. The rich got drunk while the poor went hungry and humiliated (1 Corinthians 11:20-22).

In item (b), the correct responses from the candidates included the following: *When the Corinthians they meet together in the church there should not be embarrassment and harm leading to disunity.* Eating meals together indicated intimacy or fellowship or acceptance to one another. But some of the rich Corinthians were eating and drinking without sharing with those who do not have. The poor members went home hungry while the rich were drunk from the wine expected to be taken only as Lord's Supper. Thus, Paul advised that it was better for such kind of people to get (their) fill at their homes (1

Corinthians 11:22, 33-34). Even today, when one goes for Holy Communion, it should be kept in mind that he/she partakes in the Body and Blood of Christ, not as a normal food.

Moreover, Paul directed the Corinthians *to reflect on what one is about to take*, that is, the body and blood of Christ. Whoever eats the bread and drinks the cup should know that he/she proclaims the Lord's death until he comes. If anyone eats and drinks in a way that dishonours Him, he/she is guilty of sin against the Lord's body and blood (1 Corinthians 11:26-28).

Furthermore, Paul directed the Corinthians that *if they do not recognise the meaning of the Lord's body when they eat the bread and drink from the cup, they bring judgement on themselves instantly*. That is why many of the members were weak and ill, and several had died (1 Corinthians 11:29-30). This reminds the church members today that they should not take the Holy Communion for granted.

These responses indicate that the candidates had knowledge about Paul's mission to the Corinthians and they were competent to use English language to express their points. Extract 13.2 shows a sample of a candidate's good responses to question 4 in Paper 2.

4(a)	The church members were eating and drinking the Lord's Supper for pleasure, not spiritually. Some of the members would come earlier and eat and drink without waiting the other members. Therefore, some ate to the extent of being full and drunk while others went home hungry and thirsty.	
(b)	(i) Paul told the Corinthians that when they conduct the Lord's Supper they should do spiritually not by pleasure because by doing so they embarrass other believers. If they want to fill their stomachs they should eat and drink at their homes, not in the church gathering. This is the same today.	

(ii) Paul directed the Corinthians to think before coming to eat and drink the Lord's Supper. They should know that they partake the body and blood of Jesus Christ. So if they partake with contempt, they dishonour the Lord's Supper and will be condemned and guilty against the Lord's body and blood. The same applies today. We should honour it.
(iii) Paul also taught the Corinthians that if they do not recognize the essence of the Lord's Supper when they eat the bread and drink from the cup they bring judgement on themselves. One can get sick or can die. Even today we are reminded to be careful as we come to the Holy Communion.

Extract 13.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 4.

3.1.5 Question 5: The Letter of St. Paul to the Romans

This question was set from Paul's letter to the Romans Chapter 13. It was about duties of Christians to the state and towards one another. The question had four items, (a), (b), (c) and (d). In item (a), the candidates were required to state the relationship which Christians should show towards the state and one another. In (b) they were required to explain the importance of obeying the state authorities. In item (c), they were required to explain the reason for Paul's insistence on paying taxes to the authorities. In item (d), they were to explain why the love of one another is so important.

The question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 52.5 per cent scored from 6 to 10 marks while 29.9 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks and 17.6 per cent scored from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was good because 82.4 per cent scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 14.

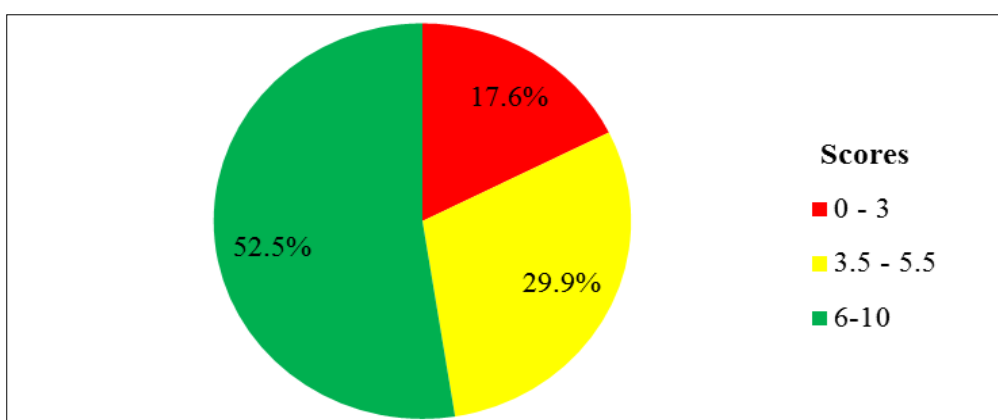


Figure 14: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 5 Paper 2.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 52.5 per cent had high scores extending from 6 to 10 marks. They gave correct answers according to the requirements of the question. In item (a), most of the candidate answered that "Paul wanted Christians to show obedience towards the state and love of one another. In item (b) they correctly wrote that it is important to obey the state because no authority exists without God's permission. Whoever opposes the existing authority opposes what God has ordered and so will bring judgement upon himself/herself.

In item (c), the correct response from the candidates was that paying taxes to the authorities was insisted because the authorities are working for God when they fulfil their duties. By paying what you owe the authorities, you show respect and honour to them.

In item (d), the candidates answered that the love of one another is so important in Paul's teachings because it is one of the important commandments of God. It is an obligation to obey and to love one another in all attitudes and relations of life, governed by the principles of the Golden Rule (Romans 13:8-10).

