

**GENERAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES (GRS)**  
**SENIOR FOUR (S4) — END OF TERM II EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING GUIDE / ANSWER KEY**                      **Total Marks: 100**

**NOTE TO MARKERS:** *Accept any answer that is correct and reflects understanding of the content, even if not word-for-word. Use professional judgment for open-ended questions.*

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTIONS [60 MARKS TOTAL]**

**PART I: TRUE OR FALSE [10 Marks — 1 mark each]**

No.	Answer	Justification / Notes
1	TRUE	<i>Social cohesion is defined as the overall good relationship that bonds people in a society.</i>
2	FALSE	<i>Active bystandership means INTERVENING to help a victim, not just watching.</i>
3	TRUE	<i>Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.</i>
4	FALSE	<i>That definition describes REPENTANCE. Reconciliation is restoring friendly relations.</i>
5	TRUE	<i>Resilience is the ability to recover quickly from difficult situations.</i>
6	FALSE	<i>That describes MULTIPLE IDENTITIES. Individual identity marks off one person from others.</i>
7	TRUE	<i>Rwandans are identified by name, gender, clan, religion, nationality, among others.</i>
8	FALSE	<i>Consensus building involves the input of every member, not just the leader.</i>
9	TRUE	<i>Religious intolerance can work against social cohesion.</i>
10	TRUE	<i>At the individual level, roles include studying, working hard, and self-respect.</i>

**PART II: FILL IN THE BLANKS [10 Marks — 1 mark each]**

No.	Correct Answer	Notes for Markers
1	Non-verbal	<i>The two main forms are verbal and non-verbal communication.</i>
2	Formal	<i>Formal education is provided by recognised institutions.</i>
3	Non-verbal	<i>Non-verbal communication includes writing, symbols, body language, dancing, etc.</i>
4	'To bring up'	<i>The Latin word 'educare' means 'to bring up'.</i>
5	Ubudehe	<i>Ubudehe provides support to Rwandans below the poverty line.</i>
6	Girinka	<i>Girinka involves giving a cow to every poor family.</i>

7	<b>Interpersonal</b>	<i>Interpersonal communication involves two or more people interacting directly.</i>
8	<b>Informal</b>	<i>Informal education is traditional and spontaneous, e.g., household chores.</i>
9	<b>Military / the army</b>	<i>MMI offers medical insurance to military employees.</i>
10	<b>Mutuelles de Santé (CBHI)</b>	<i>CBHI is the community-based health insurance covering all Rwandans.</i>

**PART III: MATCHING [20 Marks — 2 marks each]**

No.	Term (Column A)	Correct Letter (Column B)
1	<b>Bribery → D</b>	<i>D: An illegal payment to act or refrain from acting in official capacity.</i>
2	<b>Embezzlement → B</b>	<i>B: Theft or misappropriation of money under one's responsibility.</i>
3	<b>Nepotism → H</b>	<i>H: Favoring closely related people in one's official duties.</i>
4	<b>Extortion &amp; Blackmail → F</b>	<i>F: Use of threats to gain access to another person's property or info.</i>
5	<b>Deforestation → I</b>	<i>I: Cutting down trees for farming, fuel, or construction.</i>
6	<b>Monoculture → A</b>	<i>A: Farming only one type of crop year after year.</i>
7	<b>Wetland encroachment → J</b>	<i>J: Intrusion of humans into marshes/swamps for farming or settlement.</i>
8	<b>Patronage → C</b>	<i>C: A public officer gives favors like employment for political support.</i>
9	<b>Institutional corruption → G</b>	<i>G: Decision-makers favoring themselves rather than benefiting people in need.</i>
10	<b>Landfill → E</b>	<i>E: A place where refuse and waste materials are buried and covered with soil.</i>

**PART IV: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Units 7–8) [20 Marks — 2 marks each]**

No.	Correct Answer	Rationale
1	<b>B — 3%</b>	<i>HIV prevalence remains at 3% among adults aged 15–64 (RPHIA 2019).</i>
2	<b>B — Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births</b>	<i>Definition of infant mortality rate as per the notes.</i>
3	<b>C — Taking herbal medicines</b>	<i>Herbal medicines are NOT listed as a protective method against HIV.</i>
4	<b>D — 64%</b>	<i>Rwanda has 64% female parliamentarians, making the majority women.</i>
5	<b>B — Roles that support or complement each other</b>	<i>Gender complementarity means roles that support each other between genders.</i>
6	<b>B — Women are fragile, emotional, suited for nursing</b>	<i>This is a classic gender stereotype as listed in the notes.</i>
7	<b>B — Abstinence, Be faithful, use Condoms</b>	<i>ABC method = Abstinence, Be faithful, use Condoms.</i>

