

# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MUHANGA DISTRICT

### GENERAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES (GRS) SENIOR FOUR (S4) SECOND TERM EXAMINATION /100 MARKS

CANDIDATE'S NAME:.....STREAM: .....DATE: .....

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This paper has **THREE** sections: A, B, and C.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A.
3. In Section B, attempt only **TWO (2)** questions.
4. Answer **ALL** questions in Section C.
5. Write your answers clearly and neatly.

#### SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTIONS [60 MARKS]

##### **PART I: TRUE OR FALSE [10 Marks]**

*Decide whether each statement below is TRUE or FALSE. Write TRUE or FALSE in the space provided. (1 mark each)*

1. Social cohesion refers to the overall good relationship that makes people in a group or society live together in harmony.....
2. Active bystandership means watching a victim go through a bad situation without extending any help.....
3. Empathy refers to the ability to understand and share the feelings of others.....
4. Reconciliation is the act of expressing sincere regret about one's wrongdoing.....
5. Resilience is the ability of a person or society to recover quickly from difficult situations.....
6. Individual identity refers to the various backgrounds that one has been socialized to, or groupings that one belongs to.....
7. Citizens of Rwanda can be identified through their name, gender, clan, religion, and nationality, among others.....
8. Consensus building involves only the leader making decisions without input from group members.....
9. Religious values can sometimes hinder social cohesion when they lead to intolerance between different religious groups.....
10. At the individual level, a person's roles and responsibilities include studying, working hard, and respecting oneself.....

##### **PART II: FILL IN THE BLANKS [10 Marks]**

Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word or phrase. (1 mark each)

1. The two main forms of communication are verbal and \_\_\_\_\_ communication.
2. The type of education provided by a recognized institution following a planned course of study is called \_\_\_\_\_ education.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ communication includes written information, dancing, sculpturing, symbols, and sign language.
4. The word 'education' comes from the Latin word 'educare', which means '\_\_\_\_\_':
5. The Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB) administers a social security programme in Rwanda called \_\_\_\_\_, which provides support to Rwandans living below the poverty line.
6. In Rwanda, \_\_\_\_\_ is a welfare programme that involves giving a cow to every poor family.
7. Communication that takes place between two or more people directly is known as \_\_\_\_\_ communication.
8. The type of education that is traditional and involves imparting knowledge through conversation, exploration and experience is called \_\_\_\_\_ education.
9. Military Medical Insurance (MMI) offers medical insurance to employees in the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) is also known in Rwanda as \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART III: MATCHING**

**[20 Marks]**

Match each term or concept in Column A with its correct description in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the answer column. (2 marks each)

Column A	Column B	Answer
1. Bribery	A. Farming only one type of crop year after year, depleting soil nutrients.	
2. Embezzlement	B. Misappropriation of money or resources placed under one's responsibility.	
3. Nepotism	C. A public officer gives favors such as employment in return for political	

	support.	
4. Extortion and blackmail	D. An illegal payment given to a person to act or refrain from acting in their official capacity.	
5. Deforestation	E. A place where refuse and waste materials are buried and covered with soil.	
6. Monoculture	F. Using threats to gain access to another person's information or property.	
7. Wetland encroachment	G. Decision-makers favoring themselves in projects rather than benefiting people in need.	
8. Patronage	H. The practice of favoring closely related people in one's official duties.	
9. Institutional corruption	I. Cutting down trees for various purposes such as farming or fuel.	
10. Landfill	J. Intrusion of humans into marshes and swamps for farming or settlement.	

#### **PART IV: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ( [20 Marks]**

*Circle or underline the letter of the best answer for each question. (2 marks each)*

1. According to Rwanda Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (RPHIA), what is the HIV prevalence rate among adults aged 15–64?

- A) 1%
- B) 3%
- C) 5%
- D) 7%

2. Infant mortality rate is defined as:

- A) The number of deaths of children under five years, per 1,000 live births.
- B) The number of deaths of children under one year of age, per 1,000 live births.
- C) The total number of deaths in a country per year.
- D) The number of maternal deaths during pregnancy per 100,000 births.

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of protecting oneself from HIV?

- A) Abstinence from sexual activity.
- B) Faithfulness to one partner.
- C) Taking herbal medicines daily.
- D) Safe blood transfusion and avoiding sharing needles.