The candidates provided responses which indicate that they were familiar with Paul's teachings in Romans 13. Extract 14.1 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 5 Paper 2.

5. a) Paul wanted Christians to show obedience towards the state and love towards one another.

b) It is important to obey the state authorities because God allowed them to lead both believers and non-believers in the state, and sometimes uses them by giving the wisdom and abilities of making decisions for the people. Hence, believing obeying them is important.

c) Paying taxes to the authorities was insisted in Paul's teachings because: ^{mean} God speaks through the authorities for them. Thus people get only what they deserve and the authorities deserve the taxes or it helps them in improving social welfare of the people and that is why Paul insisted people to pay tax to the authorities.

d) Love for one another is important because a person can not love God who is in heaven and not physically seen and hate his or her neighbour who can be seen and touched. And hence, Paul taught that loving one another is important because we are in the same world and we all have human features and the only thing that will help us not counted as hypocrites in loving God is by starting to love each other by the Golden rule.

Extract 14.1: A sample of correct responses in question 5.

Further analysis shows that 29.9 per cent of the candidates, whose performance was average, seemed to have knowledge of the topic but did not offer the required responses fully. For example, some of them attempted two to three items with incomplete responses, ending with either 4 or 5 marks.

Equally, the candidates with weak performance were 17.6 per cent. Among these candidates, 5.6 per cent provided incorrect responses to all the items and scored 0 marks. For example, some of them wrote about the importance of worshipping or prayers instead of showing the relationship between Christians and the state. Others only copied the question without providing answers. This

suggests that the candidates were not familiar with Paul's teachings in Romans 13. Extract 14.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses to question 5 in Paper 2.

Q5.	(a) Through helping the poor and widow.	
	(b) The importance is -	
	i/ It helps a person to give freedom in glorification on GOD in heaven.	
	ii/ It helps to protect the poor people of the country.	
Q5	(c) i/ The because it restricted problems which were restricted by the state.	
	ii/ It was a way of discriminating the circumcised people.	
	iii/ It was a way of eliminating in the state people who are are believers.	
	(d) i/ Because there are people like the gentile they avoid the Jew because they have Holy Spirit	
	ii/ Because	
	iii/	

Extract 14.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 5.

In Extract 14.2, the candidate provided responses which have no connection with Paul's teachings in Romans 13.

3.1.6 Question 6: The Acts of the Apostles

The question was set from Acts 15:1-35, which reports about the first major church problem which led to Jerusalem council, in which Paul and Barnabas were members for resolution. It had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the major problem which led to the Jerusalem council. In Item (b), the candidates were required to suggest three things which the church should do to avoid unnecessary problems.

The question was attempted by 100 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 36.2 per cent scored from 6 to 10 marks while 31.3 per cent scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks and 32.5 per cent scored from 0 to 3 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was good as 67.5 per cent scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 15.

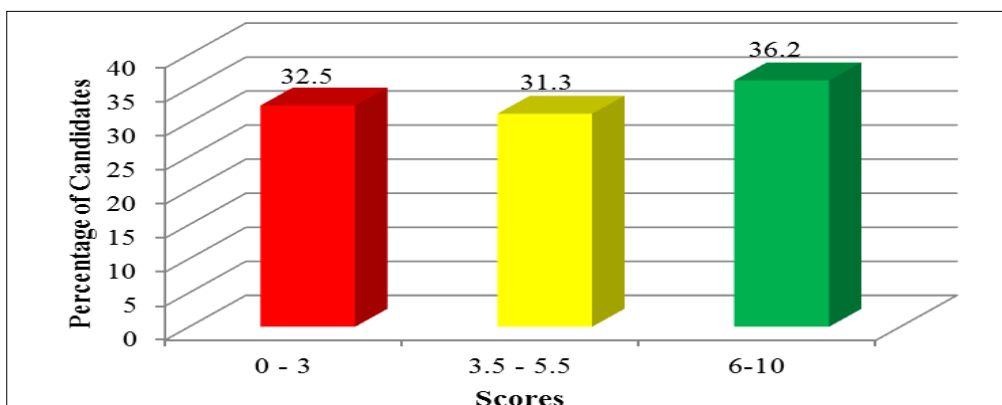


Figure 15: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 6 Paper 2.

The analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that those who performed well responded according to the requirements of the question. In item (a), most of the candidates wrote the major problem as the Judaizers imposing non-Jews to obey Jewish customs, beliefs and practices. The Judaizers taught that one cannot be saved without *circumcision and observance of the Law of Moses* (Acts 5:1).

In item (b), the suggestions for things to do so as to avoid unnecessary problems in the church include: Church leaders to *accept opinions from other people and work on them* instead of crushing them down. Members of the church also should help their leaders to perform their duties according to the norms and standards of the church and not otherwise.

It is important to *involve God and the whole church (through delegates) to solve the problems*. Whenever problems arise, the church should convene an assembly of the church council so as to come up with a solid decision for the wellbeing of the church.

Moreover, *Christians should stick to the gospel message of Jesus Christ and the teachings of the apostles*. The word of God is the guiding principle of life and practices in Christianity.

It is important to take immediate actions to *deal with any minor case arising that can endanger the unity of the church*. For example, differing in opinions concerning church properties, teachings on marriage and relationships, different styles of living and the outcomes of globalisation should not be ignored as they can lead to schism of the church.

The analysis of the candidates' responses indicates that they demonstrated their ability to understand and adhere to the requirements of the question. More importantly, the candidate depicted mastery of the subject matter. Extract 15.1 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 6 in Paper 2.

6.	@The major problem was centered at circumcision, where the Jews had implanted to the gentiles in order to get salvation, different from the demands given by Paul and Barnabas in the missionary journey. Thus it brought great confusion among the new converts. Thus they opted to send the matter to Jerusalem to be solved.
	(b) Not to burden the Christians with many conditions toward their beliefs. Bringing new and confusing doctrines in the church will make people get confused in the faith, hence causing them to surrender and staying aside from the church.
	(ii) To strengthen unity and solidarity among the believers. The believers should not be divided by influence of anyone for instance church leaders, but should aim at bringing together the people and living together as brothers and sisters without any distinction.
	(iii) Solving quickly with high efficiency the confusion arising. If emerges any problem or contradiction, there should emerge collective solving of contradiction, in order to remove any kind of grievancies on the people who would not be given chance to participate in solving such contradictions.

Extract 15.1: A sample of correct responses in question 6.

Despite the good performance in this question, 31.3 per cent of the candidates performed averagely. The average performance was chiefly a result of insufficient responses to the question. Some of the candidates scored 1 full mark in item (a) but provided only one correct point in (b) which weighed 3 marks. Thus, they deserved only 4 marks. Another factor for this performance was the candidates' insufficient English language writing skills, which made them fail to express their ideas clearly.

On the other hand, 32.5 per cent of the candidates scored low marks as they had a very limited knowledge on the subject matter. Among them, 10.6 per cent scored 0 marks. These candidates were unable to provide even a single correct response to the questions. Extract 15.2 shows a sample of incorrect response.

Co.	a) The problem was the cleanse of the temple by Jesus Christ.
	b) - Today's church should stop making a worship place as a source of income.
	- Today's church should obey and follow God Commandment.
	- Today's church should respect the place of worship.

Extract 15.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 6.

In Extract 15.2, the candidate gave responses which were out of the context of the question. The candidate described the cleansing of the temple by Jesus instead of explaining the major problem which led to Jerusalem Council.

3.2 SECTION B

This section consisted of three questions, set from the *Gospel of John*, the *First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians* and the *Letter of Paul to the Galatians*. The candidates were required to answer two questions. The following is the analysis of responses of the candidates.

3.2.1 Question 7: The Gospel of John

The candidates were required to evaluate Jesus' statement, "Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was I am (John 8:58)" with reference to the Gospel of John Chapter 1.

The question was attempted by 47.5 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 18.9 per cent scored from 12 to 20 marks while 21.6 per cent scored from 7 to 11 marks and 59.5 per cent scored from 0 to 6 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average. This is due to the fact that 40.5 per cent scored 7 (35%) marks and above. Figure 16 illustrates this analysis.

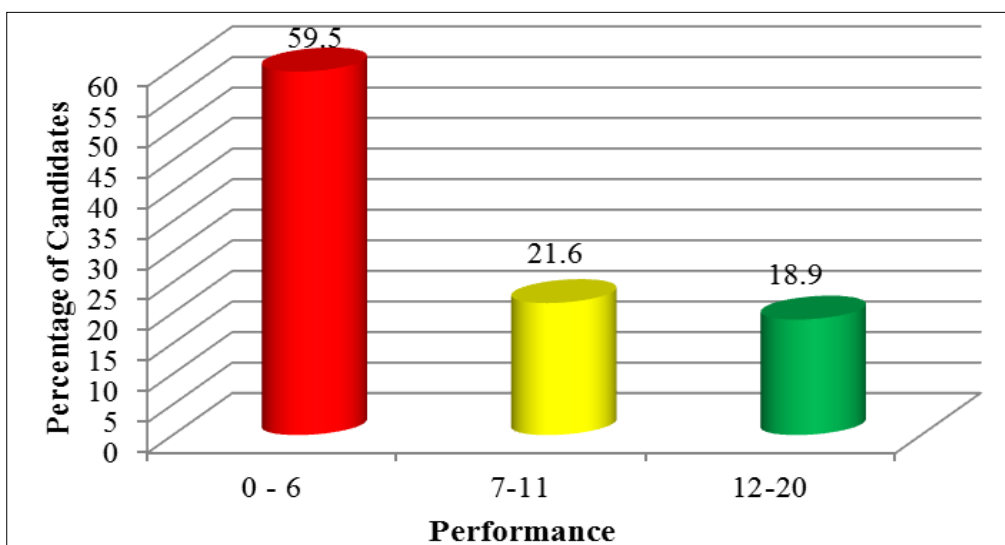


Figure 16: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 7 Paper 2.

The candidates with high scores ranging from 12 to 20 marks demonstrated their knowledge of the Gospel of John. Particularly, they were more knowledgeable about the pre-existence of Jesus Christ. They provided correct answers including the following:

According to John Chapter 1:1, the words "before Abraham was, I am", were referring to Jesus' pre-existence. John shows that the story of Jesus does not start from human birth, but it goes back to his existence in heaven before anything existed.

According to John Chapter 1:1, *Jesus was the word, one who shared God's own nature. He was God.* "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was

with God, and the word was God. He was with God from the very beginning (John 1:2). Being God, then Jesus was there before Abraham.