8	<b>C — Malaria, anemia, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea</b>	<i>These are listed as the major causes of infant mortality in Rwanda.</i>
9	<b>B — Avoiding discrimination on the basis of sex</b>	<i>Definition of gender equity from the notes.</i>
10	<b>B — Confidentiality and informed consent must be observed</b>	<i>Ethics of HIV/AIDS research: privacy, confidentiality, and informed consent.</i>

## **SECTION B: SHORT OPEN QUESTIONS [20 MARKS TOTAL]**

(Students answer ONLY 2 questions — 10 marks each)

**Note to markers: Award marks based on relevance, accuracy, and clarity of content. Accept paraphrased answers.**

### **QUESTION 1 Factors Contributing to Reduction of Infant Mortality in Rwanda [10 marks]**

Award 2 marks for each correct point well explained (5 points × 2 = 10 marks). Accept any 5 from the following:

- Increased access to skilled healthcare during and after birth (presence of trained personnel during delivery reduces mortality in the first week of life).
- Improvement in immunization programs for children under five and vaccination against common diseases.
- Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life.
- Encouraging family planning among parents to space births appropriately.
- Nutritional support — adequate maternal and infant nutrition reduces preventable deaths.
- Maternal education and empowerment — improved literacy among women on health, sanitation, and nutrition.
- Environmental improvements — access to clean water, sanitation, and reduced pollution lowers infectious disease rates.
- Safe sleep practices — placing infants on their backs reduces SIDS.
- Use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria deaths.
- Increased access to hospitals and technology for childbirth and early screening of hidden conditions.

### **QUESTION 2 (Unit 8): Gender Stereotypes and Their Impact [10 marks]**

Definition: 2 marks. Five impacts: 8 marks (1.5–2 marks each for well-explained impacts).

#### Definition (2 marks):

Gender stereotypes are widely held, oversimplified beliefs or assumptions about the characteristics, roles, or behaviors considered appropriate for individuals based on their gender. They arise from over-generalization about psychological traits and activities appropriate to men or women.

#### Five Negative Impacts (accept any 5 from the list below, 1.5–2 marks each):

- Cause psychological distress (e.g., a boy told he should not cry in public).
- Reduce an individual's self-esteem (women seen as always submissive with no place in decision-making).
- Prevent individuals from pursuing their career interests or dreams.
- Used as a basis for discrimination (e.g., unfair sharing of household chores based on gender).
- Lead to subordination of one gender in society (e.g., women denied the right to vote historically).

- Bring confusion and disagreement in the family about responsibilities.
- Make women too passive, leading to poor performance in different activities.

### **QUESTION 3 Rationale of Religion and Its Importance to the Community [10 marks]**

Award 1 mark per rationale (up to 4 rationales = 4 marks) and 1.5 marks per community importance (up to 5 = max 10). Adjust accordingly.

#### Rationale of Religion (reasons why religion exists) — Award up to 4 marks:

- Spiritual Reason: People seek connection with a higher power for guidance, peace, and hope.
- Psychological Reason: Religion provides comfort during difficult times, reduces anxiety and fear.
- Moral Reason: Religion offers ethical guidelines to distinguish right from wrong.
- Social Reason: Religion promotes unity, cooperation, and harmony through shared beliefs.
- Cultural Reason: Religion preserves traditions, customs, and community heritage.
- Existential Reason: Helps answer life's big questions about purpose and existence.

#### Importance of Religion to the Community (accept 5, 1.2 marks each = 6 marks):

- Promotes unity and cooperation through shared beliefs, worship, and festivals.
- Maintains moral order and reduces crime by encouraging honesty and respect.
- Encourages social services: education, healthcare, charity, and support for the poor.
- Preserves culture and traditions that strengthen community identity.
- Promotes peace and reconciliation through forgiveness and conflict resolution.
- Provides leadership and spiritual guidance to community members.
- Encourages social justice and care for the vulnerable and oppressed.