4. What is the percentage of female parliamentarians in Rwanda as mentioned in the notes?

- A) 30%

- B) 50%
- C) 60%
- D) 64%

5. Gender complementarity refers to:

- A) Males and females having the same biological characteristics.
- B) Males and females carrying out roles that support or complement each other.
- C) Avoiding all forms of discrimination based on ethnicity.
- D) Equal pay for equal work for both genders.

6. Which of the following is an example of a gender stereotype?

- A) Both men and women have the right to vote.
- B) Women are fragile and emotional, and more suited for nursing.
- C) Girls and boys should be enrolled in school equally.
- D) Women can take up high-end jobs previously dominated by men.

7. The ABC method used in reproductive health education stands for:

- A) Awareness, Behavior, Control
- B) Abstinence, Be faithful, use Condoms
- C) Avoid, Believe, Care
- D) Advise, Balance, Cooperate

8. Which factor is listed as a major cause of infant mortality in Rwanda?

- A) Measles and mumps
- B) Typhoid and cholera
- C) Malaria, anemia, acute respiratory infection, and diarrhoea
- D) Cancer and diabetes

9. What is gender equity?

- A) The biological differences between males and females.
- B) The process of avoiding discrimination on the basis of sex.
- C) Giving women more rights than men to correct historical injustice.
- D) A law that forces women to take up leadership positions.

10. Which of the following best describes medical research ethics when dealing with HIV/AIDS patients?

- A) Researchers may take pictures of patients without consent for educational purposes.
- B) Confidentiality and informed consent of HIV patients must be strictly observed.
- C) HIV patients should be publicly identified to raise awareness.
- D) Only male patients need to provide consent for medical research.

## **SECTION B: SHORT OPEN QUESTIONS [20 Marks]**

*Attempt only TWO (2) questions from this section. Each question carries 10 marks.*



Religion can be defined as a set of beliefs, practices, and moral values centered around the worship of a divine being or beings. It often involves faith in a higher power, sacred texts, rituals, and guidelines for human behavior. Religion seeks to explain the purpose of life, the origin of the universe, and what happens after death.

The rationale of religion refers to the reasons why religion exists or why human beings practice it. People seek a connection with a higher power or God for guidance, peace, and hope this is the spiritual reason. Religion also provides comfort during difficult times, reduces fear and anxiety, and gives meaning to suffering and death. Furthermore, religion offers moral principles and ethical guidelines that help people distinguish between right and wrong, while also promoting unity, cooperation, and harmony among members of society.

Religion plays a major role in shaping human values the principles and standards that guide how people think, behave, and relate to others. Religious scriptures such as the Bible, Qur'an, or other holy books contain moral lessons that shape believers' behavior. Role models such as prophets and religious leaders serve as examples of virtuous living. Religious practices like prayer, fasting, and charity build discipline, humility, and kindness values that strengthen moral character. Believers also follow moral values because they feel accountable to God for their actions.

At the community level, religion promotes unity and cooperation through shared beliefs, worship, and festivals, creating social harmony. Religious groups often provide education, healthcare, charity, and support for the poor and needy. Religious teachings encourage forgiveness, understanding, and peaceful conflict resolution. Religion also preserves culture and traditions, and encourages social justice by teaching equality and the importance of caring for the vulnerable and oppressed.

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### **Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (10 Marks)**

*Choose the best answer for each question. (2 marks each)*

1. According to the extract, religion can best be described as:
  - A) A political system that governs communities and states.
  - B) A set of beliefs, practices, and moral values centered around worship of a divine being.
  - C) A cultural event celebrated once a year by communities.
  - D) A social group formed to provide education and healthcare.
2. What does the 'spiritual reason' for religion refer to, as stated in the extract?
  - A) Following rules and regulations set by religious leaders.
  - B) Seeking a connection with a higher power for guidance, peace, and hope.
  - C) Performing rituals to impress other community members.
  - D) Learning historical traditions of one's ancestors.
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the extract as a role of religion in the community?
  - A) Promoting unity and cooperation.
  - B) Providing education, healthcare, and charity.
  - C) Helping citizens to pay government taxes.
  - D) Encouraging forgiveness and peaceful conflict resolution.
4. According to the extract, religious values are shaped by all of the following EXCEPT:

