



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



CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT
ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE), 2021

DIVINITY



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114 DIVINITY

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FOREWORD

This report analyses the performance of candidates who sat for 114 Divinity Subject in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2021. It was prepared by the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) in order to provide feedback to education stakeholders such as students, teachers, parents/guardians, school managers, education administrators, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of the candidates in Divinity subject. The report also intends to show the extent to which the specific objectives, teaching/learning strategies and the expected competences were achieved. This will be reflected in the performance of the candidates, depending on their responses to the examination questions.

The report reveals that generally the performance of the candidates for the subject was good, as 72.08 per cent passed the examination. This performance could be attributed to the candidates' sufficient knowledge of the topics tested, ability to understand and adhere to the requirements of the questions as well as having adequate English language writing skills. The report also shows that 27.92 per cent of the candidates failed the examination. Their failure might be attributed to inadequate knowledge of the topics tested, inability to understand and adhere to the requirements of questions and poor English language proficiency.

The report also shows that 18 topics were tested. Among these, 7 topics had good performance, 7 topics had average performance and 4 topics had weak performance. The National Examinations Council of Tanzania hopes that the feedback provided in this report will enable the education stakeholders 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 intends to evaluate the performance of candidates who sat for the 114 Divinity subject for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education (ACSEE) 2021. The examination tested the candidates' competences as stated in the Divinity Syllabus issued in 2011 and the revised examination format of 2019.

The examination had two (2) papers, 114/1 Divinity Paper 1 with Old Testament questions and 114/2 Divinity Paper 2 with New Testament questions. Each paper consisted of two sections, A and B. Section A for both papers 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 those in Section B carried 20 marks.

There were 832 candidates who sat for 114 Divinity examination. The findings showed that, the results of 01 (0.12%) candidate were withheld due to failure to meet examination regulations. Of the remaining 831 candidates, 599 (72.08%) passed and 232 (27.92%) failed. This indicates a decline in performance by 4.72 per cent when compared to the 2020 performance which had 1,149 candidates of which 877 (76.80%) passed and 265 (23.20%) failed.

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

The report also provides the analysis of each question by giving an overview of what the candidates were required to do, the general performance and the likely reasons for their performance. Sample extracts of candidates' correct and incorrect responses are presented in order to demonstrate how the candidates responded to each item. The analysis of each question is followed by the analysis of candidates' performance per topic, concluding remarks and recommendations.

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

Divinity Paper 1 (114/1) comprised of questions from the Old Testament part of the Bible. The candidates who sat for this paper were 832. Therefore, data analysis will base on this number of candidates.

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 the candidates' responses to each question in Section A.

2.1.1 Question 1: Faith and Teachings – Priests and Prophets

The question had two items, (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the meaning of the term “priest”, and in (b) they were required to explain three differences between priests and prophets.

This question was attempted by all 832 (100%) candidates, out of which 555 (66.71%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, which was good performance. The other 177 (21.27%) candidates scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks, which was an average performance; and 100 (12.02%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks, regarded as weak performance. The general performance was good as 732 (97.98%) candidates scored 4 marks or above. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 1.

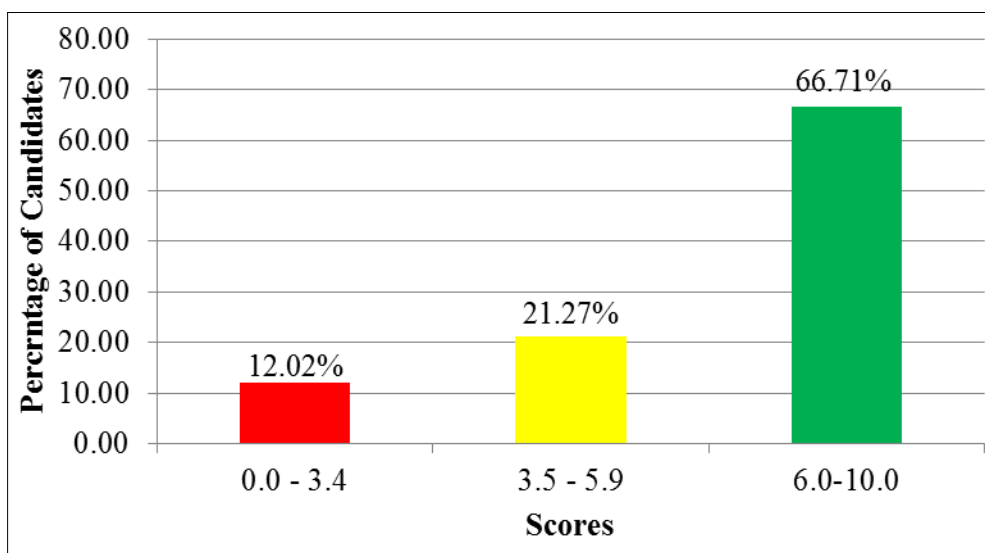


Figure 1: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 1*

The analysis of the responses showed that, 66.71 per cent of the candidates who scored 6.0 to 10.0 demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the topic of *Faith and Teachings – Priests and Prophets*. Most of them responded correctly to both items (a) and (b). For example in item (a), one of the candidates wrote, *A priest is a person who works in the temple of God, his work is to teach and preach the word of God, to provide sacraments to the people and other services like wedding and so on.* Another one explained the priest as *...a person who is called and specialized for the work of God in the temple.*

In item (b), the candidates answered correctly by explaining the three differences between priests and prophets. The responses indicated that the candidates had mastered the topic, and understood well the requirement of the question. One of the differences provided by the candidates was *Prophets are God's chosen people, while priests are chosen by people.* Another difference was that *a prophet is someone who speaks by divine inspiration, while a priest is someone who is trained to perform services at a church or temple.*

Moreover, the candidates correctly explained that prophets had the function of predicting the future, while priests were not. For example, one of the candidates wrote, *Prophets foretell to the people about the upcoming events, while priests teach what is written in the scriptures.* These responses demonstrated how the teaching and learning objectives and competences were achieved in the classroom with regard to the topic *Faith and Teachings*. They were also able to organise their work and express themselves well due to English language proficiency. Extract 1.1 is a sample of correct responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 1.

1(a)	A priest is someone who is appointed to serve God by performing religious duties and events. Such duties include preaching, offering sacrifices, blessing people and so on. The example of priests are such as Aaron, Eliezer, Eli, Samuel, and others.	
1(b)	The differences between priests and prophets are: (i) Priests were appointed as religious teachers and were hereditary while prophets were not hereditary. Every prophet was directly called by God to test the people in terms of what was good or bad referring to the Law of Moses.	

1(b)	(ii) Priests served as judges to settle disputes among the people of God and intercessors but prophets pronounced God's judgement in order to persuade the people to repent their sins and return to God.	
1(b)	(iii) While the primary function of a priest is to assist people in accessing God so as to create union between people and God, the prophet's function is to present God before the people.	

Extract 1.1: A sample of correct responses for question 1

In Extract 1.1, the candidate answered the question correctly in both items (a) and (b) as he/she responded in accordance with the task of the question.

Although many candidates scored high marks, 21.27 per cent of the candidates scored averagely (4.0–5.0 marks). Most of them failed to provide the required responses fully. Some of them answered item (a) correctly, but responded partially in item (b) by providing only one correct response or two relevant points, but not explained fully.

Conversely, 12.02 per cent of the candidates performed poorly and scored low marks ranging from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. Among these, 06 (0.72%) candidates

scored 0.0 out of 10.0 marks. The responses demonstrated the inability of the candidates to use the knowledge acquired during the teaching and learning processes concerning priests and prophets. For example in item (a), there were various incorrect explanations about the term “priest.” For instance, one of the candidates explained the term as *the word of God in a Bible*. There was a candidate who wrote, *Priests are disciples or students of Jesus*. Another candidate wrote, *Priest are people who belief in jews laws and are opposes the Jesus in there salvation lives*. In this response, the candidate seems to have had in mind the Pharisees and their teaching.

In item (b), instead of explaining the differences between priests and prophets, some candidates wrote about the role of priests. Others explained the differences between true and false prophets, and the differences between major and minor prophets. This implies that the candidates lacked knowledge and understanding about the Biblical priests and prophets. Moreover, the responses indicated that the candidates did not understand the task of the question. Extract 1.2 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 1.

1(a)	Priest is the third mind of God.	
1(b)	→ The difference between Priests and Prophets:	
	- Priest if represent god God by miracle, but Prophets, use	
	both miracles and unforces.	
	- Prophets they might be men, but Priests must be	
	women.	
	- Prophets must be have no be wife, but Priests are	
	must have no husband.	

Extract 1.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 1

Extract 1.2 shows the responses of the candidate who wrote about miracles, gender and marital status as the criteria for differentiating between priests and prophets, which is not correct.

2.1.2 Question 2: The Book of Judges

The question had four items; (a), (b), (c) and (d). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the meaning of “inquiry.” In item (b), they were required to explain the form of government for the Israelites after the death of

Joshua. Item (c) required the candidates to explain why the Israelites inquired the Lord before a battle. In item (d), the candidates were required to show what the LORD's response implies regarding prayers and its relevance today.

This question was attempted by all 832 (100%) candidates who sat for this paper. About 427 (51.32%) candidates scored good marks ranging from 6.0 to 10.0, while 213 (25.60%) scored average marks ranging from 3.5 to 5.0. The remaining 192 (23.08%) candidates scored from 0 to 3 marks. However, the general performance was good because 640 (76.92%) candidates scored 3.5 marks or above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 2.

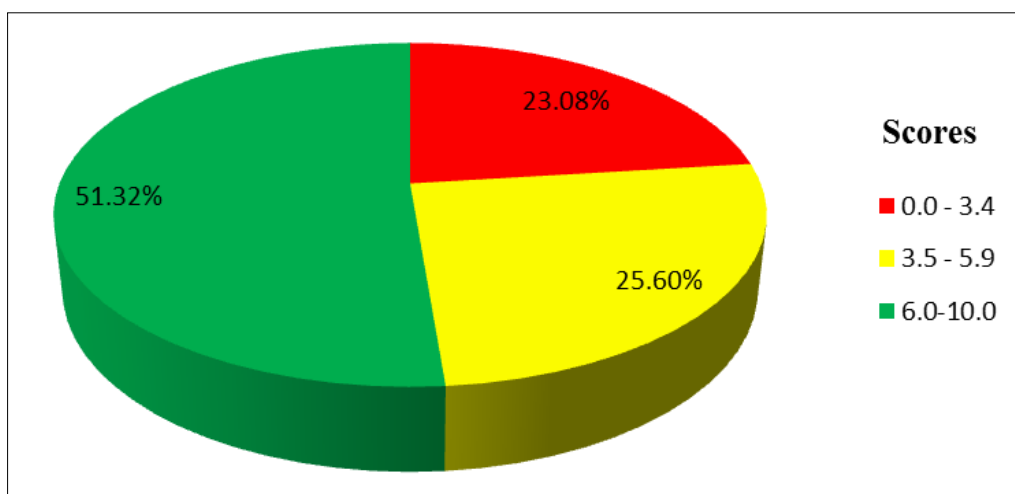


Figure 2: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 2*

The candidates with higher marks had scores that ranged from 6.0 to 10.0 marks. Among them, 7 (0.84%) candidates scored all 10.0 marks. These candidates were able to answer all items correctly. For example in item (a), some candidates explained the term “inquiry” as the method used to find out the cause of something. The Israelites inquired of the Lord to find out the will of God in things they planned to do in their nation.

In item (b), the candidates were able to explain the form of government for the Israelites after the death of Joshua. There were those who explained that the Israelites had no strong central government, as they were a confederacy of twelve independent tribes with no unifying force, except God. Other candidates explained that the form of government after the death of Joshua was Theocracy; that is, God himself was supposed to be the direct ruler of the nation.

In item (c), the candidates were able to explain the reason for the Israelites to inquire of the Lord before a battle. For example, some of them explained that the Israelites inquired of the Lord so as to know if God allowed it or not, whether they would be successful or not. Others wrote that the Israelites inquired of the Lord to show their direct relationship with the Lord, and dependency on God in battle and other activities. Furthermore, some candidates wrote that the Israelites knew that they could not wage war against their enemies without God's presence and permission. So they had to ask for His will.

In item (d), the candidates were able to show what the Lord's response to the inquiry (that "Judah will go first") implied and its relevance today with regard to prayers. For example, some of them explained that the response of the Lord implies that God hears the prayers of His people, and never fails to help His people when they seek for Him. The candidates showed that seeking God in sincerity leads to straight responses from God.

Such responses indicated that the candidates had attained the required competences in their study of the book of Judges in general, and the concept of inquiry in particular. Extract 2.1 is a sample of correct responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 2.

2 a)	<p><u>The meaning of inquiry</u></p> <p>Inquiry means to find or search out the information about something. It is an act of showing interest of knowing something like asking God to show his will in a certain decision.</p>	
b)	<p><u>The form of government for the Israelites after the death of Joshua, can be explained as follows:</u></p> <p>After the death of Joshua, there was no strong unified government. The Israelites existed as twelve (12) independent tribes without a human leader to organise them. Therefore God himself was their leader. So the government was that of Theocracy.</p>	
c)	<p><u>The reason for Israelites to inquire of the LORD before a battle:</u></p> <p>The Israelites inquired of the LORD because they wanted to show their direct relationship with God and that without involving the LORD in war they were unable to defeat their enemies. They also inquired of the LORD so as to know if God agreed or allowed them to go to war or not.</p>	
d)	<p><u>When the LORD responded that the tribe of Judah would go up first (after their inquiry), it means that God heard their prayers. This means that even today when we ask God for help God hears and responds. So we have to pray sincerely and involve him in all our activities.</u></p>	

Extract 2.1: A sample of correct responses for question 2

Extract 2.1 is an example of the candidate who answered all the four items of the question correctly. The candidate demonstrated that he/she had mastered the topic, and understood the requirements of the question. He/she was also competent in writing in English language.

As shown in the data analysis, 25.60 per cent of the candidates scored average marks which ranged from 3.5 to 5.0. Among them, 131 (15.75%) candidates scored 5.0 marks. Their responses depicted that they had knowledge of the topic, but did not provide the required information fully.

On the other hand, the candidates whose performance was weak were 23.08 per cent of all who attempted the question. They scored 3.0 marks and below. Among these, 63 (7.57%) candidates scored 0.0, as they gave incorrect responses to all the items. For example in item (a), instead of explaining “inquiry” as a process of finding out information or God’s will, some candidates in this category explained it as the law used to fight against enemies. There were some who explained the term as something against God’s will. Moreover, there was a candidate who wrote, *The meaning was fear or afraid because after the death of Joshua the Israel were fear to battle*. Other candidates did not respond to this item at all, implying that they were not aware of the term “inquiry.”

In item (b), instead of explaining about Theocracy as the form of government after the death of Joshua, some candidates explained it as inheritance government. Others wrote that it was a dictatorship form of government. There were also candidates who explained lineage as the form of government during that time.

In item (c), some of the candidates wrote that the Israelites inquired of the Lord before a battle because they had committed sin. Others misunderstood the item as asking about the reason for the Israelites to request for a king. Therefore, they wrote that it was because they wanted to have kings like other nations. Moreover, there were others who wrote that it was because of corruption of the people of Israel.

In item (d), the candidates were unable to show what the response of the LORD to the inquiry implies regarding prayers and its relevance today. Some candidates explained that the response implied that God does not hear prayers of sinners. There were responses which implied that prayers are helpless because God does not respond to the problems of people’s sufferings.

Such incorrect responses indicated that the candidates did not attain the required competences in their study of the book of Judges in general, and the concept of inquiry in particular. Extract 2.2 is one of the incorrect responses from the candidates who answered question 2.

2.a)	Inquiry- is the situation where by the son of the God to forgetting their God and started to worship another God who they started to worship another God with out his and worship another God who they brought them from the in Enslavement.	
2.b)	After the death of Joshua Israelites they looked the leader and they for after they lead by Arch where for Monarch system who were started to looking by the King at this time Israel were going against with God Commandment also they forgetting God were started controlled by the monarch system.	
2.c)	they inquire because they going against with God Commandment also they were sin against God they why the requiring the LORD.	
→		

Extract 2.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 2

In Extract 2.2, the candidates wrote about worshipping other gods as the response for part (a), and monarchy as the system of government after the death of Joshua in part (b). In part (c) the reason for inquiry was also wrong, for it was not because they sinned, but the Israelites wanted to know if God allowed them to go for war.

2.1.3 Question 3: The Earlier Prophets - The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha

This question had two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), candidates were required to explain the meaning of “Baalism.” In item (b), they were required to justify how Baal was nothing before God basing on Elijah’s mission.

The question was attempted by 832 (100%) candidates, of which 427 (51.32%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, and 200 (24.04%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks. The remaining 205 (24.64%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was good, as 627 (75.36%) candidates scored from average to high marks (4.0 to 10.0 marks). This performance is illustrated in Figure 3.