### **QUESTION 4 .The Torah and Its Importance in Judaism [10 marks]**

Meaning of Torah: 1 mark. Five Books: 5 marks (1 mark each). Four importance: 4 marks (1 mark each).

#### Meaning of the Torah (1 mark):

The Torah is the central and most important holy book of Judaism, containing God's instructions to the Jewish people. The word Torah means 'law' or 'teaching' in Hebrew.

#### Five Books of the Torah (1 mark each = 5 marks):

1. Genesis (Bereshit) — creation of the world and early history of the Israelites.
2. Exodus (Shemot) — liberation of Israelites from Egypt and the Ten Commandments.
3. Leviticus (Vayikra) — laws about worship, rituals, and moral behavior.
4. Numbers (Bemidbar) — Israelites' journey through the desert to the Promised Land.
5. Deuteronomy (Devarim) — repetition and explanation of God's laws.

#### Importance of the Torah (accept any 4, 1 mark each = 4 marks):

- Source of God's law and commandments (Mitzvot) guiding how Jews should live.
- Foundation of Jewish worship: provides rules for prayer, worship, and religious festivals.
- Moral and ethical guide: teaches values like justice, kindness, honesty, and respect.
- Historical record of the Jewish people and their relationship with God.
- Read publicly in synagogues during worship services.
- Spiritual inspiration connecting Jews with God and reminding them of their covenant.

## **SECTION C: COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY [20 MARKS TOTAL]**

### **Part I: Multiple Choice Questions on the Extract [10 marks — 2 marks each]**

No.	Correct Answer	Rationale from Extract
1	<b>B — A set of beliefs, practices, and moral values...</b>	<i>First paragraph of the extract explicitly defines religion this way.</i>
2	<b>B — Seeking a connection with a higher power for guidance, peace, and hope</b>	<i>Second paragraph states this as the 'spiritual reason'.</i>
3	<b>C — Helping citizens pay government taxes</b>	<i>This is NOT mentioned anywhere in the extract. The other options are all mentioned.</i>
4	<b>C — Government policies and political campaigns</b>	<i>The extract mentions scriptures, role models, and practices — not government policies.</i>
5	<b>C — They feel accountable to God for their actions</b>	<i>Third paragraph explicitly states: '...because they feel accountable to God for their actions.'</i>

## Part II: Summary Writing [10 marks]

### Marking Criteria:

Criterion	Description	Marks
Content and Relevance	Covers key points from the extract on importance to individuals and community.	<b>5 marks</b>
Use of Own Words	Does not copy verbatim from the extract; paraphrases ideas clearly.	<b>2 marks</b>
Language and Expression	Clear, grammatically correct English; well-organized sentences.	<b>2 marks</b>
Length and Format	Summary is 8–10 sentences as instructed; cohesive paragraph form.	<b>1 mark</b>

### Sample Model Summary Answer (for marker's reference):

Religion is a system of beliefs, practices, and moral values that connects human beings with a divine power. It exists for several reasons: spiritually, people seek guidance and hope; psychologically, it brings comfort during suffering; morally, it offers ethical guidelines; and socially, it promotes harmony and unity among community members. Religion shapes human values through sacred scriptures, prophets as role models, and practices like prayer, fasting, and charity, all of which build discipline and moral character. For the community, religion is a powerful force that brings people together through shared worship and festivals, creating social cohesion. It helps maintain moral order by discouraging crime and encouraging honesty and respect. Religious organizations also provide essential social services such as healthcare, education, and support for vulnerable populations. Furthermore, religion preserves cultural heritage and keeps traditions alive that strengthen community identity. It encourages peaceful resolution of conflicts through teachings of forgiveness and understanding. Religious leaders serve as moral and spiritual guides for community members. In sum, religion is vital to the healthy functioning of both individuals and communities as it promotes love, justice, peace, and social responsibility.

## MARK DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

Section / Part	Content	Marks
Section A — Part I	True/False	<b>10</b>

Section A — Part II	Fill in Blanks	10
Section A — Part III	Matching	20
Section A — Part IV	Multiple Choice	20
Section B	Open Questions — 2 of 4	20
Section C — Part I	Comprehension	10
Section C — Part II	Summary Writing (Unit 9)	10
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>

**END OF MARKING GUIDE**