Jesus Christ was God's sole agent of creation (John 1:3, 10). "...all things were made through him, and without him was not anything made." This indicates that Abraham was created by Jesus. Thus, Abraham is not greater than his creator Jesus.

Jesus Christ was the source of life. When God spoke during creation His Word brought life on earth. Jesus was that word. This means Jesus brought eternal life into the world. "In him was life, and the life was the light of men" (John 1:4).

The Word became flesh (human being) for the salvation of human beings. "And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us..." (John 1:14). The word "flesh" means human, with all limitations and mortality. However, coming to the world in the likeness of human beings did not reduce His deity and pre-existence. Hence, Jesus is greater than Abraham.

Further analysis shows that 21.6 per cent of the candidates scored average marks as some of them evaluated the statement partially while others mixed few relevant with some irrelevant points.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored low marks were 59.5 per cent. Out of these, 20.9 per cent scored 0 marks, since they failed to evaluate the given statement. There were some of the candidates who tried to evaluate the statement in vain because they did so without referring to John 1. Others mentioned the miracles of Jesus. Furthermore, there was a candidate who wrote:

...Humbleness, this is where by Jesus Christ was humbleness due to the presence of the lord even though he throwed saliva, persecuted by people not yet he loves his enemy which he uses his humble to all people even to his father. Through this context of John truly, truly, I say to you which means he is a vineyard and his father a tree of the leaves of the branches due to his humbleness to the majority... Faithful to his people, this is where by Jesus is merciful to his people who care and love and suffer the consequences which means to his statement "I come to the earth to serve those who persecute but I didn't came so as the people to care, and serve them," due to his faith which suffer for 40 days without eatings so as to be safe us to the hand of Satan the Lord is faith to all who believe him...

Moreover, there were candidates who listed down the seven “I AM” sayings of Jesus found in the Gospel of John. For example, one of the candidates wrote, “I am a true bread of life. I am good sphered. I am light of the world. I am a door sheep. I am true vine.” These responses imply that either the candidates did not read the question carefully to understand its requirements or the candidates were not conversant with the pre-existence of Jesus. Extract 16 shows a sample of a candidate’s incorrect response to question 7 in Paper 2.

7	In the book of John shows how Jesus was saying I am is that to show how who is Jesus and his position so the following are the I am which shown in the book of John.
	I am the bread of life, Jesus was telling people that he is the bread of life for those who want to live in heaven they must eat his bread by following of his ways of life through reading scripture and keep God's commandment
	I am the truth and life, Jesus was telling his disciples that he is the truth and life for any one who needs life it must to trust in him and do what Jesus want him to do.
	I am the resurrection of life, Jesus was telling people that he is the resurrection of life because he is the one who will resurrect people on the end of the days for the judgment of last days
	I am the gate of sheep, Jesus told people that am the gate of sheep means that Jesus is a great way of people to enter in heaven so without Jesus no one will enter in heaven
	Therefore as a Christian we have to worship our creator so that we may inherit the kingdom of heaven and also we have to keep God's commandments

Extract 16: A sample of incorrect responses in question 7.

In Extract 16, the candidate described the “I am” sayings of Jesus instead of evaluating Jesus’ statement, “Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was, I am.”

3.2.2 Question 8: The First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians

The candidates were required to explain Paul’s teachings concerning the Day of the Lord, Judgment, a healthy church, effective shepherding and sanctification according to 1 Thessalonians chapter 5.

The question was attempted by 72.8 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 15.4 per cent scored from 12 to 20 marks and 31.7 per cent scored from 7 to 11 marks. The remaining 52.9 per cent scored from 0 to 6 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average because only 47.1 per cent of the candidates scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. This analysis is displayed in Figure 17.

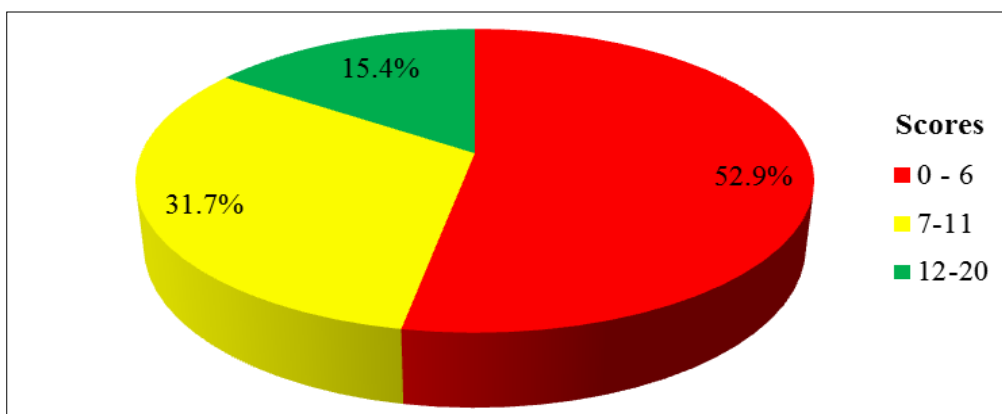


Figure 17: The percentage of candidates’ performance in question 8 Paper 2.