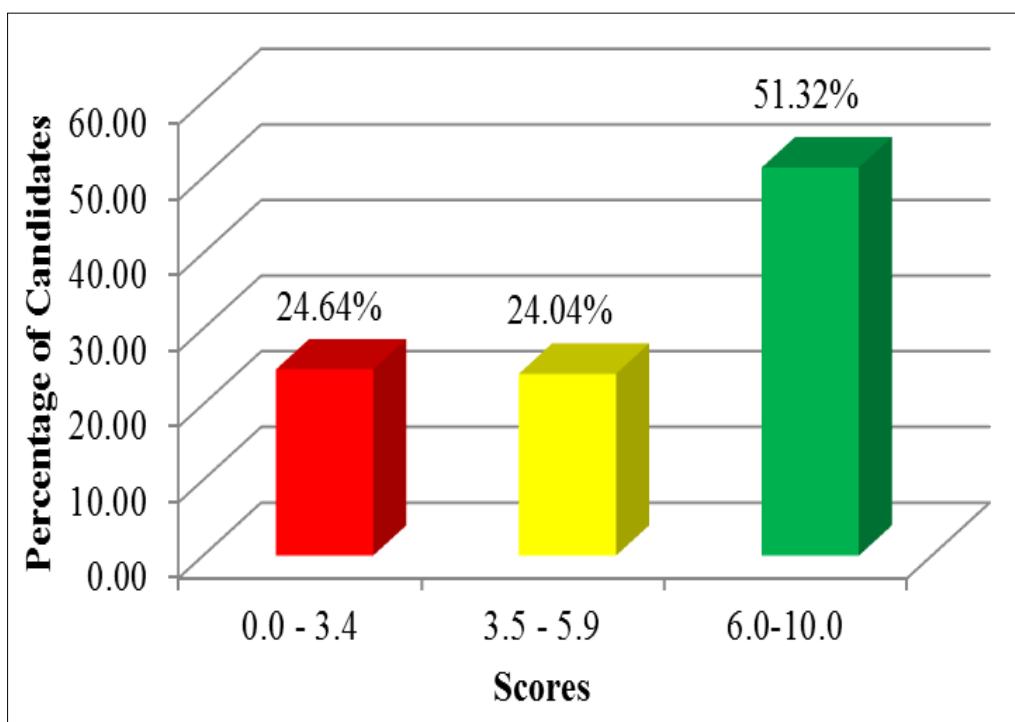


Figure 3: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 3*

The candidates with good performance scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks. Among them, 7 (0.84%) candidates scored all 10.0 marks. These candidates scored high marks because they answered the question correctly. In item (a), they were able to explain the meaning of Baalism as required. For example, some wrote that Baalism refers to the belief and worship of Canaanite gods. Others wrote that

Baalism is a term which refers to the belief and worship of pagan gods like the Canaanite gods of fertility, which were worshipped by Canaanites.

The candidates were also able to justify how Baal was nothing before God basing on Elijah's mission in item (b). For example, some candidates justified by showing how King Ahab with his wife Jezebel introduced Baal worship in Israel. When Israel's religious life was in danger due to the worship of Baal, God intervened by sending Elijah to announce a three-year drought throughout the land. Baal could not reverse it. This showed the powerlessness of Baal who was thought to be the god of nature and fertility.

The candidates also wrote about the public contest to reveal which was the true God at Mount Carmel. The prophets of Baal failed to show the power of their god with regard to the offering which was to be burnt without setting fire; but by prayer. They prayed to Baal in vain. When Elijah prayed to the Almighty God, a miraculous fire from heaven consumed everything from the altar, including the meat and water. This showed the power of God and the powerlessness of Baal.

Moreover, the candidates wrote about Elijah's proof that God, not Baal, was the controller of nature by announcing that God would end the drought that had lasted for three years. The appearance of dark clouds and storm, and heavy rains after a serious drought was a proof in the eyes of King Ahab that Baal was nothing before God. The event showed the powerlessness of Baal - the god of fertility.

Most of the responses indicated that the candidates had adequate knowledge of the topic of *The Earlier Prophets: The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha*. They also understood and adhered to the requirements of the question. Extract 3.1 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 3.

3a)	Baalism refers to the belief or which is against the Lord's will by not following the commandments of the Lord and they worship the idols.	
3b)	Baal worshippers were the people who could not believe in the existence of God rather than worshipping the idols and the ir gods. At the time when the Baalism was raised in Israel God decided to send his Messenger who could deliver the might deeds of God and hence letting people know God. The following are the points which justify how Baal was nothing before God during on Elijah's Mission.	
	Burning the sacrifice, Among the might deeds shown during the mission of Elijah is the call of fire to burn the sacrifice that was put before Elijah and the Baal. Baal was called by his prophets with no response. Then it reached the time of Elijah to call the mighty God. It is where now the fire erupted from the Heaven and burned all the sacrifice and water which were poured there. Therefore, before God Baal is nothing.	
	Stopping the rain. This is another occasion in which Elijah showed the Baals that before the Lord they are nothing. Here the rain was stopped for three years and the Baals suffered the hunger in such a way that they could not retain the	

3b)	normal situation, until when the Lord spoke to Elijah, to pray for the coming down of the rain. And this showed that before the Lord Baal was nothing.
	Killing all the prophets of Baal. Here is shown that during the time of fire calling Elijah killed a big number of prophets of Baal since they were believing nothing since their gods had no help rather than wasting their time. Therefore this also showed that before God Baal was nothing.
	Conclusively Via the LORD everything is possible under the sun simply because everything was created and made by God himself. Therefore he knows each and everything. This shows that people must believe in only one God who could fight against the problem we meet with.

Extract 3.1: A sample of correct responses for question 3

In Extract 3.1, the candidate was able to explain the term “Baalism” and justified how Baal was nothing before God, as required by question.

In Figure 3, the candidates who scored average marks ranging from 4.0 to 5.0 marks were 24.04 per cent. Among them, 94 (11.29%) candidates scored 5.0 marks. These candidates provided responses which suggested that they had inadequate knowledge of the events in connection to Elijah’s mission. That shows why they did not deliver fully the information needed. For example, most of them wrote about “the miraculous feeding of Elijah by the widow” with no more explanations. They also wrote about the “announcement of a three-year drought throughout the land by Elijah.”

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0.0 to 3.0 marks were 24.64 per cent. The candidates who scored 0.0 were 36 (4.33%). These candidates failed to provide the required responses to both (a) and (b). They neither scored marks for the meaning of Baalism, nor for the justification on how Baal was nothing before God basing on the mission of Elijah.

In item (a), one of the candidates wrote, *Baalism is the phenomenon when the tribes are being selfed in each*. This response seems to be about tribalism instead of Baalism. Other candidates wrote about a judge of Israel. For example one of them wrote, *This was a military leader, judge and prophet who was called by God to deliver the Israelites from the hands of the Midianites*. This response refers to Jerubbaal, another name of Judge Gideon (Judges Chapters 6 to 8). Other candidates misread the word Baalism and wrote about Beelzebul; which is a name given to the devil as the chief of the evil spirits in the New Testament. For example, one of the candidates wrote, *This was a spirit which were said by Pharisees is powerful of Jesus to did the miracle to healed the blind man*. This candidate's response was taken from Matthew 12:24.

In item (b), some of the candidates explained about corruption, human rights and injustice – concepts not asked in the question, and have no relationship with Elijah's mission. For example, there was a candidate who wrote, *Because Elijah was a prophet he was not like Baalism who was a judge, but all of them were called by God*. This response indicates that the candidate did not understand the requirements of the question.

These responses implied that the candidates lacked knowledge about Baalism and Elijah's mission. Their responses indicated that they did not attain the required competences. Thus, they were unable to demonstrate the expected learning outcomes in relation to the topic, and the requirements of the question. Extract 3.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 3.

3 a.	Baalism is term used to describe redemption.	
b. i.	He was sinful person	
	ii. He was greedy	
	iii. He was selfish	

Extract 3.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 3

Extract 3.2 shows the responses of a candidate who explained the meaning of “Baalism” in item (a) as “redemption”, instead of “the worship of idols.” In item (b), he/she listed some evil deeds which have no relationship with Elijah's mission.

2.1.4 Question 4: The Establishment of Monarchy in Israel

This question was taken from 2 Samuel 24, a story about the census which King David conducted in Israel and Judah. It had four items; (a), (b), (c) and (d). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain about the census. In item (b), they were required to give reason as to why King David numbered the people. In item (c), they were required to explain the outcome of the event, and explain why the governments today take census in item (d).

The question was attempted by all 832 (100%) candidates, of which 166 (19.95%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 9.5 marks (none scored full 10 marks). The remaining 550 (66.11%) candidates scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks, and 116 (13.94%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was good, as 716 (86.06%) candidates scored 3.5 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 4.

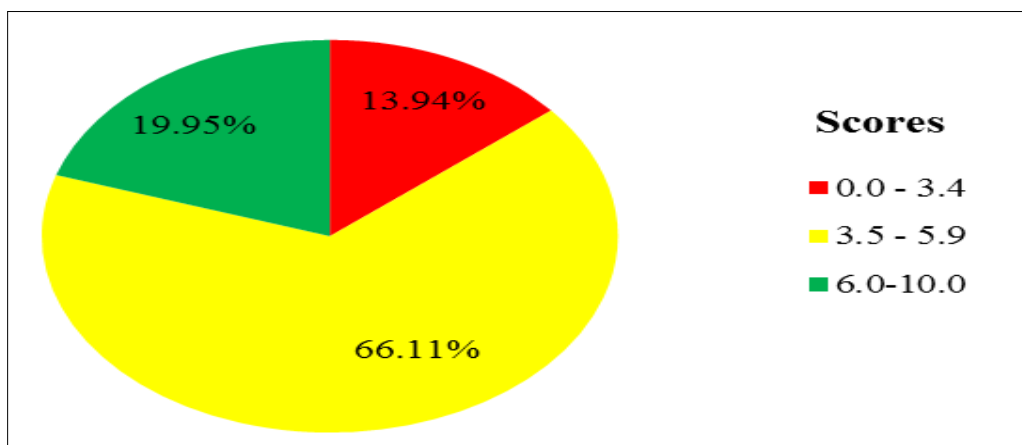


Figure 4: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 4*

The analysis on the candidates' responses indicated that 19.95 per cent of the candidates scored high marks. This is because they responded according to the requirements of the question. In item (a), most candidates provided the meaning of the word "census", and did not write about the census conducted by David. They explained the word census as *the process of counting and recording the number of who dwell in a particular place*. However, some candidates explained the meaning of the word, and the census conducted by David as a command from God. For example, one of the candidates wrote,

A census is a procedure of calculating and recording information about the members of a given population. King David conducted census through God's

order. However, the order or command was accompanied with God's anger against Israel. So it was God's anger that forced David to take census of the people.

In item (b), the candidates provided the correct reason for David to number the people. For example, some of the candidates wrote, "David was compelled by the anger of the Lord to take census of the people as David boasted himself for the achievements reached in his kingdom with big population, victories against enemies and economic success." Other candidates wrote,

The reason for taking census was centered on tax collection and security of the kingdom. That is, David wanted to see how much tax he could collect, or how big the army he had. This attitude was taking David away from depending on God. That is why God was angry with him.

In item (c), the candidates explained the outcome of taking census, that David felt guilty for his mistake. He suffered in his heart and this led him to repent. His repentance prompted God to send Prophet Gad to guide David on how to come out of the situation. For example, one of the candidates wrote,

David's action to number the people brought an impact which was punishment. God asked David to choose between three punishments; (i) to flee from Israel's enemies for three months, (ii) three days of pestilence, and (iii) three years of famine. David chose the punishment whose duration was the shortest (three days of pestilence). So God punished the land with pestilence and thousands of people died.

In item (d), some candidates were able to give reasons as to why the governments take census today. Some of them wrote that census helps to know the population of people in a particular area for easy distribution of social services. For example, one candidate wrote, *Governments today take census so as to provide enough social services to the people. Such social services include water, education and health.* Other candidates wrote that census is used to prepare the national budget for the development of the nations and their people. For example, one candidate wrote,

Census is important because it helps in the preparation of budgets which will cover economic issues including salaries for the workers and accommodation. The budgets help to know how much money is needed for importation of goods and services from abroad, facilitation of various economic projects like industries and tourism. That is why it is very important to make census periodically.

These responses indicate that the candidates had adequate knowledge about census, the census conducted by King David and the importance of census today. Extract 4.1 shows a sample of good responses to question 4.

4	(a) Census is a process of numbering or counting the people in order to know the population. The census which was held by David was initiated by God who commanded David to number the people because He was angry with the people of Israel.	
	(b) David numbered the people because he was forced by God who was very angry. God's anger burned against the Israel's sin. However, it seems that the sin was about arrogance of David and his people by showing that they did not need God as they were many and strong strong nation with strong army. So God became angry.	
	(c) The outcome of the event was that David suffered in his conscience. His heart was troubled greatly, and he repented to God and God sent a prophet to tell him what to do. David was to choose one option between famine for three years, or fleeing for three months before his enemies or pestilence for three days in the land. David chose the punishment of pestilence (epidemic) and seventy thousand Israelites died because of the epidemic.	
	(d) Governments take census today because they want to know the population so as to assess the provision of social services to their people. Social services include education, health, water, and so on.	

Extract 4.1: A sample of correct responses for question 4

In Extract 4.1, the candidate was able to explain about census, David's reasons for counting people, the outcome of the event, and the relevance of census to the governments today.

Most of the candidates (66.11%) scored average marks, ranging from 3.5 to 5.5 marks. They provided incomplete responses in all the items; (a), (b), (c) and (d). For example, most of them provided the meaning of the word "census", but did not write anything about the census which was conducted by David. Moreover, in the other three items, many candidates provided responses that deserved less than 5.0 marks. These candidates gave incomplete responses to almost all the items.

Although 86.06 per cent of the candidates scored average marks or above average, 13.94 per cent failed by scoring 3 marks and below. Among them, 11 (1.32%) candidates scored 0.0, as they gave wrong explanations of the census, the reasons for David to take census, and the outcome of the event of conducting census. They also failed to give the reasons for the governments to take census today. Most of their responses had no connection with the requirements of the question.

In item (a), some candidates explained census as something connected to sinfulness. For example, one candidate wrote, *This mean that David comite sin with another woman of souljer and kill his husband*. This response refers to the story of David and his adultery against Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah (2 Samuel 11:1-27), which is out of context. Another candidate responded in the sense of a disease; saying, *Census was a diseases which cause many people to died. David was census and was go to washing on the river with prophet and heals*. This candidate had in mind the story of Naaman, the leper who was healed by washing himself 7 times in the river Jordan (2 Kings 5:14).

In item (b), one candidate wrote, *David number of people 500 men only*. Another candidate wrote, *The number of people was six thousand*. These candidates answered the question as if they were asked to give the number of people counted by David ("how many?"), instead of reasons as to why he numbered them.

In item (c), one candidate wrote, *The outcome of the event is to encourage people to increase in number of children*. Another candidate wrote, *The outcome of the event is triumph*. Additionally, one of the candidates wrote, *The*

outcome of the event is that the population in Israel is always increasing. There was also a candidate who wrote, *The outcome of the event is that it gave David simple task of controlling people in a good way during his leadership.* These responses show that the candidates did not know that the event brought about negative consequences to the king and his people.

In item (d), one candidate wrote, *The government take census today very easily because of the technology is very highly; like to use the computer and other things.* This candidate did not understand the requirements of the question. Instead of giving reasons, he/she gave the means by which governments take census.

Extract 4.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 4.

7	a) Census This means that David do bad event to the wife of Kiliam David rape and take Kiliam wife as a wife without willing of Kiliam.	
	b) The David number the people was many because David was a King so any body should obey him and do to what David want to do.	
	c) The outcome of the event as follow. i) Death of Kiliam ii) Death of child who born through David and Kiliam wife; iii) Separation of Kiliam family iv) David fail to control his family v) Misuse power	
	d) Why do governments take census today The government take different census today i) Corruption ii) Extravagence iii) Favours iv) Misuse public fund v) Misuse power vi) Exploitation vii) Humiliation	

Extract 4.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 4

In Extract 4.2, the candidate misunderstood the question, and wrote that David conducted census because he raped the wife of Willium (Uriah - 2 Samuel 11:1-27). The other responses are also incorrect as they have no connection with the requirements of the question.

2.1.5 Question 5: Prophetic Literature - The Book of Isaiah

This question had two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), candidates were required to explain what the Davidic Branch (Messiah) implies. In item (b), they were required to explain what the words “Spirit filled Davidic Branch,” “Spirit led Davidic Branch” and “Warless World” imply.

The question was attempted by all 832 (100%) candidates, of which 297 (35.70%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks. The remaining 115 (13.82%) candidates scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks, and 420 (50.48%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was average as 412 (49.52%) candidates scored 4.0 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 5.

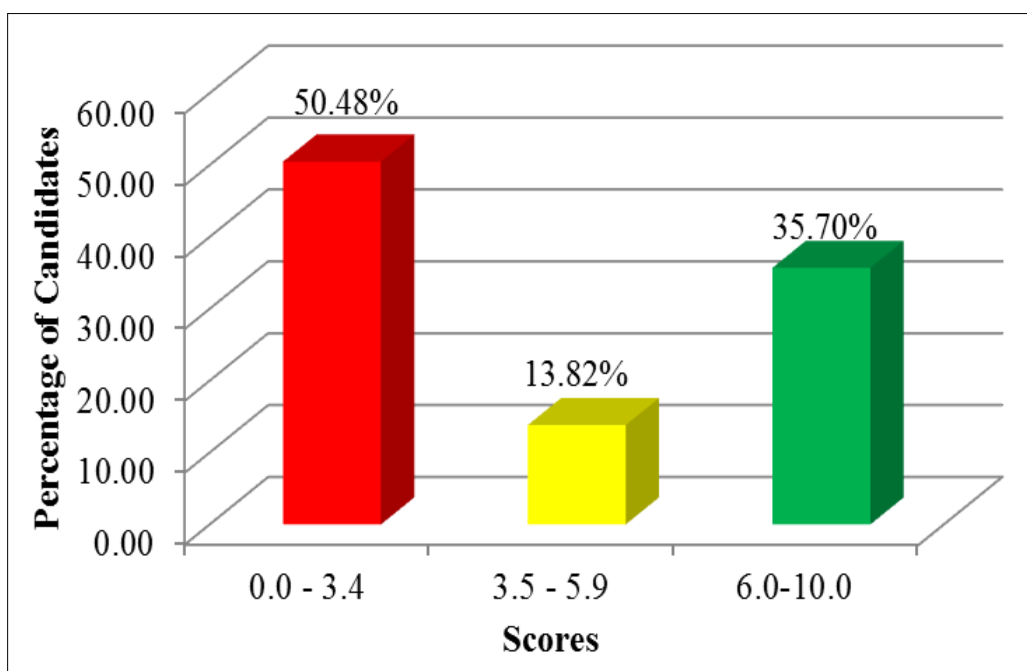


Figure 5: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 5*

The candidates with good performance scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks. Among them, 57 (6.85%) candidates scored 10.0 marks. Their responses were complete,

and in accordance with the requirements of the question. In item (a), most candidates correctly responded that, *Davidic branch (Messiah) implies a new David from Davidic dynasty or family, the Messianic king who descended from the family of Jesse*. Others wrote, *Davidic branch is the title given to the Saviour or the king who will be sent by God to save people*.

In item (b), one of the candidates who scored high marks wrote that the words “Spirit filled Davidic Branch” imply that the Messiah will be empowered by the Holy Spirit. He will be omniscient knowing everything. The words “Spirit led Davidic Branch” imply that the Messiah will be led by the power of the Holy Spirit. He is the perfect king. The words “Warless World” imply that the messianic kingdom will be paradise reigned, and God will bring full peace in the world.

These correct responses demonstrate that the candidates were familiar with the book of Prophet Isaiah, especially the prophecy about the coming of the Messiah. Extract 5.1 shows a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 5.

5a)	Davidic Branch implies that the person will come from the blood line of David (the generation from King David).	
b)	Spirit-Filled Davidic Branch means a person will arise from the blood line of David, who will be filled with the Power of the Holy Spirit.	
	Spirit-led Davidic Branch means that person from the blood line of David will be guided and led by the Holy Spirit, He will do all the things by the help of the Spirit of God.	
	Warless world means a peaceful world, a world full of love, happiness good deeds and that will be the new Jerusalem.	

Extract 5.1: A sample of correct responses for question 5

In Extract 5.1, the candidate explained correctly, the meaning of Davidic Branch, Spirit-filled Davidic Branch, Spirit-led Davidic Branch and warless world.

Further analysis of candidates' responses showed that those who performed averagely (13.82%) provided correct responses without detailed information for their points. Most of them (8.05%) scored 4.0 marks as they demonstrated inadequate knowledge of the topic.

On the contrary, 50.48 per cent showed lack of knowledge on the subject matter by providing incorrect responses to almost all the items of the question. They had low scores ranging from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. Among them, 28.13 per cent scored 0.0 because they wrote things not related to the question. For example, in item (a), instead of explaining about the new David from Davidic dynasty or family, some candidates wrote about David fighting against Goliath. Others

wrote about Jesus' persecution, crucifixion and ascension. In addition, one candidate wrote,

Isaiah he was name means God salvation also he was the prophet in which teaching Israel at this time after the exile. Was the spirit of the God in which get Israel who was also given spirit filled and spirit led in which help them from the exile at this time from the exile the Israel were very poor they forgetting God and continue to there activities...

In item (b), instead of providing the implication of the concepts, Spirit-filled Davidic Branch, some candidates narrated about Mary's conception through the power of the Holy Spirit. Also, another candidate wrote, *The words Spirit-filled Davidic Branch and Spirit-led Davidic Branch* and a warless world imply that God is able. Another candidate wrote, *Spirit filled due to corruption, selfishness, classes and polygamy*. There were some candidates who referred to women forcing their husbands to get children. These candidates had in mind the story of Rachel, who said to Jacob, "Give me children, or I die" (Genesis 30:1), which is out of context. Others wrote about a story of the ministry of John the Baptist.

Instead of writing about Spirit-led Davidic Branch, some candidates wrote about Babylonian exile, while others wrote concerning the dark side of the life of King David. They referred to the event of committing adultery with the wife of Uriah and killing Uriah. Moreover, other candidates wrote Warless World implying God's judgement to Israelites by sending enemies to destroy the kingdom of David.

These responses show that the candidates lacked knowledge about the subject matter. Extract 5.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates.

5@	Davidic Branch (Messiah) imply the power of the Lord which would help Israelites to fight against their enemies and then return to their land!	
(b)	"Spirit filled Davidic Branch" means the enemies evil spirit which make Israelites to sin against God, then the "Spirit-led Davidic Branch" means the power and love of God to the Israelites and "a Warless World" means the war which fought by God and not people power.	

Extract 5.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 5

In Extract 5.2, the candidate defined Davidic Branch as the power of the Lord against Israel's enemies, and the Spirit-filled Davidic Branch as the evil spirit causing Israelites to sin. The Spirit-led Davidic Branch was described as the love of God to Israel, and warless world as the war fought by God.

2.1.6 Question 6: Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Amos

The question had three items; (a), (b) and (c). In item (a), candidates were required to explain the implication of the words, "the vision of doom." In item (b), they were required to explain what the ripe summer fruit symbolised. In item (c), they were required to show how the vision is relevant today by giving two points.

This question was attempted by all 832 (100%) candidates. Among them, 266 (31.97%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, and 158 (18.99%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks. The remaining 408 (49.04%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance was average because 428 (50.96%) candidates scored 3.5 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 6.

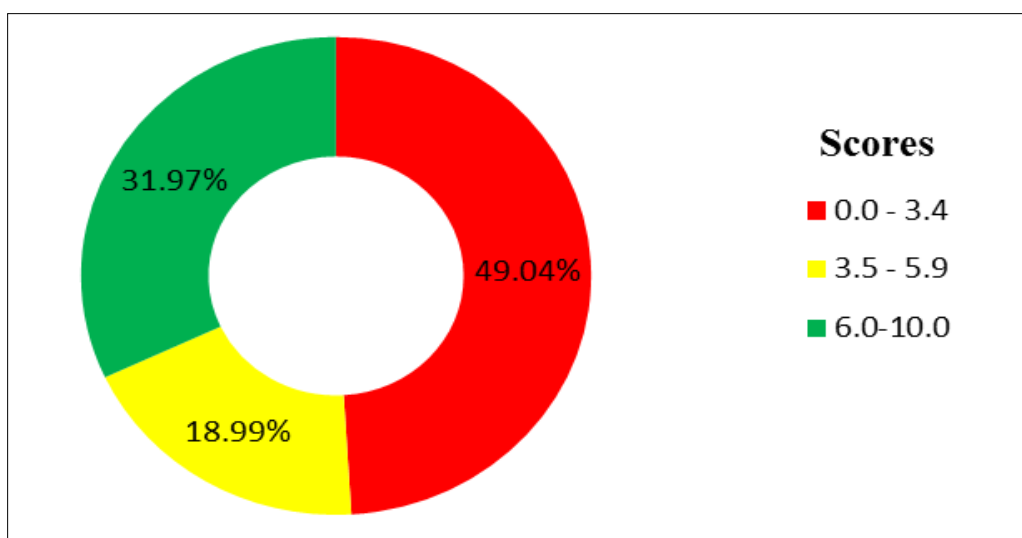


Figure 6: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 6*

Further analysis of candidates' responses showed that 31.97 per cent answered this question correctly. Among them, 22 (2.64%) candidates scored 10.0 marks because they gave correct responses to all the three items. In item (a), most candidates wrote that the vision of doom implies destruction, judgement and death. For example, one of the candidates wrote,

The vision of doom means that there is punishment in accordance with God's judgement. The vision implies punishment to the people of Israel for their sins even if they are God's elected nation. Even today there is doom for the sinners.

In item (b), some of the candidates wrote that the ripe summer fruit symbolised the people of Israel who had turned away from God, and now they were ripe for judgement. Others wrote about the ripe fruit as the rebellious nation of Israel who had turned a deaf ear to the warning of God through the prophets. For example, one candidate wrote,

The ripe summer fruits symbolised the nearness of the time of God to punish Israel. Their punishment was already prepared due to their sins. Like the ripe fruits which are ready for harvest, and no time to wait, the time of waiting for Israel to repent their sins and return to God was over.

In item (c), the candidates responded that the vision of summer fruit is relevant today as there is neither mercy, love, nor concern for the needy, as it was during the time of Amos. Some explained about idolatry and sexual immorality as the

sins being practiced today just as they were during the time of the prophet. For example, one candidate wrote,

The vision is relevant today in the following ways: Like in the days of Amos, today there are sins of corruption and oppression of the poor. The rich people use their wealth make the poor and the helpless people to sell themselves as slaves. Like those days, today there is unfair trade as the rich grow richer and richer at the expense of the poor. This might bring about God's judgement. The sins of idolatry and sexual immorality which were being practised in Israel during the days of Amos are being practised even today among the members of our societies. These may cause God to punish our nation as he did to the Israelites.

Such responses indicate that the candidates were familiar with the topic and they had mastered competences required by the syllabus. Extract 6.1 is a sample of good responses from one of the candidates.

6(a)	The vision of doom imply a prediction of a serious destruction or death. The word doom has the implication of the coming of unavoidable event which will end in a very bad condition.	
(b)	The ripe summer fruits symbolised the people of Israel who had forsaken God and were now ripe for judgement. God had warned the people patiently, but the people refused to repent. Then God's patience was over and time for punishment had ripen.	
(c)	The vision of Amos is relevant even today as follows: (i) In the vision Amos saw how the wealthy people of Israel failed to help those who were in need. Israel was guilty of the sin of love of money and cheating for material gain. This is relevant even today where there are many poor people in the society who are in need of help but are not helped. The rich people do not like to take care of the poor who need their help. God does not like such a behaviour. Time will come to punish the rich people who do not help others.	

	(ii) During Amos there was the sin of sexual	
	immorality. There were special locations for pagan	
	shrines where religious prostitution was done.	
	Even today there are such practices among	
	some members of our societies. God sees them	
	and does not like. Time will come for their doom.	

Extract 6.1: A sample of correct responses for question 6

In Extract 6.1, the candidate provided the correct responses in all items. The responses are clear and direct.

Those who scored average were 18.99 per cent of the candidates who attempted the question. Although these candidates seemed to have knowledge about the visions of doom, they provided responses without sufficient explanations. Some of them mixed up the visions of Amos with the visions of Ezekiel.

Moreover, 49.04 per cent of the candidates scored lower marks ranging from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. Among these, 21.63 per cent scored 0.0, as they provided incorrect responses to all items. Their responses indicated that they had insufficient knowledge of the book of Prophet Amos in general, and the prophecy of doom in particular. These candidates failed to explain what the visions of doom imply in (a). For example, instead of writing the fact that doom implies judgement and punishment, some candidates wrote about the end times in which there will be neither hunger nor suffering. Others wrote that the visions implied power. For example, one of them wrote, *The visions of doom imply that the people have enough power for their abilities*. Additionally, there was a candidate who wrote, *Visions of doom means dark and false thought or visions*.

In item (b), they provided irrelevant responses concerning the ripe summer fruit. For instance, instead of showing that the ripe summer fruit symbolised the sinful people, one candidate wrote, *Ripe summer fruits symbolise blessings*. Other candidates wrote responses that had no connection with the visions of doom. For example, one of them wrote, *In order to know the time of the particular geographical area*. Moreover, others wrote about hunger which will come due the rotten fruits that were not harvested at the right time.

In item (c), some candidates related the vision of ripe summer fruit with principles of agricultural activities, and farming so as to harvest a lot of fruits (food). One candidate wrote, *The vision is relevant today by the following ways: Is applied in Agriculture to prepare the field well and plant good seedlings to get many fruits.* Another candidate wrote, *It is applied in other economic activities like fishing.* Furthermore, another candidate wrote,

It promotes ambition to work hard to get more fruits and to harvest in time before they are rotten. It promote unity and solidarity among the people today. This is due to among the words influence people unity together in different activities.

These incorrect responses demonstrate that the candidates were not familiar with the subject matter. Extract 6.2 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who answered question 6.

a	Vision of doom means a dream of the	
	known the God the Lord.	
b	It symbolize that people have receive	
	the word of the Lord and they have	
	agreed to it.	
c	- Nowadays people they have knowed	
	God and they are following his wills	
	- People have been save from the evil person.	

Extract 6.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 6

In Extract 6.2, the candidate's responses are wrong as he/she wrote about doom as a positive or pleasant thing; symbolising that people receive the word of God, and that they have been saved from evil and are following His will.

2.2 SECTION B

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

2.2.1 Question 7: Prophetic Literature - The Book of Jeremiah

The question required the candidates to justify the statement, “Prophet Jeremiah encountered constant oppositions, yet he spoke the word of God with uncompromising honesty.”

This question was opted for by 675 (81.13%) out of 832 candidates who sat for this paper. The analysis of the candidates’ performance showed that 272 (40.30%) scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks, and 232 (34.37%) scored from 7.0 to 11.0 marks. The remaining 171 (25.33%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 6.0 marks. Thus, the general performance was good as 504 (74.67%) candidates scored 7.0 marks and above. Figure 7 illustrates this performance.

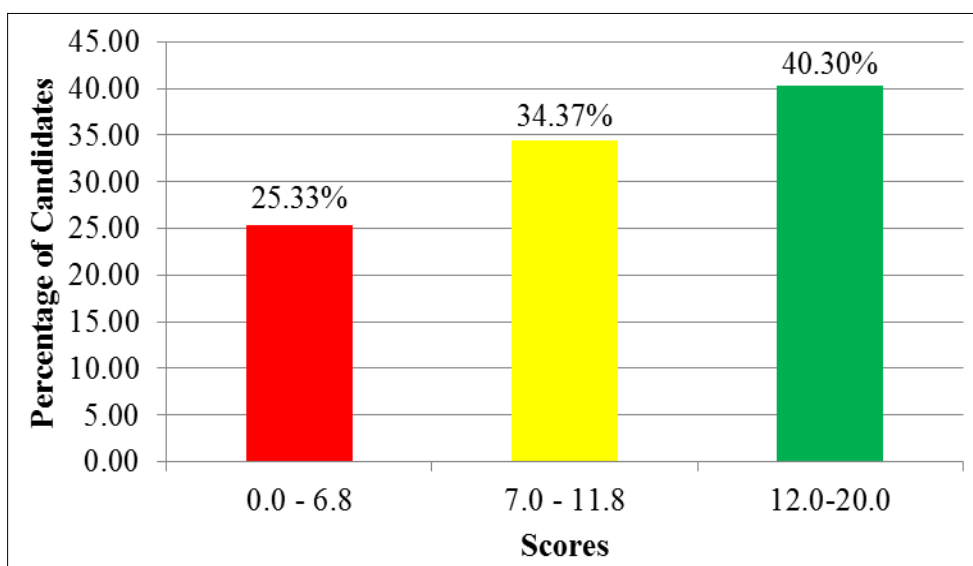


Figure 7: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 7*

Most of the candidates who scored high (12.0-20.0) marks answered correctly, and adhered to the requirements of the question. The candidates provided relevant points to justify the statement that Prophet Jeremiah encountered constant oppositions, yet he spoke the word of God with uncompromising honesty. They observed the rules of essay writing by starting with introductions

followed by the main body and conclusions. Their responses were among the following:

Jeremiah was opposed by *religious leaders*, especially, the priests. The priests hated Jeremiah because he was speaking against the temple and sacrifice. Jeremiah was persecuted publicly and bound with chains; but when released from chains, he prophesied about the imminence of Babylonian captivity.

Prophet Jeremiah was hated by *his own people* from his home town of Anathoth. His message of doom occasioned the plot against his life. This did not stop him from prophesying.

After the temple sermon, *religious officials and ordinary citizens* alike were so angered at Jeremiah's words that a riot threatened to develop, and Jeremiah was in danger. Priests wanted to kill him by false accusations. Jeremiah continued insisting that it was the message from the Lord that he proclaimed.

The *kings and leading figures* also opposed Jeremiah's ministry. They even burnt the written word of God so as to silence Jeremiah. However, the prophet continued pronouncing the doom of Jerusalem, and the temple and the captivity of the citizens.

Prophet Jeremiah was *tortured and thrown into a pit* (well) which was full of mud and dirty. He would have died in the pit, but he was rescued and, without fear, he continued proclaiming surrender to the Babylonians.

These responses indicate that the candidates had adequate knowledge of the life and mission of Jeremiah. They also understood the requirements of the question. Extract 7.1 is a sample of a candidate's good response for question 7.

7. Prophet Jeremiah is one among the earliest prophets. He is well known as he had encountered constant oppositions in his ministry. But also, he had experienced many troubles just like Jesus but he kept on speaking the word of God with uncompromising honesty. The following are the relevant points which show how Jeremiah suffered:

Jeremiah was put into a cistern of mire. According to the earliest time when people didn't want to listen or hear the word of God, prophet Jeremiah was insisting on preaching. And as the people didn't want to listen they thought of an easy way of killing him. So they decided to put him in a cistern of mire or faeces and they thought that he will die due to the hotness inside the mire but he kept on being alive.

People of Anathoth had conspiracy against Jeremiah; as we all know that conspiracy is a secret plan of killing somebody. So the people of Anathoth (a place where prophet Jeremiah was conducting his ministry) created a secret plan so that they could kill prophet Jeremiah and hence be free to do whatever they feel like going as there will be no one who can stop them. But their plan failed due to the fact that Jeremiah was called by God so that he can help the people of Anathoth to leave their old ways, so he has to leave after finishing his job.

7.	<p>Jeremiah was taken to jail for almost nine months; many people of Anathoth didn't want to change and leave all of their old ways as they enjoyed doing sins each and every day. And reached a time when all of the people has started to see Prophet Jeremiah as an obstacle for them to do their things freely. So they decided to send him into jail and he was really taken there.</p> <p>Jeremiah was cursed by being given many harsh and threatening words; Even though all of this had been happening, prophet Jeremiah remained strong and with a strong heart, as he kept on preaching the word of God and bring people closer and closer to God. The people decided to speak harsh words to him, in public and others even try to threaten him, but he remained with his strong heart and determination.</p> <p>Jeremiah was thrown out of the city; finally after all these commotions the people of Anathoth decided to throw prophet Jeremiah out of the city because they didn't see his importance on their life in general; But if they only knew they wouldn't do something like that;</p> <p>Conclusively: Prophet Jeremiah teaches all of us that we must keep on preaching the word of God to different nations even if the challenges are many.</p>
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Extract 7.1: A sample of correct response for question 7

In Extract 7.1, the candidate provided correct points justifying the statement that even if Prophet Jeremiah encountered constant opposition, he continued prophesying without compromise.

Further analysis of candidates' responses showed that 34.37 per cent scored average marks because they provided incomplete responses. Most of these candidates showed lack of essay writing skills. They provided their responses by highlighting the main points without introductions and conclusions.

In addition, 25.33 per cent of the candidates scored 6.0 marks or less. Among them, 65 (9.63%) candidates scored 0.0 because they were unable to provide the required responses in relation to the question. For example, some candidates wrote about the call of Jeremiah, instead of justifying the statement that Prophet Jeremiah encountered opposition, but he spoke the word uncompromisingly. Other candidates reversed the question and thus, Jeremiah was the one who opposed the mission he was given. For instance, one of the candidates wrote,

He claimed that he is so young. This was shown in the book whereby the Jeremiah was refused to go due to his age, but God promised him that they will be together... He claimed that he don't know the way to speak. Jeremiah fear to stand in front of the people and preach to them because he do not know to speak but God help Jeremiah to know how to speak by cleaning his mouth....

Another candidate wrote,

Jeremiah was not speaking in front of the people. This is the one among of the reason that Jeremiah has oppose the God words and want to escape but God was not live him and continued to say you have chosen to direct and guides my sheep... Jeremiah was not taling the people direct. This is the one among of the reason that Jeremiah want to ignore the God called and led the God continued to say that "I give you the power of taling the people and speaking the people directly without any problem because I am chosen you...

Others wrote about the call and commission of Isaiah, who experienced the glory of God in the temple, but he refused to go to preach.

In general, most of the candidates who failed misunderstood the question. They answered it by showing that Jeremiah opposed the prophetic ministry. This might be attributed to the candidates' failure to read and understand the requirements of the question. Extract 7.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 7.

7:	Jeremiah was a prophets who encountered Constant oppositions, yet he spoke the word of God with uncompromising honesty due to the fact that he had a lot of problems.
	Lack of Confidence. the prophets Jeremiah yet spoke the word of God due to lack of confidence to their people. the prophet Jeremiah did not face their people in order to preach the word of God. so that lack of confidence led yet he spoke the word of God. also in society many people have a lack of confidence during the preach the word of God.
	Lack of Faith. also prophets Jeremiah yet to spoke the word of God due to lack of faith. so that the prophets Jeremiah showed oppositions to the God due to lack of faith also in the society also majority of people have a lack of faith about the word of God.
	Prophets Jeremiah was not ready to preach the word of God. also Jeremiah yet to spoke the word of God due to he was not already to spoke the word of God to their people. also in the society majority of people showing unwillingness due to they not ready to speak the word of God.
	Disobedient. also prophets Jeremiah yet to spoke the word of God with uncompromising honesty due to his disobedient. also in the society majority of people showed unwillingness due to disobedient.

Extract 7.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 7

In Extract 7.2, the candidate wrote lack of confidence, lack of faith, lack of commitment and obedience as the reasons for the opposition that Prophet Jeremiah encountered.

2.2.2 Question 8: Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Zechariah

The candidates were required to explain the first five symbolic visions of Prophet Zechariah, and show the implication for each vision.

The question was optional, and was attempted by 479 (57.57%) candidates. About 113 (23.59%) scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks, 145 (34.24%) scored from 7.0-11.0 marks and remaining, 221 (42.17%) scored from 0.0-6.0 marks. The

general performance of the candidates was average as 258 (53.86%) candidates scored 6 marks and above as shown in Figure 8.

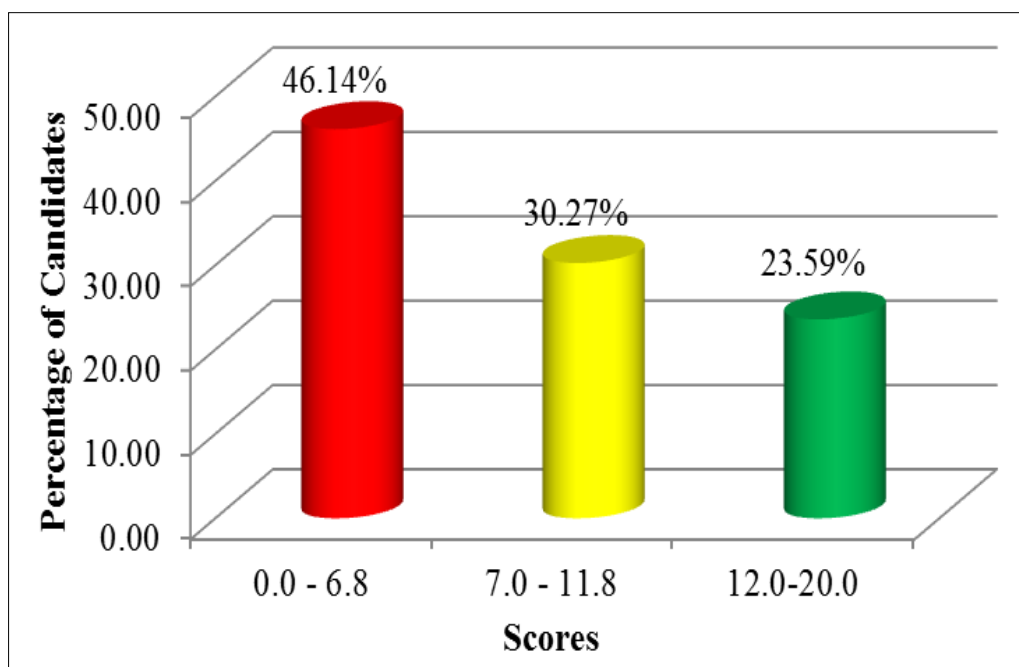


Figure 8: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 8*

The analysis of candidates' responses indicated that those who scored higher marks had good responses, and well organised essays. They explained the first five symbolic visions as presented by Prophet Zechariah. The symbolic visions include that of the *four divine horsemen patrolling the Earth*, which implied that the Earth was at peace, encouraging the people to rebuild the temple.

The other symbolic vision was about the *four horns and four smiths*. The four horns implied the powerful nations like Assyria, Egypt and Babylon sent by God to punish Judah and Israel. The four smiths were God's agents for destruction of the powerful nations which boasted that God used them to punish Judah and Israel.

There was the vision of a *man with measuring line* to measure the width and length of Jerusalem. This implied restoration and rebuilding of New Jerusalem which would include new believers from other nations. Another vision was that of *Joshua the high priest with filth clothes*. He was standing before the angel of the Lord and Satan at his right hand to accuse him. The angel removed the filth cloth from Joshua; implying purity for the coming Messiah.

The vision of a golden lamp stand, with a bowl on the top of it, and seven lamps on it, with seven lips on each; implied that the anointed one of the Lord, will accomplish the work of rebuilding the temple by God's power.

The responses indicated that the candidates were familiar with the Book of Prophet Zechariah, and understood the requirements of the question. Extract 8.1 is a sample of correct responses for question 8.

8	<p>Zechariah means that "God remembers". He is among the three prophet of restoration and rebuilding of the Temple. He came after Haggai to continue emphasizing on people with the work of rebuild the temple. Nothing was recorded about about his call. He is said to be a prophet and priest as he has access to the Temple and communicate to God also he told Joshua what God said to him. The father of Zechariah is Berechiah. The following are the vision of prophet Zechariah as follows:-</p> <p>During these men patrolling the earth:- In this vision Zechariah saw a horsemen patrolling the earth. The horse men they were sent by God to overlook what was going on in the earth. And they then give the feedback that there was peace in the earth. So God told Zechariah to use that period of peace to build the temple. This imply that the people were to use that time of peace to make the work of rebuild the temple is fulfilled.</p> <p>Secondly Four horse and four smiths; In this vision Four horse means the powerful nations and the four smiths means the agents of God. Agents of God will destroy those powerful nation who take Israelites into exile and boast. So it means there will be no longer mercy to the enemies who attack the Israelites.</p>	
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8 Joshua changes the cloth or Satan and Joshua. In this vision Zechariah saw Joshua stood with an angel of God while Satan had stood on left hand to accuse him as a defiled or dirt man. Despite Joshua being a man of God but yet Satan accused him as a dirty person who sinned. In that occasion Zechariah saw God changed Joshua's clothes meaning that God has taken away their sin. This imply that the people of Israel have been forgiven by God, and still God needs them to serve him.

A man with a measuring line going to measure Jerusalem: In this vision again Zechariah saw a man with a measuring line going to measure Jerusalem. Then God sent his angel and stopped the man because God wanted to build a new Jerusalem beyond old boundaries. There will be no need of wall. This means that God will be the protective wall of the Israelites. So God needs people to be free and he is the one who will protect them and through him they will inherit the earth.

	In conclusion the vision of Zechariah	
	In the work of rebuilding the temple show	
	that God needs his holy place to be	
	smart so as he could punish it and people	
	could get a place to worship him and offer	
	sacrifices. Also as Christians today we have	
	to do God's things first. This is when God	
	will do the rest of our things so we	
	have to use our ability, skills and wealth	
	to build the temple so as we could glorify	
	God.	

Extract 8.1: A sample of correct responses for question 8

In Extract 8.1, the candidate was able to explain correctly the first five symbolic visions of Prophet Zechariah, and the implication for each vision.

Most candidates with the average performance had responded without detailed information. Although they identified the symbolic visions, some of them explained the visions without showing their implications. Other candidates provided about two or three correct responses without introductions and conclusions. They did not follow the rules of essay writing. There were also candidates who had good introductory remarks and conclusions, but had only one or two correct symbolic visions out of five.

Conversely, 42.17 per cent of candidates scored low marks, ranging from 0.0 to 6.0 marks, and 24.43 per cent scored 0.0. These candidates failed to give the required responses. For example, some of them wrote, *The symbolic visions of Zechariah include: miracles, sin opposition*. Others explained the symbolic acts of Jeremiah, instead of the visions of Zechariah. For instance, they explained about abstention from marriage, the sign of the potter, the breaking of the earthen jar, buying a piece of land and waist cloth. Others explained ideas from the book of Prophet Ezekiel including eating the scroll, the watchman, the dry bones and others; which are not in the book of Prophet Zechariah.

Such incorrect responses imply that the candidates were not familiar with the visions of Prophet Zechariah. Extract 8.2 is a sample of incorrect responses in question 8.

8	<p>Prophet Zechariah is a people who believed in God and always he was served in the temple. The following are the first five symbolic vision of prophet Zechariah and the implication for each vision as follows by the following points.</p> <p>Servant in the temple This is one among of the symbolic vision of prophet Zechariah always, Zechariah was served in the temple he is symbolized those people who served in the temple even today we have young and youth are serving in the temple this is because before them there was another servant whose name Zechariah also is symbolized the love of God and his love to God</p> <p>Got his son in old age this is symbolized the hope to God or the faithful to God because Zechariah did get a son during he is still youth but his believe in God that one day he will get a son and even today through the prophet Zechariah we learn that must be faithfully to God for each and everything which or what we do because through faithfully God can allow to do better things through faithfully we can we will and we can do everything through God.</p>	
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8.	<p>He use long time to the temple this is symbolized the priest and other like (Makatekista) who use long time to serve or to work in the temple and think how to serve the people of God and through that way of working in the temple of God people can be blessing through the servants of God.</p> <p>He was prayer man prophet Zechariah is always praying in the temple this is symbolized all people who praying for the other and offering for the other people because through prayer everything it can be easy to perform well also in society today people should learn on how prophet Zechariah do in the temple.</p> <p>Believe only one God Zechariah symbolized people who believe in one God an instead of other God because when Zechariah lack to get childrens he use only one way to find a childrens he always prayers to God and God heard his prayer.</p> <p>Actually through prophet Zechariah the society today should learn different things from Zechariah like love one God, love your neighbor and promote peace and unity among the people of God.</p>	
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Extract 8.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 8

In extract 8.2, the candidate identified Prophet Zechariah as the father of John the Baptist, and so ended up narrating the story of the prediction of the birth of John.

2.2.3 Question 9: Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Ezekiel

This question required the candidates to analyse the message of God to the five groups of people to whom God sent the son of man (Prophet Ezekiel) to confront with (Ezekiel 12:21-14:23), and its relevance today. The appropriate analysis of the message of God to the five groups was supposed to be as follows:

To the idol worshippers: The Lord told the son of man to speak against idolatrous people. God wanted His people to be cleansed from idolatry in thoughts as well as in actions. The Lord urged them to repent and turn away from their idols and abominations; otherwise the Lord would punish them. Likewise, today there are idol worshippers. They look like faithful believers, but they secretly consult witch doctors and false gods.

To the false prophets: The Lord was also against the false prophets who prophesied out of their own spirits, and not from the Spirit of God. They were bad guides, spiritually and morally, as they built up false hopes of security among people. God announced punishment to the false prophets. There are also many false prophets today who mislead people of God by prophesying their own ideas for their evil intentions.

To the people with false hopes: God sent Ezekiel to the people with false hopes, those who claimed that God would not destroy Jerusalem as it was prophesied by Ezekiel. The prophet replied that even if some of the righteous people who ever lived were in the city, God would still destroy it; though He would deliver the righteous. Today, like those days, there are some people who rely on false hopes that even if they are sinners God will save them by His mercy. However, Ezekiel's message is that God saves the righteous, for everyone is responsible for his/her own mistakes.

To the skeptics who ignored the prophecies: The Lord condemned the skeptics who claimed that Ezekiel's prophecies, like those of Jeremiah could be ignored as they were of times far off (no fulfilment). The Lord said that his words would not be delayed, but fulfilled. Even today, there are people who ignore the words

from the servants of God. God will punish all those who ignore the words from His servants.

To the prophetesses and sorceresses: The Lord sent Ezekiel to the prophetesses and sorceresses who prophesied out of their minds, practiced magic deeds, and protected the evil people. God declared the destruction of their power and release those whom they kept in bondage. Even today, there are people who pretend to serve God, but they practise magic and sorcery, and cause trouble in the society. They should know that God does not allow such practices.

This question was opted for by 497 (59.74%) candidates. Only 24 (4.83%) candidates scored from 7.0 to 10.0 marks, and 473 (95.17%) scored from 0.0 to 6.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was weak as shown in Figure 9.

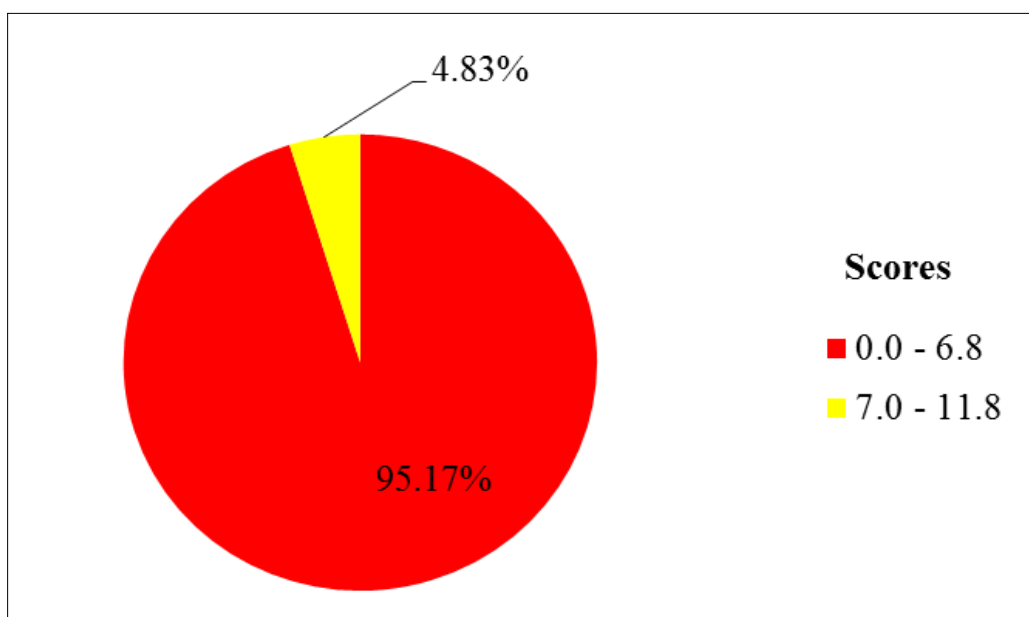


Figure 9: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 9*

Figure 9 shows that 95.17 per cent of the candidates scored below average marks. Among them, 161 (32.39%) candidates scored 0.0 as they provided incorrect points. The analysis of the candidates' responses to the question showed that they lacked knowledge of the book of Prophet Ezekiel. Therefore, they did not know the message of God to the five groups of people to whom God sent the prophet to confront. This led to the failure to show the relevance of Ezekiel's message today.

Some candidates answered the question in connection with the ministry of John the Baptist in the Gospel of Luke Chapter 3:10-14. For instance, one candidate wrote,

...To the tax collectors; God did not like much to see his people suffering by the problem of others. God eliminated all who were doing this evilness, by forcing to pay high tax rate. To the soldiers; this is another group that they should not bull others because they are soldiers, they should treat and lead others in a proper manner and appropriate way. To the multitude; This is another group of people whereby everyone should leave happier thus no one should stay with conflict with other. The people should help each other, how: for a person who have clothes should give the one with no clothes, people with money should help others who they do not have at all...

Other candidates wrote about the symbolic acts of Jeremiah. For example, one of them wrote that;

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. Later on God told him to go and fetch it and it was rotten, good for nothing! This implied how Israel abandoned God for idolatry which spoiled them. Ezekiel told the people to fill all *the wine jars with wine*. The people remembered that God had told them that he would fill them with wine until they are drunk. The drunkenness which God would cause here implied the divine judgement which was coming...

There were few candidates who mentioned the groups of people who were marginalised. Such people include the sinners, the poor, the tax collectors, women and children. These groups are mostly in the New Testament, they are especially given more attention by the author of the Gospel of Luke. Extract 9.1 is a sample of the candidate's incorrect response for question 9.

9.	-The message of God to people is to love each then to love Himself, To follow His commandments, To offer the sacrifices where it is to be offered	
	-To repent whenever we fail to follow the ways God's commandments so as to regain our union with God.	

-To believe in God only and not	
in other gods because God is only	
Him to whom all creatures are/were	
created	
-To save one another in our journey	
to the everlasting life, every one should	
be the cause for another one to go	
to God and not to let people go	
against God	
-To help people with special needs because	
they are in need of the joy of the	
lord also, They are not to be left un	
aided	

Extract 9.1: A sample of incorrect responses for question 9

In Extract 9.1, the candidate wrote about the message of God to all the people, instead of analysing the message of God to the five groups of people. Yet, all points are out of context.

Although most of the candidates failed to score, about 4.83 per cent performed averagely and scored from 7.0 to 10.0 marks. The candidates' responses showed that they were familiar with the topic, but they gave insufficient information. Most of them did not observe the rules for essay writing. They had neither introductions nor conclusions. Some of them failed to give the desired responses because of lack of English language writing skills. They had some points, but failed to explain them clearly.

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

Divinity Paper 2 (114/2) comprised of questions from the New Testament part of the Bible. The candidates who sat for this paper were 829. This number is less by 3 candidates if compared to 832 who sat for Divinity Paper 1 (114/1). Therefore, data analysis in Paper 2 will base on 829 candidates.

3.1 SECTION A

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

3.1.1 Question 1: The Acts of the Apostles

The question had two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), candidates were required to tell who Judas Iscariot was. In item (b), they were required to provide three qualities for one to replace Judas, and give the relevance of such qualities today.

The question was attempted by 829 (100%) candidates. Among them, 63 (7.60%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, 80 (9.65%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks, and the remaining 686 (82.75%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance was weak, since only 143 (17.25%) candidates scored 6.0 marks and above, as it is illustrated in Figure 10.

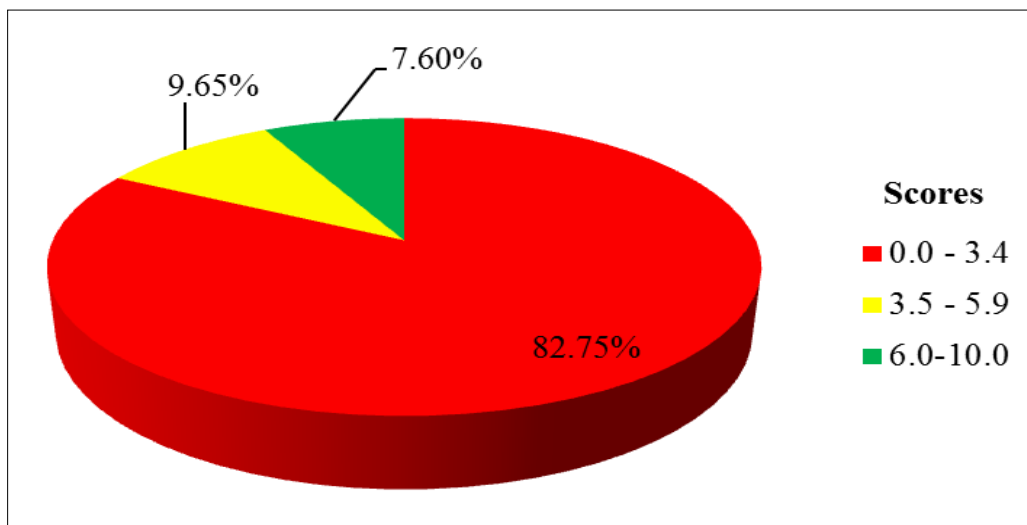


Figure 10: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 1*

Figure 10 shows that 82.75 per cent of the candidates scored below average. Among them, 62 (7.47%) candidates scored 0.0 as they failed to write correct responses to both items (a) and (b). The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that those who scored 0.0 lacked knowledge of who Judas Iscariot was, and the event of the election of Matthias to replace him.

Most candidates wrote responses that were totally out of the contexts of the question. For example, in item (a), one of the candidates wrote,

Judas Iscariot was the son of Jacob. He is the one who proposed that Joseph should be sold to the Ishmaelites. He said to his brothers that let us not kill our brother Joseph, but let us sell to the Ishmaelites traders and they sold him for 20 pieces of silver.

This response was drawn from Genesis 37:26-28, and it about Judah, the son of Jacob and one of the twelve sons of Israel. Another candidate wrote, *Judas Iscariot is a one who follows commandment of the Gods.*

In item (b), some candidates provided the qualities for election of deacons stated in Acts 6:3. Others wrote answers which had no connection with the question. For example, one of the candidates wrote,

...To creating a classes society. Due to their presences have been leader chance to creating an equal opportunity to a society. To influence development by made that have been lead to influenced and been encouraged their development. To eliminating the exploitation; Due to exploitation the poor have been leader of to eliminate the exploitation...

Another candidate wrote, *Must be with love true. The person with love didn't what to live one who loving with. Must be with humbleness; the person who can replace Judah Iscariot must be humble...* These responses indicate that the candidates lacked knowledge about Judas Iscariot, and the replacement of his position. Moreover, their failure might be due to lack of English language proficiency. Having this deficiency deprived their ability to understand the requirements of the question. Extract 10.1 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 1.

1a	Judas Iscariot was a tax collector. He was a short man and he wanted to see Jesus.	
1b	He must be a one who want to see Jesus.	
	- He must welcome Jesus in his house and become saved	
	- He must forgive and turned all things to the poor as Judas Iscariot do.	
	Relevance.	
	- Tax collector must follow rules which are given.	
	- If you have food or cloth give to another is not have.	
	- Police also follow rules. Not caught people without mistake.	

Extract 10.1: A sample of incorrect responses for question 1

Extract 10.1 shows responses from a candidate who wrote about Judas Iscariot in the sense of Zacchaeus (Luke 19:1-10), and mixed ideas from the preaching of John the Baptist (Luke 3:10-14).

Further analysis indicated that, 9.65 per cent of the candidates scored average marks because they answered the question partially. Item (a) was answered correctly by the majority of candidates in this category. They wrote that Judas Iscariot was one of the twelve apostles of Jesus who betrayed Jesus. In item (b), most candidates provided the qualities without giving the relevance of each of the qualities in today's context. Others provided only one correct point or some relevant points without detailed information. In general, most of the candidates in this category demonstrated limited knowledge concerning Judas Iscariot, and the qualities of someone to replace him. This made them fail to provide the relevance of the qualities in today's context.

Although most of the candidates' performance was weak, 7.60 per cent had higher scores ranging from 6.0 to 9.0 marks (none of them scored all 10.0 marks). These candidates responded in accordance with the requirements of the question. In item (a) for instance, the candidates explained that Judas Iscariot was one of the twelve apostles of Jesus, and the betrayer of Jesus. After the betrayal, he felt guilty and decided to hang himself and died.

In item (b), the candidates provided three qualities for the one to replace Judas, and gave the relevance of such qualities today. Most of them correctly identified the qualifications such as being among those who were with Jesus from the baptism of John the Baptist. They must have witnessed the resurrection, and the ascension of Jesus, as it is shown in extract 10.2.

1 a)	Judas Iscariot was among the twelve apostles. But he betrayed Jesus for thirty pieces of silver. When he realised that he had betrayed an innocent person he hanged himself and died.
b)	Three qualities for the one to replace Judas and the relevance of such qualities today.
i)	He must have been among the people who were with Jesus since the baptism of John. This shows that he must have had experienced Jesus' life and mission. Even today, none can become a leader or take any position which he/she cannot qualify.
ii)	He must have witnessed the resurrection of Jesus that he will be able to proclaim it. Even today, be it political or religious position, it is important to have knowledge of the religion or political part or institution he wants to lead, or be a member.
iii)	He must have been a witness of the ascension of Jesus. He should be an eyewitness so that he will be able to convey the message to people. According to historical facts, Jesus' ascension took place about 40 days after his resurrection. This means, the one who continued to be among the followers of Jesus until he ascended was qualifying to take the place of Judas Iscariot. It involved persistence and consistence in one's belief. Thus even today persistence and consistence is an important qualification for one to become a leader of a particular society.

Extract 10.2: A sample of correct responses for question 1

In Extract 10.2, the candidate provided relevant points to explain who Judas Iscariot was, as well as the qualities for one to replace Judas Iscariot, and its relevance today.

3.1.2 Question 2: The Gospel according to Mark

This question required the candidates to briefly write about the author, and audience of the Gospel of Mark, and to provide three evidences justifying that the audience was the Gentile Christians in Rome.

The question was attempted by 829 (100%) candidates, of which 169 (20.39%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, 135 (16.28%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks, and 525 (63.33%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance was average because 304 (36.67%) candidates scored between average and high marks as is illustrated in Figure 11.

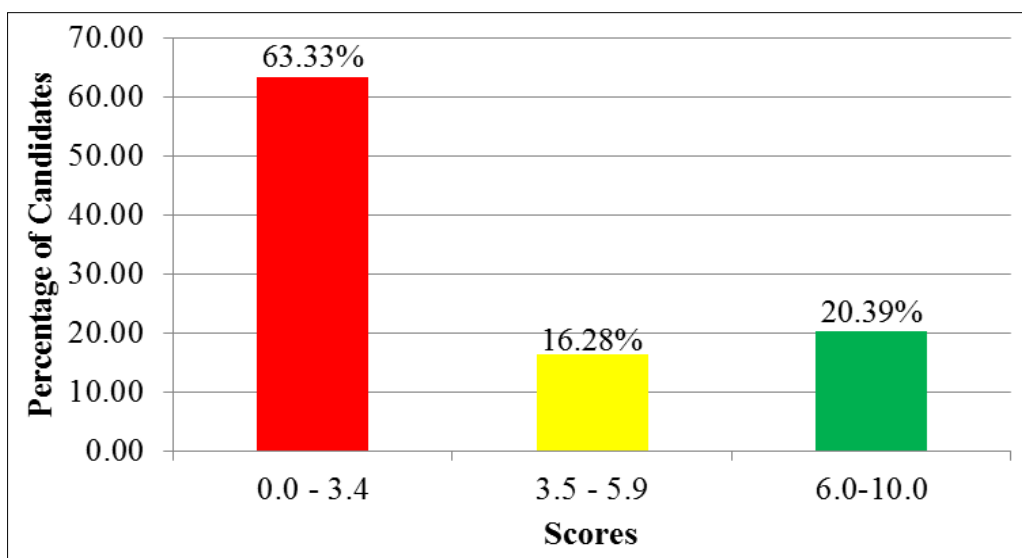


Figure 11: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 2*

On the one hand, weak performance was observed to 63.33 per cent of the candidates who attempted this question as they scored below average marks. Out of these, 21.47 per cent scored 0.0 as most of them wrote responses that were not in line with the requirements of the question. Some of them wrote about the features of Luke's gospel. For example, one candidate wrote, *The evidence was the gospel of prayer whereby Jesus pray and teach to pray. Also is the gospel of the poor whereby he write the poor get the help...* Others wrote about the evidences of the audience of the Gospel of Matthew, instead of Mark.

For instance, one candidate wrote, *one of the evidences is the genealogy of Jesus from Abraham... Another is quoting the old testament...and the use of the word kingdom of heaven instead of the name of God.* These are things insisted by Matthew, not in the Gospel of Mark. This implies that the candidates were not conversant with the authorship of the Gospel according to Mark. Extract 11.1 is a sample of incorrect responses for question 2.

2.	Three evidences to justify that	
	the audience was the Gentile	
	Christian in Rome.	
	i) The audience conducted his ministry	
	in Rome, that is Peter hence he	
	preached to people in the Corinthian	
	church.	
	ii) The audience (Peter) opened the church	
	for the Corinthians settled in Rome	
	as his fellow Gentile Christians	
	iii) The audience (Peter) after the	
	death, resurrection and raise of Jesus	
	he shifted his settlement to Rome	
	where preached the word of God in	
	Rome for the rest of his life	

Extract 11.1: A sample of incorrect responses for question 2

Extract 11.1 is an example of responses of a candidate who wrote about Peter as the audience of the Gospel according to Mark, and the justification that he was a Gentile Christians in Rome. These responses are incorrect because Peter was not a Gentile.

On the other hand, 16.28 per cent of the candidates scored average marks. They provided incomplete responses, and most of them wrote responses that deserved less than 4.0 marks. They demonstrated inadequate knowledge of the subject matter.

Nevertheless, the candidates with good performance were 20.39 per cent, of which 3.49 per cent scored 10.0 marks. Their responses were exhaustive and were presented in good English language. The candidates' responses demonstrated that they were knowledgeable about the audience of the Gospel of Mark. The candidates were able to identify the author as Mark, who was called John Mark. They also stated that his mother's house was used by the followers

of Jesus for prayers. They were also able to explain about the audience as non-Jewish people. The evidences included the frequent translation of Aramaic language to the language understood by audiences. Other evidences were the author's explanations concerning Jewish traditions, inclusion of events of women divorcing men in his gospel, and the discussion about clean and unclean foods. They also showed that a Jewish writer would not write such things.

These responses signify that the candidates had acquired the competences stated in the syllabus. They also understood and adhered to the requirements of the question, and they were familiar with the Gospel of Mark. Extract 11.2 is a sample of good responses from one of the candidates who answered question 2.

2.	<p>Gospel of Mark. The author of this Gospel is said to be an apostle Mark. He is also seen in the Acts of the Apostles named as John Mark who left Peter and Paul during their first missionary journey something which led to sharp disagreement.</p> <p>The audience of this Gospel are said to be Non Jews due to the following evidences.</p> <p>(i) The author translate some aramais words showing that the audience is a non Jew who is not aware about Jesus language. For example the words of Jesus at cross Eloi, Eloi lamasabakhtan meaning that My Jesus My Lord My Lord why hast thou forsaken me.</p> <p>(ii) The author shows a woman divorcing a man where by a Jew could not accept that.</p> <p>(iii) The author does not show the distinction between clean and unclean food where by an author writing to Jews could differentiate this between clean and unclean food.</p> <p>(iv) The gospel is much dedicated to deeds rather than acts showing that the audience were probably gentile Christians at Rome who prefer much deeds than words.</p>	
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Extract 11.2: A sample of correct responses for question 2

In Extract 10.2, the candidate answered correctly about the author, audience and the evidences to justify that the audience of the Gospel according to Mark was Gentile Christians in Rome.

3.1.3 Question 3: The First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians

The question had two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain the main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians. In item (b), they were required to give reasons for Paul to write the letter.

The question was attempted by 829 (100%) candidates, of which 95 (11.46%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, 148 (17.85%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks. The remaining 586 (70.69%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was weak, as only 243 (29.31%) candidates scored 6.0 marks and above. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 12.

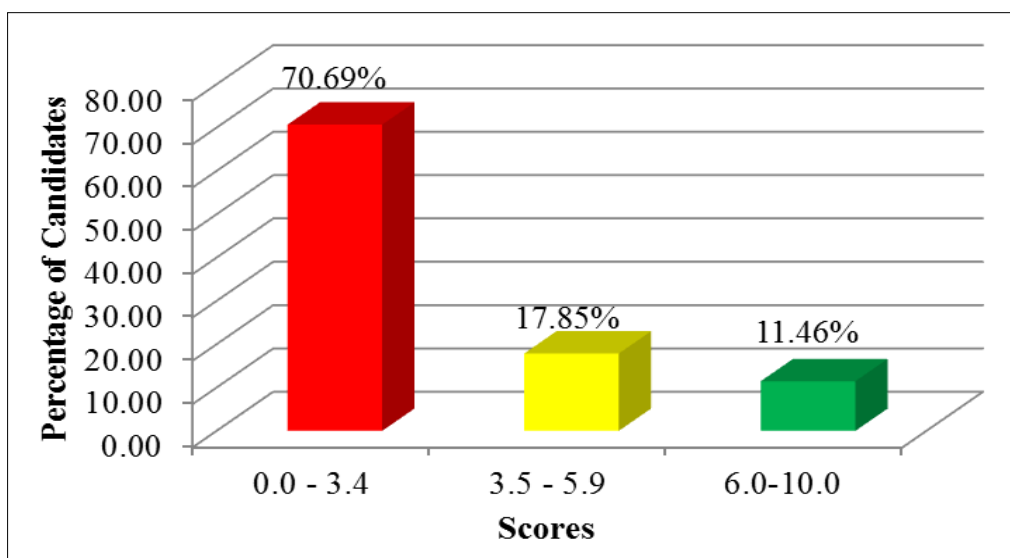


Figure 12: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 3*

Candidates who scored lower marks were 70.69 per cent. Further analysis showed that 34.37 per cent scored 0.0. The analysis of these candidates' responses showed that most of them lacked knowledge about the main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians. They also did not know the purposes for Paul to write the letter. Other candidates failed because they did not understand the requirements of the question. For example, instead of the second coming of the Lord as the main theme in item (a), some of them explained about the importance of prayer, fasting and the issue of divorce. Others wrote that the

main theme of the Letter is corruption, sexual immorality, true love, faith and salvation. For example, one candidate wrote, *The main theme was a changes which have been made for Paul to written letter to the Thessalonians in order to made be Rome and believe in God through their written.* Another candidate wrote, *The main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians is Love and Peace of glory.*

In item (b), the candidates were expected to write about (i) encouraging the Christians to continue with faith in the face of opposition; (ii) urging the Christians to continue to work with their hands while they wait for the second coming of the Lord; (iii) instructing the Christians about the sudden coming of the Lord in the Parousia; (iv) urging the Christians to live a holy life and abstain from immorality, and (v) urging them not to grieve for their beloved dead people like unbelievers.

Instead, one of the candidates wrote;

Because he was honest and humble to the people he was ready to listen their opinions and to write the letter. Also he was faithful to God thus why he wrote the letter. He showed equality among the people thus why Paul write the letter.

The candidate's responses show that Paul wrote because he was obliged to do so, considering that he heard peoples' opinions and wanted to show his faithfulness to God. Another candidate wrote, *Paul write the letter in order to fulfill the old testament. The Paul letter was aimed to fulfill the old testament that why Paul aimed to write the letter to the Thessalonians.* There was also a candidate who wrote, *To teach them about the Divinity of Jesus Christ.* These responses reveal that the candidates did not know the content of the First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians. Extract 12.1 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who answered question 3.

3	(a) The main theme of the letter was to change minds of people on Moses laws.	
	(b) - Paul wrote the letter to tell people not to miss what we understand the laws of Moses.	
	- Paul wrote the letter to teach how Jesus modified the torah.	
	- Paul wrote the letter to remind people on word of Jesus.	

Extract 12.1: A sample of incorrect responses for question 3

In Extract 12.1, the candidate wrote about the main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians as changing peoples' minds concerning Moses' law. This led to his/her failure to give reasons for Paul to write the letter in (b).

Likewise, analysis showed that 17.85 per cent of the candidates scored average marks because they provided incomplete responses. Most of them had correct responses which deserved only 4.0 or 5.0 marks. This implies that candidates did not attain the desired learning outcomes. This was probably due to failure to meet the objectives stated in the syllabus, namely, analysing the main teachings of the letter.

Nevertheless, 11.46 per cent of the candidates scored high marks ranging from 6.0 to 10.0. Those who scored 10.0 marks demonstrated the ability to analyse the teachings found in the letter. They understood and answered in accordance with the requirements of the question. This implies that the candidates were familiar with Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians. Extract 12.2 is a sample of good responses in question 3.

3.	(a) The main theme of the letter to the Thessalonians is about the Lord's second coming where Paul aimed to teach the Thessalonians how they should act, live, before the Lord's second coming, and also to tell them how Jesus Christ will come in his second time.	
	(b) • He wanted to encourage the Christians present at Thessalonica to continue in the same faith in the face of oppositions.	
	• He wanted to inform the Thessalonians to continue waiting the Lord's second coming while continuing with their works. Thus he encouraged them that a person has no right to eat if he refused to work in 1 Thessalonians 3:10.	
	• He wanted to inform the Thessalonians about the good news of the Lord's second coming, thereby he emphasized them to prohibit their former behaviours which are im-	
3b)	rit, idolatry and other evils. Since the one who is doing what is right before the Lord is in a good position to rejoice the Lord's second coming.	

Extract 12.2: A sample of correct responses for question 3

In Extract 12.2, the candidate correctly explained the main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians, and gave relevant reasons for Paul to write the letter.

3.1.4 Question 4: The Gospel according to Luke

The question had two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were asked the meaning of temptation, and item (b) required them to explain the aim of the three temptations, and show how this can be related to our today's life.

The question was attempted by 828 (99.88%) out of 829 candidates who sat for this paper. Among them, 210 (25.33%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, while 279 (33.66%) scored from 3.5 to 5.5 marks and 339 (40.89%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The remaining 1 (0.12%) candidate skipped the question. The general performance was average as 499 (58.99%) candidates scored 3.5 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 13.

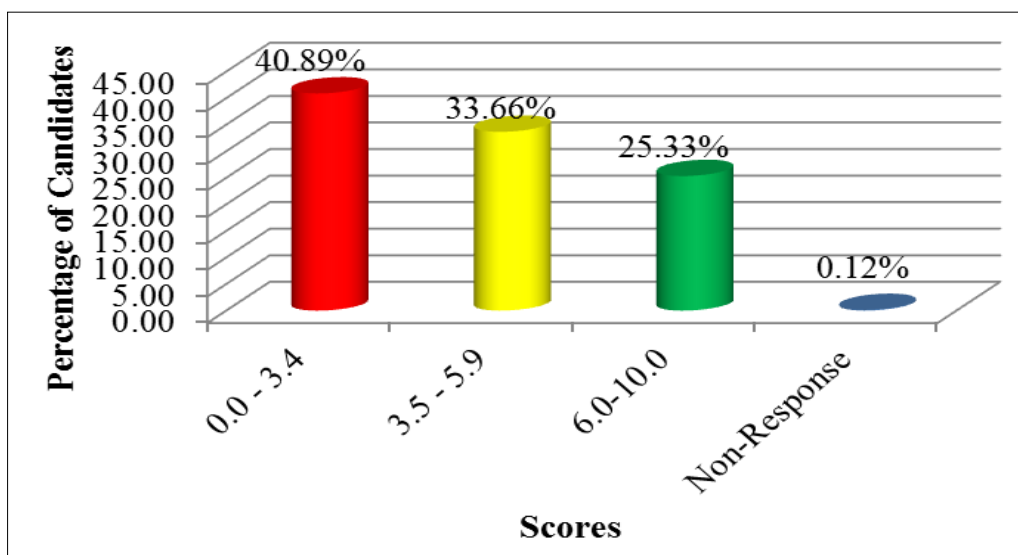


Figure 13: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 4*

The analysis of candidates' responses indicated that 25.33 per cent scored high marks as they gave correct responses to all the items. Their responses showed that they had adequate knowledge about the temptations of Jesus. For example, in item (a), the candidates explained temptation as the desire to do something which is wrong or unwise; or a thing that attracts a person to do something wrong or bad.

In item (b), the candidates explained well the aim of the Jesus' three temptations, and showed how this can relate to our life today. The candidates with high scores wrote that *the first temptation aimed at making Jesus use his power selfishly and for worldly desires. The devil used hunger as a path to test Jesus. The devil does so to us today using our own weaknesses as the path to tempt us to sin.*

The second temptation wanted Jesus to use worldly power and influence leading to idolatry. The devil tempted Jesus by showing all the kingdoms of the world,

and promised to give Him all the authority and glory if He worshipped him. Even today, the devil shows us many attractive things and promises success on our side if we adore him and thus, we fall into sin.

The last temptation wanted Jesus to misuse His Father's care. The devil told Jesus to throw himself down from the highest point of the temple, for it is written that God would send His angels to give good care of him (Jesus), to so that he could not be hurt by stones. Likewise, today the devil uses God's word to tempt us, as there are people who deceive others using the Bible.

These responses reveal that the candidates had adequate knowledge, and clearly understood the requirements of the question. Extract 13.1 is a sample of correct responses from one of the candidates who answered question 4.

4	<p>a/ <u>Temptations</u></p> <p>- These are the problems, un-expected bad thing that are brought to human being for the purpose of measuring the quality of faith in GOD or removing some one in the presence of GOD.</p>	
	<p>b/ <u>The three temptations of Jesus</u></p>	
	<p><u>First temptation</u></p> <p>→ Jesus was tempted by Satan to change the stones into bread but Jesus replied "A man can't live by bread only but in every word that come from GOD"</p> <p>- Here Jesus was tempted to use un-properly his power or authority as a son of GOD.</p>	
	<p><u>Second temptation</u></p> <p>→ Jesus was taken up to the mountain and Satan told Jesus that if he will bow down/worship Satan hence Satan will give him all the properties. But Jesus said "It is written that the one to be worshiped is GOD only"</p> <p>Here Jesus was tempted to worship other gods, that was Satan, instead of GOD.</p>	

4	<p>Third temptation</p> <p>→ Jesus was taken up to the pinnacle of the temple and Satan said that "It is written Throw down the temple pinnacle since it is written that GOD will send his Angels to rescue you from your thumb being hurt on the stone". Here Satan used the word of GOD to tempt Jesus but Jesus replied "It is written you can't tempt your LORD GOD"</p> <p>Here Satan tempted Jesus to mis-use his position of being a son of GOD and taking GOD's care for granted.</p> <p>Lesson to our today's life</p> <p>i/ Always Satan use our wickedness to tempt us. As Satan used the wickedness of Jesus when tempted by being hungry he does to us.</p> <p>ii/ Satan also use the word of GOD to tempt people. As used "It is written..." to tempt Jesus.</p> <p>iii/ Full of the word of GOD is the only weapon to defeat the temptation brought by Satan.</p>
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Extract 13.1: A sample of correct responses for question 4

In Extract 13.1, the candidates provided the correct meaning of temptations, explained the aims of the three temptations, and showed how this can be related to our life today.

Further analysis indicated that 33.66 per cent of the candidate, performed averagely. These candidates had some knowledge about the temptations of Jesus, but they could not explain their points fully. This might be due to insufficient knowledge of the subject matter, together with difficulties in using English language appropriately.

Moreover, the candidates with weak performance were 40.89 per cent. Among these, there were 9.30 per cent who provided incorrect responses to all the items and scored 0.0. Some of these candidates explained temptations in terms of

miracles of Jesus. For instance, one candidate wrote, *To change water to be blood. This means that no one to gether's is impossible all are possible...* Another candidate answered the question by listing miracles such as the multiplication of bread, Jesus' walking on water and Jesus' raising of the dead. Other candidates provided the significance of temptations instead, of explaining what three temptations of Jesus aimed at. For example, one of the candidates wrote,

The temptations implied his human nature Jesus was being tempted so that to show people his human nature. (ii) So that to fulfill the old testament Jesus was being tempted so that to fulfill his old testament as it was planned. (iii) In order to show difference between Jesus Christ and the church leaders meaning that Jesus was being tempted so that to show his difference through miracles.

These responses imply that some candidates had lack of knowledge about the temptations of Jesus, while others misunderstood the word "temptations" to mean "miracles." Extract 13.2 is a sample of incorrect responses for question 4.

4@	Temptation is the conversation between two or more different people for example the temptations of Jesus Christ.
4b i)	The temptation between of God during the baptism of Jesus. The temptation related to our today's life hence even today God talk to his people who shows strong faith to him.
ii)	The temptation of Jesus and his disciples during the last supper. It related to today's life especial to Roman catholic church where they do practice it till to day during the mass.
iii)	The temptation of Jesus and his disciples on Golgota is related to today's life hence many people are doing in their life like the disciples.

Extract 13.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 4

In Extract 13.2, the candidate explained about temptations as a conversation between two people, and wrote about baptism of Jesus and the Last Supper as the aim of temptations. It looks like the candidate mistook the word “temptation” with “testimony”.

3.1.5 Question 5: The Gospel according to John

The candidates were given the following statement; “In John 8:1-11, the scribes and Pharisees brought a woman to Jesus and accused her of committing adultery’ but Jesus challenged their accusation as unfair.” Candidates were then required to give the reason for Jesus to challenge their accusation as unfair, and what His challenge teaches.

The question was attempted by 829 (100%) candidates. Among them, 353 (42.58%) candidates scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, while 277 (33.41%) scored from 4.0 to 5.5 marks, and 199 (24.01%) scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was good because 630 (75.99%) candidates scored 4.0 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 14.

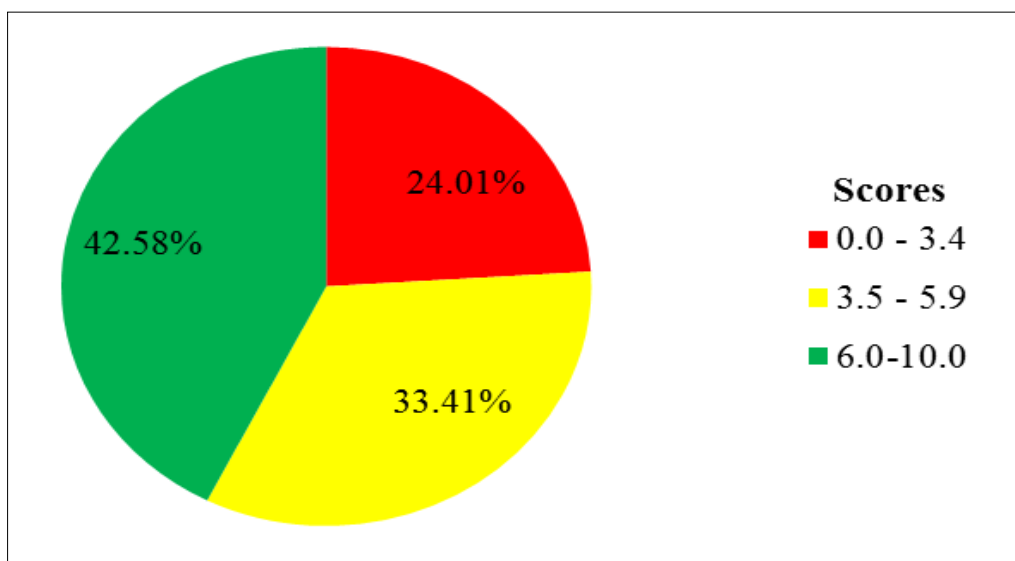


Figure 14: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 5*

The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that 42.58 per cent had high scores extending from 6.0 to 10.0 marks. The candidates in this category answered correctly according to the requirements of the question. Most of them answered that the reason for Jesus' challenge against the scribes and the

Pharisees was that *the scribes and the Pharisees showed bias in their accusation by bringing the woman alone without the man, while the law requires both man and woman to be put to death.*

Jesus' challenge to their accusation teaches us that (i) *there were contradictions in the accusations brought to Jesus. The Pharisees had given death penalty to the woman alone while the law requires both the man and the woman who are caught in adultery to die. This teaches us that we must be fair in our judgements against those who we think have mistaken.* (ii) *As religious leaders, the scribes and the Pharisees condemned the woman, but not the act of adultery. We should help the sinners to repent rather than condemning them.* (iii) *The scribes and the Pharisees did not understand the fact that no man is perfect except God. This teaches us that we should not condemn the sinners because we are also sinners.* (iv) *The scribes and the Pharisees failed to work on their own weaknesses as human beings; instead they concentrated on other people's weaknesses. This teaches us that we should also reflect on our own spiritual lives before jumping to other people's lives.*

This implies that the candidates were familiar with the challenges of Jesus to the scribes and the Pharisees, understood and adhered to the requirements of the question. Extract 14.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates who answered question 5.

Q5'	Jesus challenged their accusation unfair because.	
	• It is written in Moses' Torah if two people are caught committing adultery they should both be stoned to death but those elders brought only a woman	
	• Also it was unfair because the ones who brought that woman to Jesus they had also sinned like a woman but wanted to punish only the woman.	

	How it challenges or teaches me:	
	(i) I should not judge other person's mistake.	
	as if I don't have my own weakness instead	
	I should correct their mistakes.	
	(ii) After the woman was brought in front of	
	Jesus, she was forgiven and told not to repeat	
	again. This also teaches me that Jesus is full of	
	mercy and grace but that does not mean that	
	we should sin once we are forgiven, we should	
	not repeat sinning again.	
05.	(iii) It also teaches me that 'Jesus see's everything	
	which is done even though it is done in secret.	
	so sometimes we may sin while no one is	
	seeing us but we forget that he who is from	
	above is also seeing that sin.	

Extract 14.1: A sample of correct responses for question 5

In Extract 14.1, the candidate explained the reason for Jesus to challenge the accusations of the scribes and the Pharisees to be unfair, and provided relevant teachings required.

The analysis of responses of 33.41 per cent of the candidates showed that they scored averagely because they did not offer the required responses fully. For example, some of them provided relevant reason with a single correct lesson, or incomplete lessons. Most of them scored 4.0 marks.