The candidates who scored good marks in this question were able to provide responses in accordance with the requirements. Most of them explained well on *the Day of the Lord*, that it is about the coming of the Lord which would be sudden. The Thessalonian believers expected the Lord to come in their lifetime and were confused and grieved when their fellow believers died before his coming. Paul’s teaching was that the time of Christ’s return to judge the world and set up His kingdom has not been revealed. Paul refers to the coming of the Lord as being sudden as a thief in the night (1 Thessalonians 5:1-2).

Concerning *Judgement*, Paul warned the Thessalonians that they should not expect a bright future if they are not true believers of the Christ. The

unbelievers will be punished on this day. Paul says that the believers will not live on earth to see this day or have no part in this judgement because they have been delivered from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of light through faith in Jesus Christ (1 Thessalonians 5:3-9).

Paul's teaching on a *healthy church* was that believers' conduct should reflect their spiritual conditions as children of the light. They should not get drunk or remain in ignorance (sleep). Believers should be built up in the word of God so as to be alert and live balanced, godly lives under the control of the truth. Faith and love works like breastplate, shielding our inner man from giving in to temptation and committing sin. Paul addresses the essential combinations of faith, hope, and love for believers (1 Thessalonians 5:6-11).

On *effective shepherding*, Paul urged the Thessalonians to recognize the shepherds who labour among them. Paul encouraged the Thessalonians to know their pastors well, to have an intimate appreciation for them and respect them for their work's sake and as special servants of Jesus Christ. By submitting to pastoral leadership, peace prevails in the church (1 Thessalonians 5:12-15).

Concerning *sanctification*, Paul teaches about receiving the word of God with great seriousness; to hold fast what is good and to abstain from every form of evil. Whatever is evil or unbiblical is to be avoided. Paul teaches that it is not within human power to be sanctified to the point of being blameless, but God's power and placing a very high priority on prayer. Paul insists on greeting all the brethren with a holy kiss; to treat each other as brothers and sisters in the family of God (1 Thessalonians 5:16-24).

The candidates' responses demonstrated that the candidates were conversant with Paul's teachings concerning the Day of the Lord, Judgement, a healthy church, effective shepherding and sanctification according to 1 Thessalonians chapter 5.

The candidates who had average scores ranging from 7 to 11 marks were 31.7 per cent of the candidates who attempted the question. The analysis of the responses found that some of the candidates were unable to explain their points clearly because of lack of proficiency in English language. Others wrote few points without introduction and conclusion. Furthermore, there were candidates who provided all five points but without the necessary details.

On the contrary, the candidates with low scores ranging from 0 to 6 marks were 52.9 per cent. Among these, 20.6 per cent scored 0 marks. These candidates failed to explain any of the given concepts. For example, instead of explaining Paul's teachings to 1Thessalonians concerning the given concepts, some of the candidates wrote who was Paul. There were also candidates who wrote about the sign of the end of times as recorded in the gospels instead of Paul's teachings to the Thessalonians. For example, one of the candidates wrote:

The things which will happen in the day of the Lord:- The coming of false prophets or false teachings. Paul addressed that during the coming of Jesus will be false teaching about the salvation of God. This will be in church. Presence of wars and famine Paul say that during the day of the Lord will be wars and famine. The love of many will grow cold because will be no truest one another or husband wife...

Another candidate wrote:

Great earthquake - Day of the lord and the judgement day there will be with greaty earthquake to the world which will symbolises the Gods presence and symbolises all judgement of the God. False Christians - The will be with false Christians. On the coming of Jesus there will the false who will be preaching on the false about Jesus...The whole world will be dark...

These responses demonstrate that the candidates misunderstood the question and lacked the knowledge of Paul's teachings to the Thessalonians. Extract 17 is part of a sample of a candidate's incorrect response to question 8 in Paper 2.

8'	(i) To stop sexual immorality	
	→ paul's teachings concerning to	
	stop sexual immorality because	
	was tell Thessalonians about the	
	day of the lord, judgement, a healthy	
	church, effective shepherding	
	and sanctification.	
	(ii) To stop idotah to worship idol	
	→ paul's teachings concerning to	
	stop to worship idol because	
	paul was taught Thessalonians	
	that will be preach if it were	
	not stop that things about	
	worship idol	

Extract 17: A sample of incorrect responses in question 8.

In Extract 17.1, the candidate provided irrelevant points, which show that he/she did not understand the requirements of the question.

3.2.3 Question 9: The Letter of Paul to the Galatians

The question required the candidates to analyze Paul's teachings to the Galatians concerning faith and works of the law by giving five points.

The question was attempted by 79.7 per cent of the candidates who sat for this paper. Among these 17.8 per cent scored from 12 to 20 marks while 33.3 per cent scored from 7 to 11 marks and 48.9 per cent scored from 0 to 6 marks. The general performance of the candidates in this question was average because 51.1 per cent of the candidates scored 3.5 (35%) marks and above. Figure 18 illustrates this performance.

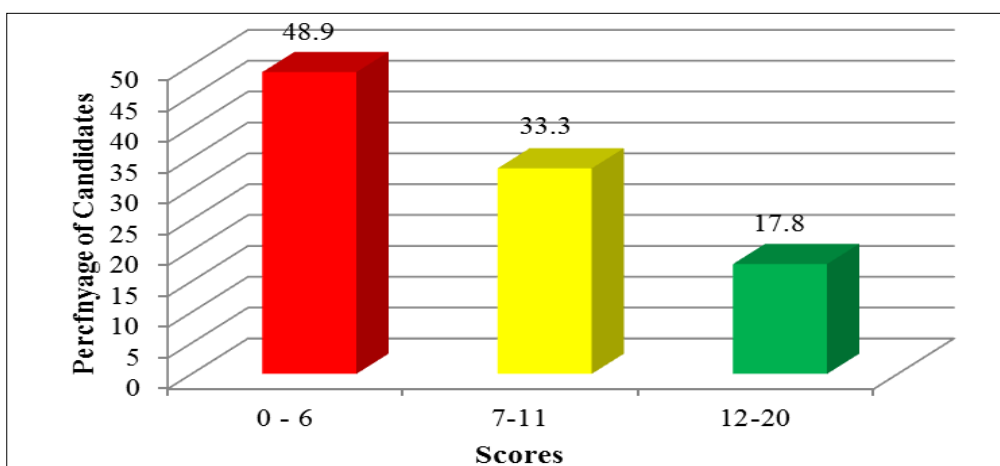


Figure 18: The percentage of candidates' performance in question 9 Paper 2.

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that the candidates with higher scores in this question provided good responses which conformed to the requirements of the question. The good responses can be attributed to the candidates' wide knowledge of Paul's teaching on faith and works of the law in the letter to the Galatians. For example, the candidates wrote:

Paul insisted that men are *justified by faith without the works of the Law of Moses. Salvation is by faith in Jesus Christ*, but at the same time he expects faith to bear fruit, the fruit of Spirit (Galatians 5:22-25). The fruit of spirit is expected to be a demonstration of faith lived in daily life. Paul's main concern was the lack of demonstration of faith in daily life.

Christian life is faith working through love, then the fruit of the spirit. This does not mean that Paul is advocating for the works of the law, rather good works or good actions are an expression of a new life.

Paul teaches that *the law condemns, destroys and kills Christianity*. It was through the law that Paul (Saul) himself persecuted the church (believers) before his conversion. But, after his conversion, his faith brought him to a new direction. He perceived that he obeyed the law, but he was unworthy before God, because no one could please God through the acts of the law.

For Paul, *faith provides a gift of new spiritual life* because, in his own experience, faith saved him. The law spiritually and physically kills people's life. Many people are sentenced to death because the law judges them. The law was used to condemn Jesus to death. Thus, Paul sees that faith provides the gift of life while the law kills.

Through faith, believers can perform spiritual ministry in and outside the church. Faith gives Christians the ability to perform miracles like healing, counseling, demon exorcism and other spiritual services. But, the law is natural by itself, so it cannot give miraculous powers. The difference here is faith saves, while the law cannot save. Extract 18.1 is a representative sample of good responses from the candidates who attempted question 9 in Paper 2.

	Paul in his letter to the Galatians	
9	was teaching about faith and works of the law. During that time there were Jewish Christians (Judaizers) who were teaching that Gentiles will be saved by keeping the law of Moses. But Paul taught that man is justified by faith without the works of the law of Moses.	
	Salvation is through faith in Jesus Christ. It is not by the law. However, faith should show its fruits. Faith should bear fruits of the spirit. The fruit of spirit demonstrates one's faith lived in daily life.	

	Paul said that the life of a Christian is life of faith which works through love. He teaches about good works or actions which are done by a Christian as being a result of inner man.	
	Paul compares and contrasts faith and works of the law by showing that faith is for life while the law is for condemnation. The law destroys and kills as Paul himself was the follower of the law and used to kill the Christians. When Paul believed in Jesus he became a preacher of Good News. So faith saves but law condemns.	
	Faith justifies a person as righteous before God. It was by faith that Abraham was counted righteous. But the law cannot justify a person, rather it holds someone guilty.	
9	Therefore Paul wants people to have faith because faith is divine oriented. Faith leads to salvation. Law is not salvific but it destroys. Faith is important for man to be saved not while the law cannot save.	

Extract 18.1: A sample of correct responses in question 9.

Further analysis of candidates' responses shows that those who had average scores, ranging from 7 to 11 marks, provided insufficient points to the question.

On the other hand, 48.9 per cent of the candidates scored below 7 marks. Among them, 22.3 per cent scored 0 marks. Their responses demonstrated that they did not understand the requirements of the question. For example, instead of analyzing Paul's teachings concerning Faith and works of law, some of the candidates wrote about the importance of civil laws in the contemporary society. Moreover, instead of Paul's teaching on faith and works of the law, one of the candidate wrote:

...The believe in Jesus Christ is the son of God as it was prophesied of the coming of the messiah since the Old Testament. The love in marriage. St. Paul emphasised the Galatians in marriage to always increase the love and solidarity among themselves so as to ensure unity among them. This will help them to have faith in our Lord God. He emphasised sexual immorality. St.

Paul always emphasised the Galatians to stop sexual immorality since it does not bring up faith. It leads them into sin which is very offensive to them...

Another candidate wrote:

...Disunity among the people. This is among of the teachings which Paul gave to the Galatians and tried to explain about that through disunity among the people, people will lack or will be having lack of faith and hence works concerning different places can not be conducted in good way. Drunkenness, this also Paul tried to explain that it is not good to have excess drinking of alcohol or having excess drinking because people or Galatians also were characterized with being drinking excess alcohol and forgetting God and working but Paul tried to teach them...

These responses indicate the candidates' lack of knowledge of the letter to the Galatians. These responses also demonstrate the candidates' inability to grasp the context and requirements of the question. Extract 18.2 shows part of a sample of a candidate's incorrect response to question 9.

9.	Paul, Saul taught many things to both Jews and Gentiles, (specifically to the Galatians concerning faith and works of the law, these are the teachings.	
(i)	Corruption.	
	this is against law, Paul insisted on stopping to do these actions example taking bribes and giving bribe.	
(ii)	Sex immorality.	
	Paul taught this and said this is a sin to God which must be done to so as for one to see heaven / kingdom of God	
(iii)	Belief toward false gods (Idols).	
	Paul taught us that only God is to be believed and worshiped	

Extract 18.2: A sample of incorrect responses in question 9.

In Extract 18.2, the candidate was unable to analyse Paul's teachings to the Galatians on faith and works of law

4.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The ACSEE 2020 Divinity paper one (114/1) comprised nine questions from different topics/sub-topics. The analysis of the candidates' performance showed that the candidates had good performance in 6 out of the 9 assessed topics. The general performance for the paper was good because the percentage of the candidates who scored 35 per cent and above was 73.0. The topic with highest performance was *Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets* which had 91.1 per cent of the candidates who did well, followed by *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel* which had 79.0 per cent. Other topics include: *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Isaiah* (71.1%), *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah* (67.5%), *The Earlier Prophets: The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha* (63.2%) and *Prophetic Literature: The Book of (Amos and) Hosea* (62.9). The topics with average performance were *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Haggai* (45.6%) and *The Book of Judges* (35.5). Weak performance was observed in the topic of *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel*, which had only 24.1 per cent of the candidates with 35 per cent and above.¹ Figure 19 illustrates this performance.

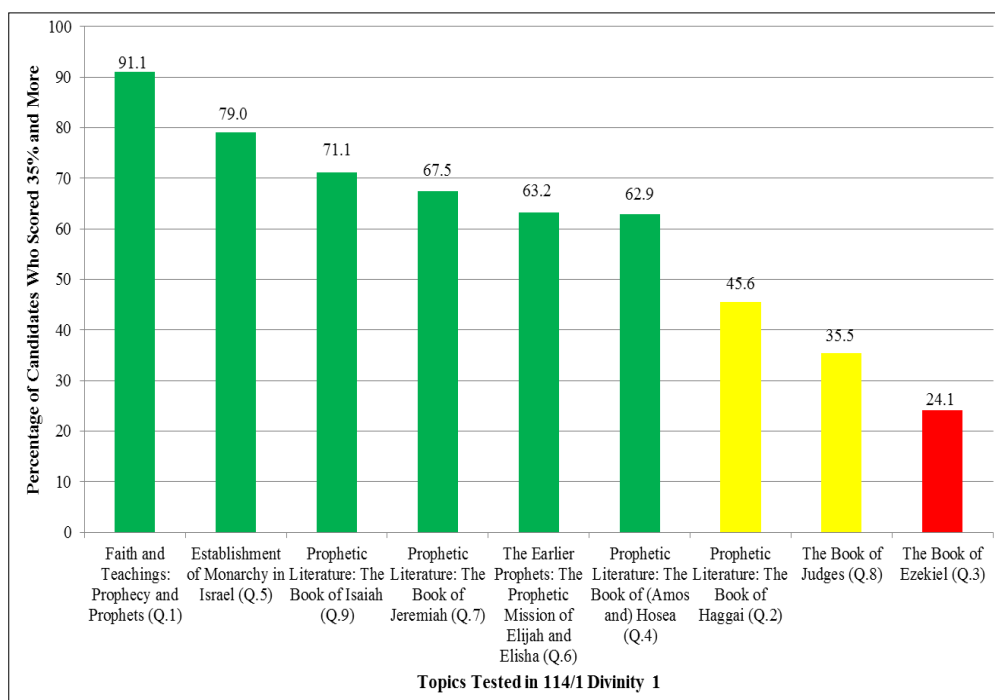


Figure 19: The Performance of Candidates per Topic in 114/1 Divinity 1.

¹ This analysis is summarised in the Appendix I.

Likewise, Divinity paper two (114/2) consisted of nine questions set from different books. The performance of the candidates was good in 3 out of the 9 assessed topics/books. The analysis indicates that the general performance in the paper was average because the percentage of the candidates who scored 35 per cent or above was 59.8. The topic/book with highest performance was *The Gospels of Matthew*, which had 88.8 per cent of the candidates who scored 35 per cent or above. This was followed by *The Letter of Paul to the Romans* (82.4%) and *The Book of the Acts of the Apostles* (67.5). Average performance was in *The Letter of St. Paul to the Galatians* (51.1%), *The First Letter to the Thessalonians* (47.1%), *The Gospel of John* (40.5%) and *The Gospel of Mark* (37.4%). Weak performance featured in two topics/books, namely *The Gospel of Luke* (22.7%) and *The First Letter to the Corinthians*, of which only 5.9 per cent of the candidate had 35 per cent and above.² Figure 20 illustrates this performance.