On the other hand, the candidates with weak performance were 24.01 per cent. Among these, 57 (6.88%) candidates provided incorrect responses, and scored 0.0. For example, instead of the reason for Jesus to challenge the scribes and Pharisees' accusations as unfair and what His challenge teaches, some candidates narrated the story of Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well (John 4:1-26). Others wrote about the story of Jesus' encounter with a sinful woman in the house of Simon the Pharisee (Luke 7:36-50). This indicates that the candidates were not familiar with the event in John 8:1-11. Extract 14.2 is a sample of incorrect responses for question 5.

5.	i) They lacked unity	
	Jesw challenge their accusation because they lacked unity among themselves example when they were asked about the place when they got or see her other they seryed under trees and other sayed different answers also through this we learn than we should accue the innocent people.	
	ii) Because the women was strong.	
	Jesw challenged the accusation because that women was strong and was able to defend herself and speek the truth this challenge teach us that we should be strong and to tell Jesw about the truth	
	iii) Due to the lack of common answers.	
	Jesw challenge their accusation because they lacked common answer about the place - where they see her commit adultery becuae others they said that she was under the tree and others said their own answers due to this Jesw challenge their accusation also through this we learn that if we have accusation also we should have a common answer when we are asked.	

Extract 14.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 5

Extract 14.2 shows the responses of a candidate who wrote about lack of unity, the woman's strengths and lack of common answers as the reason for Jesus' challenges to the scribes and Pharisees' false accusation against the woman.

3.1.6 Question 6: The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians

The candidates were given the following statement: "Paul taught about the power of the cross and wrote, 'For the word of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved, it is the power of God' (1 Corinthians 1:18)." This statement was followed by two items; (a) and (b). In item (a), the candidates were required to explain what the cross symbolises. In item (b), they were required to give three points analysing the quotation in view of the cross as the means of salvation to all believers.

The question was attempted by 827 (99.76%) candidates, of which 279 (33.66%) scored from 6.0 to 10.0 marks, and 178 (21.47%) scored from 4.0 to 5.0 marks. The other 370 (44.63%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 3.0 marks, while 2 (0.24%) candidates skipped the question. The general performance was average as 457 (55.13%) candidates scored 4.0 marks and above. This performance is illustrated in Figure 15.

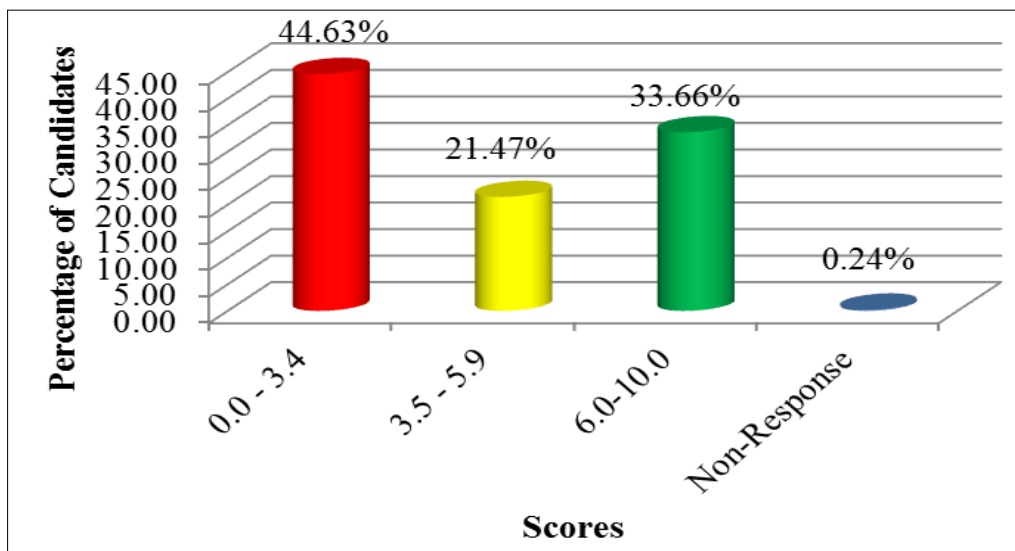


Figure 15: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 6*

Candidates who scored 10.0 marks provided responses which were in accordance with the requirements of the question. They demonstrated that they knew the Paul's teachings about the power of the cross. In item (a), most candidates wrote that the cross is a symbol of power. It is the power for salvation of humankind in connection with the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

In item (b), the candidates responded correctly by analysing the quotation in view of the cross as the means of salvation to all believers. For example, one candidate wrote,

The cross of Jesus is the centre of our Christian faith and teaching. Those who believe that Jesus is the Lord who saved them by His death on the cross are saved. Therefore, the cross is the means of salvation... The way of the cross is the way of salvation. Jesus carried the cross on his shoulders to imply that he carried the sins of the world on his shoulders. Jesus taught his followers to carry their own crosses so as to follow him. Therefore, the followers of Jesus, that is the Christians, have to carry the cross as a symbol of discipleship to Him...

Another candidate wrote,

...Through the cross and the death of Jesus Christ on the cross for us sinners, we were set free from sin and the power of death. So by the cross we have the Power of God. Even if there are people who disrespect the cross, those who believe have found it amazing power in it...

These responses indicate that the candidates had mastery of the topic. This is because they demonstrated the ability to use the knowledge acquired in the classroom on how to analyse the given statement.

Data analysis showed that 21.47 per cent of the candidates performed averagely. The average performance was mainly due to their inability to explain the points clearly as they seemed to lack English language proficiency. There were few who afforded to answer correctly the item (a), but partially in item (b) as they provided insufficient explanations. Among 178 candidates in this category, 111 had responses that deserved only 4.0 marks, while only 67 deserved 5.0 marks.

On the other hand, 44.63 per cent of the candidates scored low marks ranging from 0.0 to 3.0, as they provided responses which showed that they had a very little knowledge of the subject matter. Among them, 71 (8.59%) candidates scored 0.0. These candidates were unable to provide even a single correct response to the question. For example, in item (a), instead of explaining what the cross symbolised, one candidate wrote, *The cross symbolise the cross of Jesus Christ*. Another one wrote, *Jesus*.

In item (b), instead of analysing the quotation in view of the cross as the means of salvation to all the believers, one of the candidates wrote, *For the word of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, but to us who are being saved, it is the power of God. Thats all*. This response is a repetition of the quotation in the stem of the question with an addition of the words “Thats all.” Other candidates wrote some of the seven words of Jesus on the cross like, *It is finished*, or *Father forgive them because they do not know what they are doing*, or *Father, in your hands I commit my spirit*, and so on. A few candidates wrote about the Trinity of God, *Father, Son and the Holy Spirit*. Their failure to respond correctly might be attributed to insufficient knowledge about the teachings of Paul concerning the cross. Extract 15.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses.

6.	(a) Cross symbolise	
	Sinners, unbelievers, the people	
	who are not believing on God.	
	(b) i/ Humbleness	
	ii/ Faithfull.	
	iii/ believing on God.	
	iv/ Trust on God.	
	v/ forgiveness	

Extract 15.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 6

Extract 15.2 shows the responses of a candidate who wrote about sinners and unbelievers as the symbol of the cross in item (a). In item (b), the candidate wrote about humbleness, faithfulness, believing in God and forgiveness as the analysis of the quotation in view of the cross as the means of salvation to all the believers.

3.2 SECTION B

This section consisted of three optional questions. The questions were set from *the Letter of Paul to the Romans*, *the Gospel according to Matthew* and *the Letter of Paul to the Galatians*. The candidates were required to answer two questions. The following is the analysis of the candidates' responses.

3.2.1 Question 7: The Letter of Paul to the Romans

The candidates were required to explain five functions of the Law of Moses as discussed by Paul in his letter to the Romans. The question was attempted by 620 (74.79%) candidates. Among them, 121 (19.52%) candidates scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks, while 273 (44.03%) scored from 7.0 to 11.0 marks, and 226 (36.45%) scored from 0.0 to 6.0 marks. The general performance was good because 394 (63.55%) candidates scored 7.0 marks and above. Figure 16 illustrates this analysis.

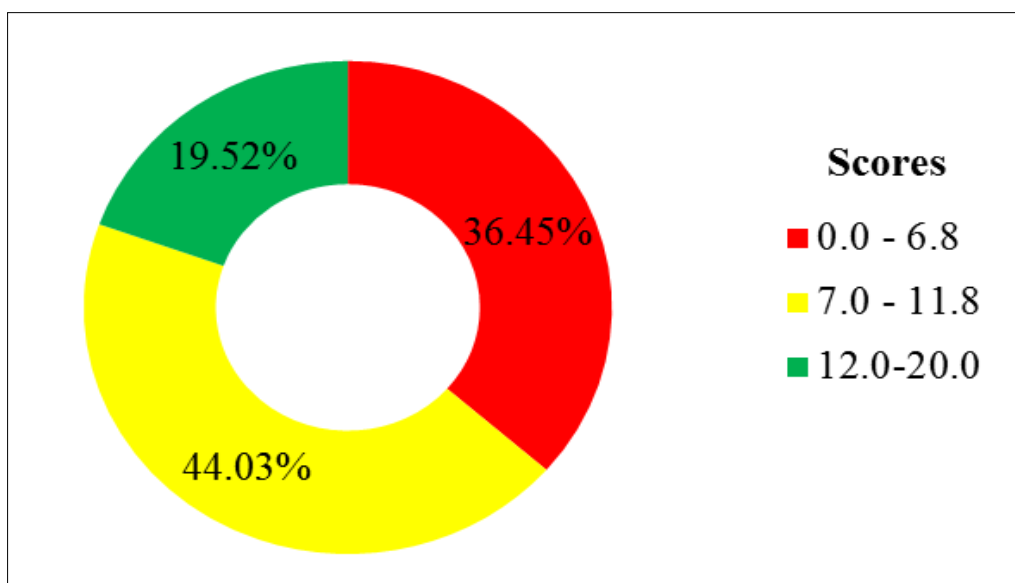


Figure 16: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 7*

The candidates with high scores demonstrated the possession of sufficient knowledge they had *Letter of Paul to the Romans*. Particularly, they showed competence in the area of the functions of the Law of Moses as discussed in Paul's letter to the Romans. The functions provided by candidates include: (i) *To prepare and educate human beings to be ready to live by faith*, (ii) *To act as a mirror for people to evaluate themselves if they were right or wrong*, (iii) *To provide justice to those whose justice has been denied*, (iv) *to regulate people who act against the law helping violators of social ethical patterns*, (v) *To guide believers to fulfill God's will* and (vi) *To consolidate and enforce good relationship among people*.

These responses indicate that the candidates were competent, knowledgeable and they understood the requirements of the question. Extract 16.1 is a sample of correct responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 7.

7.	<p>The Letter of Paul to Romans, the main theme was justification by faith. Paul put emphasis for them to have faith and in law was want to shift his faith to Romans to establish relationship between him and Roman Church, to organize mobility prayer and was searching for contribution for other church and peoples development. The following are the functions of laws of Moses.</p> <p>To develop faith, Paul teaches them that laws were made so as to help them to develop faith in God because law without faith is nothing. Paul wants them to have faith in God then to follow rules but tells them laws were there to develop faith in them to believe in God by following all the commandments of God.</p> <p>To improve love, in the laws of Moses it instructs about love that we are supposed to love other people in the way we love ourselves. so Paul teaches them that they have to love one another in the way we love ourselves as the law of Moses says we should love one another.</p> <p>It enables a person to escape from sins, Paul teaches them that by following the law of Moses it enables to escape in sins example of laws like do not steal, do not commit adultery, all these enable a person to escape from doing sins. so in order for a person to escape from sins he has to follow some of laws of Moses.</p>	
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7.	<p>It moulded up a person into the right way, through laws of Moses. It enables a person to start working according to laws. If a person is working according to laws of Moses will stop doing some of bad things and will be a right person. So through laws of Moses it enables to get right people in our society.</p> <p>To reduce crimes in the society through the laws of Moses are used to protect or reduce crimes which have existed in our society like theft, adultery and made people to work in the law. So crimes will be reduced through the laws which are put by Moses.</p> <p>Therefore; Through laws according to Paul will not enable a person to be righteous but only faith will enable a person to be righteous because so he supports the laws but he needs people to follow laws also faith.</p>
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Extract 16.1: A sample of correct response for question 7

In Extract 16.1, the candidate was able to explain the functions of the Law of Moses in accordance with the requirements of the question.

Additionally, the analysis showed that 44.03 per cent of the candidates scored average marks due to incomplete responses they provided. Some of them explained the functions of the Mosaic Law partially, by writing very short statements. For instance, they wrote statements like “To show one’s mistakes”, “To lead to faith”, “To condemn the sinners”, and so on. Other candidates had few correct points mixed with some irrelevant points. Most of them failed to write their responses in essay form. The factors for the average performance include the candidates’ insufficient knowledge on the subject matter and lack of English language writing skills. This deficiency made them fail to express their ideas clearly.

Contrariwise, the candidates who scored low marks were 36.45 per cent. Out of these, 8.55 per cent scored 0.0 as they failed to explain the functions of the Law of Moses according to Paul’s letter to the Romans. Most of them wrote

responses that were not the functions of the Law according to Paul's letter to the Romans. For example, one of them wrote;

The functions of the Law of Moses as discussed by Paul in his letter to the Romans are as follows. Selfishness, Paul taught that selfishness is bad because there were people were very selfishness so as to make them practice bribery...Jealousy; this is another function Paul taught that people practice jealousy to Jesus; so as to make him practice to tempted to bribery...

Other candidates mentioned the laws of Moses instead of explaining the functions of the Law. For example, they listed some of the commandments from the Decalogue like, "You shall not steal", "You shall not kill", "You shall not commit adultery", and so on.

These responses indicate that the candidates had both lack of knowledge and inability to understand the requirements of the question. Extract 16.2 shows a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 7.

7.	Disorder conduct in worship; Paul taught that the people should not worship idols, so as to go in heaven and also through worshiping God in heaven to prepare them for salvation; In a person who believe the true worshiping.
	Disorder in observing men and women in worshiping and services; Through Paul taught that men and women should show the true worshiping and services so as to be prepared with salvation to all believers.
	Disorder in observing the Lord super; Paul taught that the people should participate in the Lord super through humbling; so as to get salvation to all believers.

Extract 16.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 7

In Extract 16.2, the explanations are neither the functions of the Law of Moses nor the teachings about the law. They are rather admonitions, which are also not in the letter of Paul to the Romans.

3.2.2 Question 8: The Gospel according to Matthew

The question required candidates to show how far the statement that “Matthew is the Gospel that had typical Jewish readers” is true.

The question was optional. It was opted for by 481 (58.02%) out of the 829 candidates who sat for the paper. About 128 (26.61%) candidates scored from 12.0 to 20.0 marks, and 100 (20.79%) scored from 7.0 to 11.0 marks. The other 253 (52.60%) candidates scored from 0 to 6 marks. The general performance was average because 228 (47.40%) candidates scored 7 marks and above. Figure 17 illustrates this performance.

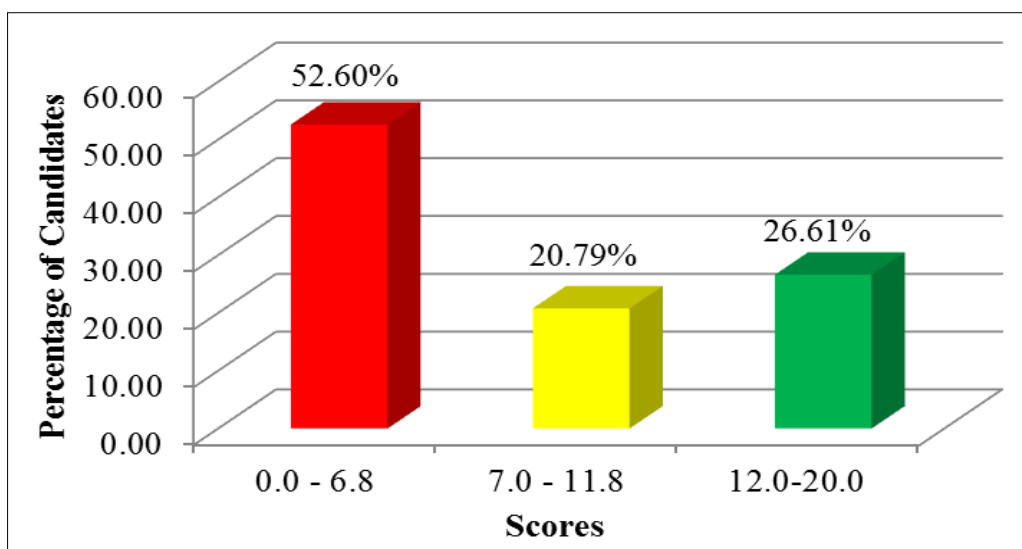


Figure 17: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 8*

The analysis showed that 26.61 per cent of the candidates with higher marks had scores that ranged from 12.0 to 20.0 marks. Those who scored the highest marks were able to show that the readers of the Gospel of Matthew were typically Jewish. For example, the candidates showed that, (i) *the gospel of Matthew has applied many Old Testament quotations*, (ii) *the gospel has been put in the beginning among the four gospels due the idea that Jews were the first then other nations followed*, (iii) *the genealogy of Jesus is traced back to Abraham the founder of the Jewish nation*, (iv) *Jesus is presented as the fulfiller of the Mosaic Law*, (v) *Matthew avoids mentioning the name God by using “HEAVEN” in the place of God*, (vi) *Matthew did not explain the traditions of the elders as the readers were familiar with them*, (vii) *Matthew as a Jewish teacher arranged and interpreted his material in five sections or topics*, (viii)

Matthew is the gospel of the King or Messiah and (ix) the disciples are well presented in Matthew.

The responses were exhaustive and presented in good English language, showing that the candidates were conversant with the Gospel according to Matthew. Extract 17.1 is a sample of correct responses from a candidate who attempted question 8.

08.	<p>The e gospel according to Matthew. This is the among synoptic gospels. This means it is having similarities with the gospels according to Mark and Luke. The sources said that Matthew was a Jew, and therefore he wrote his book so as to tell the Jews about the Lord Jesus Christ from his birth, mission, persecution and his resurrection as well to prove to the Jews who were in diaspora that Jesus resurrected. The following are the reasons that show Matthew's gospel had typical Jewish readership.</p> <p>Matthew used many quotations from the old testament. To show that he was a Jew Matthew used many quotations from the old testament. It is assumed about 60 quotations are included in his Gospel, example in the first chapter he used the quotation from Isaiah that "behold, a virgin woman shall conceive and bear a child and his name shall be Immanuel, to mean God with us" Matthew 1.</p> <p>As a faithful Jew, Matthew avoided to mention the name of God. To Jews it was not easy for every body to mention the name God, therefore as a faithful Jew Matthew did not mention such a name, but always he used other words, example he used the "The kingdom of heaven" 33 times instead of kingdom of God.</p> <p>Matthew traced back the genealogy of Jesus Christ from the line of Abraham and David. To tell that Jesus came on the earth for the sake of saving Jews, as a king, Matthew used the root to explain Jesus as a Jew who came from the line of Jew as a king from a loyal family and thus proof that his leaders of his gospel were Jews.</p> <p>Matthew did not explain the elders traditions nor to show that the ones who are going to read are</p>	
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Q8.	<p> aware of it. It was normally to include the elders tradi- tions for non Jews but Matthew did not include those tradi- tions since he was writing his Gospel to Jews who are aware of that, and thus a proof that his Rea- ders were Jews, because if it could not be Jews he was to include elders traditions. To show that he was a teacher and Jewish theolo- gian he divided his book into 5 parties which symbolize Torah, (Genesis - Deuteronomy). Many Jews beli- eved on Torah, that is, the books from Genesis to Deuteronomy. Through that, Matthew also divided his own book into five section or parties as the represents the Torah which comprises five books. Therefore, Apart from the Jewish readers who Matthew wrote the Gospel to them, but the main purpose of this gospel was to prove that Jesus Christ is a Messiah and he came on earth so as to save man and his sin and thus he suc- ceeded because his Gospel was more used by many people thus make his gospel to be the first one in the arrange- ment of books in new testament. </p>
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Extract 17.1: A sample of correct responses for question 8

In Extract 17.1, the candidate was able to show how far the statement that “Matthew is the Gospel that had typical Jewish readers” is true.

About 20.79 per cent of the candidates had average scores ranging from 7.0 to 11.0 marks. These candidates were unable to explain their points clearly because of lack of proficiency in English language. Most of them had good ideas, but not well explained. They failed to observe the rules of essay writing, and provided insufficient points. In fact, the candidates understood the question and had some knowledge, but they failed to deliver the required information fully.

On the contrary, among the 52.60 per cent who scored low marks, 22.45 per cent scored 0.0. These candidates failed to show that Matthew is the Gospel that had typical Jewish readers. For example, some candidates wrote about the parables of Jesus. Others wrote about the miracles of Jesus. There were also candidates who wrote about sin, instead of showing that the readers of the

Gospel of Matthew were typically Jewish. These responses reveal that the candidates misunderstood the question, and lacked knowledge about the authorship and audience of the Gospel according to Matthew. Extract 17.2 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 8.

8	<p>Matthew this ^{was} to people who were hard hearted to listening to words of Jesus which preached by the disciples of Jesus and Matthew show that his Gospel is like written ^{to} the typical Jewish readers as following ^{show} the way Jewish living.</p> <p>They were ^{show} hypocrites they pretend like they listening words of God but they have hidden again agenda in the church that make many of them to be in a bad way of life.</p> <p>They were ^{show} jealous, because they want good life but they didn't work hard they and when if someone get successful because of his/her working hard feel jealous on him/her.</p> <p>They show corruption especially to the leader who lead people in that Jewish societies they were much corrupt to the citizen who they leading them.</p> <p>They show selfishness also this much to the leader because when they starting to collect taxes much were given to their own benefits.</p> <p>They show idolatry other people were much in worship other god instead of heaven father like trees which are not much.</p> <p>In generally Matthew wrote that to the Jewish in order to make them change and depend to the God and in the Jewish societies it will change.</p>	
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Extract 17.2: A sample of incorrect responses for question 8

Extract 17.2 shows the responses of a candidate who wrote about the evil deeds of Jews, instead of showing how far the statement that “Matthew is the Gospel that had typical Jewish readers” is true.

3.2.3 Question 9: The Letter of Paul to the Galatians

The question was optional. It required the candidates to explain how the false teachers perverted the faith of Christians in Galatia, and Paul’s response to such false teaching.

The question was attempted by 529 (63.81%) out of 829 candidates who sat for this paper. About 42 (7.94%) candidates scored from 12.0 to 19.0 marks (none scored all 20 marks), and 71 (13.42%) scored from 7.0 to 11.0 marks. The remaining 416 (78.64%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 6.0 marks. The general performance of the candidates was weak because only 113 (21.36%) candidates scored 7.0 marks and above. Figure 18 illustrates this performance.

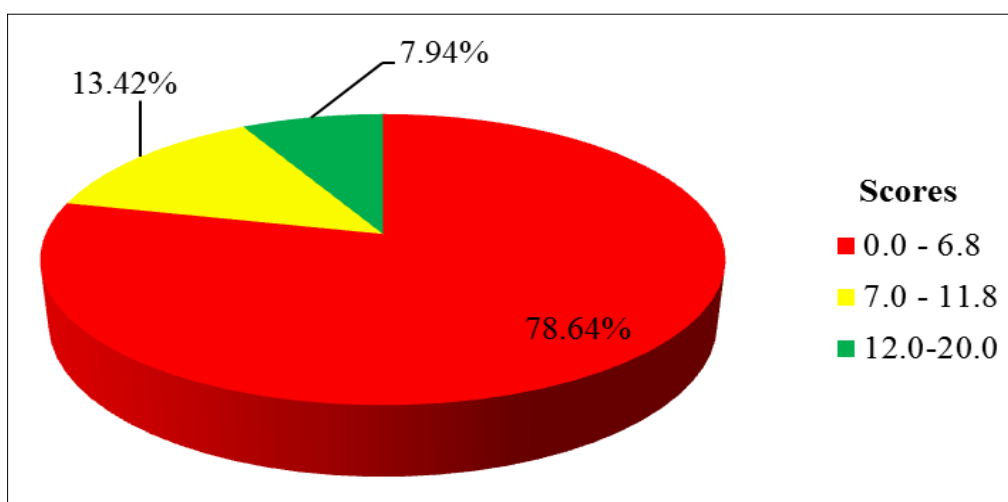


Figure 18: *The Percentage of Candidates' Performance for Question 9*

Data analysis showed that 78.64 per cent of the candidates scored below 7 marks. Further analysis indicated that 216 (40.83%) candidates scored 0.0. These candidates lacked knowledge about the false teachings which Paul was fighting against in his letter to the Galatians. For instance, one of the candidates wrote,

The false teachers perverted the faith of the Christians in Galatia the following teaching. (i) Sorcery; this is an act of doing witchcraft in order to conquer the life of the other people. (ii) Envy; this word is similar to Jealousy

which means that is an act of someone to not love other people because of what they have. Anger; this means the situation of a person which happen when something happen and is bad or not fair... Paul said that we should not participate in sorcery and not to envy anybody. We should not be angry against our fellows because in sin.

This candidate wrote about the evil deeds, instead of the false teachings that were introduced by false teachers. Additionally, one of the candidates wrote, *There are many teachers don't like the Christian. They forcing students to live Christian...but me I say I will be in Christian every days.* The candidates' responses reveal lack of knowledge about Paul's letter to the Galatians in general, and the false teachings introduced by false teachers in particular. These candidates also did not understand the requirements of the question. Extract 18.1 is a sample of incorrect responses from one of the candidates who attempted question 9.

9	False teaching.	
	Using oil. the false or fake	
	prophets using oil means to do	
	miracle. This is not good.	
	Using salt. the false teachers	
	using salt and other to	
	healing. Paul say is not good	
	Using miracle. false	
	prophets using miracles for	
	teaching- peoples. Is also a	
	false teaching. Paul say is	
	false.	
	-To do not using oil.	
	-To do not using salt.	
	-To do not using miracles.	

Extract 18.1: A sample of incorrect responses for question 9

In Extract 18:1, the candidate explained the means used by today's false teachers and preachers in their ministries, which was not the requirement of the question.

As indicated in Figure 9, the candidates who scored average marks ranging from 7.0 to 11.0 were 71 (13.42%). The analysis of the candidates' responses in this category showed that, most of them had limited knowledge about the letter of Paul to the Galatians. Therefore, they provided insufficient points. Instead of writing their responses in essay form, most of them highlighted the main points without sufficient explanations. Moreover, they had insufficient English language proficiency, and lacked essay writing skills.

However, 7.94 per cent of the candidates scored 12 marks and above. Although none of them scored full 20 marks, there were some good responses, though with some minor errors. They observed the rules of essay writing, and presented their responses in order.

Their responses included identifying the false teachings introduced by false teachers, and the explanation on how such teachings perverted or endangered the Christian faith. Then they showed Paul's response to such false teachings. The correct responses were as follows:

False teachings:

(i) *Paul's apostleship*: The false teachers questioned Paul's authority as an apostle. They did so in order to make the Gentile believers doubt his authority and believe that he lacked authority as an Apostle who preached a simple Gospel free from Jewish Law. Hence the Galatians quickly turned to the false teachings to supplement Paul's teachings (Galatians 1:1). (ii) *The question of food laws*: The false teachers wanted the Gentiles in Galatia who accepted Christianity to observe Jewish laws on what to eat, how to eat and what not to eat as a requirement for salvation (Galatians 2:11-14). *Observance of special days*: These include Jewish feasts determined by their calendar. The false teachers required the Gentile Christians to observe special days as well apart from the circumcision (Galatians 4:10).

Paul's response:

Paul responded *by justifying his authority as an apostle*. He referred to the incident of his encounter with the risen Lord who commissioned him. On the way to Damascus, the Lord transformed him to become his instrument to the Gentiles. He was given authority by Jesus to teach the truth revealed to him just like other Apostles of Jesus.

Against the observance of the law, *Paul preached that, it is not by law but by grace through faith that we are saved.* It was the statement of the gospel as received from Jesus who commissioned him as an apostle to the Gentiles. He stressed that there is no other gospel apart from the one he preached, therefore, if anyone or an angel preaches another gospel, let him be cursed.

Extract 18.2 is a representative sample of good responses from the candidates who attempted question 9.

9.	The Christians in Galatia were the people who together lived a Holy life and perceived the goodness of God through Paul's teaching and acknowledged them. Then the Christians in Galatia heard the false teaching from the false teachers that perverted their Christian faith as follows:
	The Law about circumcision. Here the false teachers mostly based on the fact that for one to receive salvation should be circumcised so that God could accept him in his kingdom. That made the Galatians to retard in their faith and forget Paul's teaching that "It's by grace through faith we are saved".
	Questioning on Paul's apostleship. The Galatians, mostly the false teachers, questioned about Paul being an apostle while he was not among the cycle that symbolized the twelve apostles. This brought the argument about the apostle and the teaching which Paul had been teaching. This again made the Christians retard in faith.
	Perverted on the good law and passover feast. That they argued if someone is gradually of faith to God, there are foods that one should not eat and the unclean animals. And they should celebrate The Passover feast and make it a Memorial event as the Jews. Especially the Christians in Galatia who were the non-Jews to be as Jews.
	By giving two points to show Paul's response to such false teaching to the Christians in Galatia:
	In term of circumcision, Paul's response was that salvation of man cannot be obtained by circumcision. But it is about grace and faith through baptism that someone is saved. It is not important for someone to be circumcised to receive the salvation of God. Paul mostly used the phrase that "It's by grace through faith we are saved".

9.	<p>Terms of food law, Paul's response was all foods are declared clean and whatever animal or food that someone will eat was cleansed before referring on Mark's gospel that Jesus Christ himself declared all foods clean. So Paul removed the misunderstanding among people about the foods.</p> <p>Conclusion: Paul's teaching on Galatians made a clarity that made them aware and relevant to the society. The Paul's teaching makes a clear vision on today's society that people are saved by grace and not by circumcision or anything. As the teaching are brought even to the pagan that they are saved and salvation is ready by receiving them-</p>	
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Extract 18.2: A sample of correct responses for question 9

In Extract 18.2, the candidate correctly explained how the false teachers perverted the faith of Christians in Galatia, and Paul's response to such false teachings.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The general performance of the candidates who sat for the ACSEE 2021 Divinity subject was good as 72.08 per cent scored 35 per cent and above. Eighteen (18) topics out of twenty (20) were examined in 114 Divinity subject. The analysis of the performance in these topics revealed that, the candidates performed well in 7 topics which is equivalent to 38.89 per cent of the examined topics. These topics are: *Faith and Teachings*; *Establishment of Monarchy in Israel*, *The Book of Judges* and *The Gospel according to John*. Others are *The Earlier Prophets - The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha*, *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Jeremiah* and *The Letter of Paul to the Romans*. Likewise, the candidates performed averagely in 7 topics which is equivalent to 38.89 per cent of the examined topics. Such topics are: *The Gospel according to Luke*, *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Zechariah*, *The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians* and *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Amos*. Others include *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Isaiah*, *The Gospel according to Matthew* and *The Gospel according to Mark*. On the other hand, the analysis also showed that the candidates performed poorly in 4 topics, which is equivalent to 22.22 percent of the examined topics. The topics were *The First Letter of Paul to*

the Thessalonians, The Letter of Paul to the Galatians, The Acts of the Apostles and Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Ezekiel. The summary of the candidates' performance by topics is appended.

The good performance in the stated topics was attributed to adequate knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the respective questions. Likewise, the candidates' responses demonstrated that they had achieved the teaching and learning objectives and competences in the classroom during the teaching and learning process. Most of them were also able to organise their work and express themselves well due to English language proficiency.

However, poor performance in the stated topics was attributed to lack of knowledge. For example, in the topic of *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Ezekiel*, as seen in the discussion, some candidates' answers were about the ministry of John the Baptist in the Gospel of Luke Chapter 3:10-14.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The good performance for 114 Divinity subject was due to the fact that most candidates had sufficient knowledge of the topics tested. The candidates also demonstrated ability to understand and adhere to the requirements of the questions. In addition, they had adequate English language writing skills which enabled them to express their ideas clearly.

However, the candidates whose performance was average had inadequate knowledge and lacked English language writing skills, especially the items which needed explanations and essay questions. This category of candidates answered the questions partially.

On the other hand, a considerable number of candidates performed poorly since they lacked knowledge of the topics tested. These candidates also demonstrated inability to understand the requirements of the questions, as well as poor English language writing skills. This calls for attention to the remedy of the topics whose performance was weak.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

For the purpose of improving the performance of candidates in future examinations, it is recommended that:

- (a) Teachers and students should adhere to the specific objectives and teaching/learning strategies as indicated in the syllabus, in order to improve

the performance of the topic of *Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Ezekiel*, whose performance has been weak for two consecutive years (2020/2021). This should go together with the other poorly performed topics, such as *The First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians*, *The Letter of Paul to the Galatians* and *The Acts of the Apostles*.

- (b) Teachers should continue providing enough quizzes and exercises after each lesson in order to reinforce the students' understanding of topics/subtopics as indicated in the syllabus.
- (c) Teachers and students should put more efforts in reading the Bible and other recommended Biblical materials during the teaching and learning process in order to have broader understanding of the given topics/subtopics.
- (d) Students should set time to practise the use of English Language through writing, listening, speaking and reading. This will help them improve the English Language proficiency, which will also improve their performance in the examinations.
- (e) Students should exercise reading the examination questions carefully so as to be able to identify, understand and adhere to the requirements of the questions.
- (f) Teachers and students should identify areas with difficulties in the syllabus, and put more effort through exercises, tests and necessary revisions.

Appendix

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

S/N	Topic/Sub-topic	Number of Questions	Question Number	Percentage of Candidates Who Scored 35% or Above	Remarks
1.	Faith and Teachings	1	1	87.98	Good
2.	Establishment of Monarchy in Israel	1	4	86.06	Good
3.	The Book of Judges	1	2	76.92	Good
4.	The Gospel according to John	1	5	76.00	Good
5.	The Earlier Prophets - The Prophetic Mission of Elijah and Elisha	1	3	75.36	Good
6.	Prophetic Literature - The Book of Jeremiah	1	7	74.67	Good
7.	The Letter of Paul to the Romans	1	7	63.53	Good
8.	The Gospel according to Luke	1	4	59.06	Average
9.	Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Zechariah	1	8	57.83	Average
10.	The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians	1	6	55.13	Average
11.	Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Amos	1	6	50.96	Average
12.	Prophetic Literature - The Book of Isaiah	1	5	49.52	Average
13.	The Gospel according to Matthew	1	8	48.40	Average
14.	The Gospel according to Mark	1	2	36.67	Average
15.	The First Letter of Paul to the Thessalonians	1	3	29.31	Weak
16.	The Letter of Paul to the Galatians	1	9	21.36	Weak
17.	The Acts of the Apostles	1	1	17.25	Weak
18.	Prophetic Literature - The Book of Prophet Ezekiel	1	9	8.25	Weak