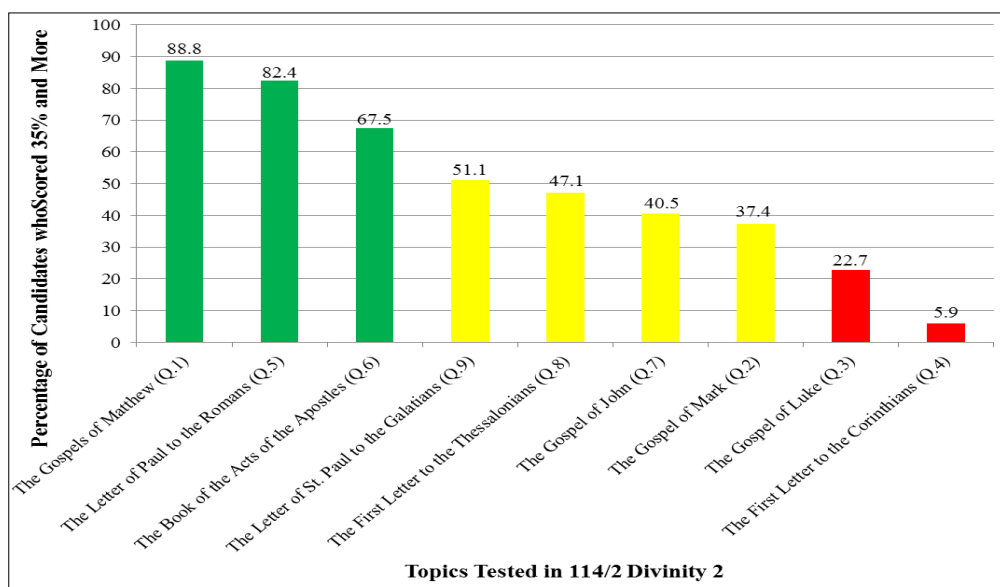


Figure 20: *The Performance of Candidates per Topic in 114/2 Divinity 2.*

In general, out of 18 topics/books tested in 2020, nine (9) were performed well, six (6) averagely and three (3) poorly. Attention is called to improve the performance of the poorly performed topics, namely, *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel*, *The Gospel of Luke* and *The First Letter to the*

² This analysis is summarised in the Appendix I.

Corinthians. In addition, averagely performed topics should also be given special attention.

The performance of the candidates in the ACSEE 2020 is summarised in Appendix I.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The general performance for the subject was good, because 66.5 per cent of the candidates scored 35 per cent and above. The good performance was chiefly a result of the candidates' sufficient knowledge of the topics tested, ability to understand and conform to the requirements of questions as well as having adequate English language writing skills.

The highest performance was observed in Question 1 from 114/1 Divinity 1 which was set from the topic of *Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets* and question 5 from the topic of *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel*. The lowest performance was in Question 3 from the topic of *Prophetic Literature: The Book of Ezekiel*. Refer to Table 19 which shows The Performance of Candidates per Topic in 114/1 Divinity 1.

In 114/2 Divinity 2, the candidates scored highly in question 1 from *The Gospels of Matthew*, question 5 from *The Letter of Paul to the Romans* and *The Book of the Acts of the Apostles*. The lowest performance was in *The Gospel of Luke* and *The First Letter to the Corinthians*. The factors for the failure included inadequate knowledge on the subject matters, misreading of the question and insufficient English language writing skills which made them fail to express their ideas clearly.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On grounds of the observations made through the candidates' item response analysis, it is recommended that:

- (a) During teaching and learning process, students should spend much time to read various literatures and make necessary revision in various topics. This will help them to widen the knowledge of the subject matters, biblical texts, concepts, themes and events covered in classrooms.

- (b) During classroom tests and school examinations, students should exercise reading the examination questions carefully so as to be able to identify, understand and conform to the requirements of the questions.
- (c) During the teaching and learning process, emphasis should be on the teachings/learning strategies shown in the syllabus. This will enhance better students' acquisition of the knowledge in the given topics. Consideration is needed to improve the performance in all topics, which were poorly and averagely performed.
- (d) During the teaching and learning process, teachers and students should identify areas with difficulty in the syllabus, and put more effort through exercises, tests and necessary revision.
- (e) Since English language is a contributing factor to students' performance, students should practise the use of English language through writing, speaking, and reading so as to improve the English language skills.

Appendix

A Summary of Candidates' Performance per Topic/Sub-Topic

S/ N	Topic	Number of Questions	Question Number	Percentage of Candidates Who Scored 35% or Above	Remarks
1.	Faith and Teachings: Prophecy and Prophets	1	1	91.1	Good
2.	The Gospels of Matthew	1	1	88.8	Good
3.	The Letter of Paul to the Romans	1	5	82.4	Good
4.	Establishment of Monarchy in Israel	1	5	79.0	Good
5.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Isaiah	1	9	71.1	Good
6.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Jeremiah	1	7	67.5	Good
7.	The Book of the Acts of the Apostles	1	6	67.5	Good
8.	The Earlier Prophets: The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha	1	6	63.2	Good
9.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of (Amos and) Hosea	1	4	62.9	Good
10.	The Letter of St. Paul to the Galatians	1	9	51.1	Average
11.	The First Letter to the Thessalonians	1	8	47.1	Average
12.	Prophetic Literature: The Book of Haggai	1	2	45.6	Average
13.	The Gospel of John	1	7	40.5	Average
14.	The Gospel of Mark	1	2	37.4	Average
15.	The Book of Judges	1	8	35.5	Average
16.	The Book of Ezekiel	1	3	24.1	Weak
17.	The Gospel of Luke	1	3	22.7	Weak
18.	The First Letter to the Corinthians	1	4	5.9	Weak

