

RESPONSES TO REVISION POINT

1.0 OVERVIEW OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Revision on Page 2

1. Christian Religious Education is a learning area that guides us to develop a positive attitude and relationship with ourselves, others and God.
2.
 - a) It helps people to accept and respect others even if they speak or dress differently.
 - b) It stops children from laughing at others.
 - c) It promotes unity and cooperation in the village.
 - d) It prevents tribal quarrels, discrimination and fighting.
3.
 - a) It helps us to know and understand God better.
 - b) It teaches us good morals and how to behave well.
 - c) It helps us to grow in our faith and become close to God.
 - d) It helps us to understand the Bible and its teachings.
 - e) It equips us with skills to make right decisions.
 - f) It promotes love, peace and unity with others.
4.
 - a) It teaches learners values like honesty, respect, love and kindness.
 - b) It teaches obedience to God, parents and authority.
 - c) It discourages bad behaviors like stealing, lying and fighting.
 - d) It encourages forgiveness, tolerance and self-control.
 - e) It helps learners to know what is right and what is wrong.
 - f) It guides learners to live according to Christian principles.
5.
 - a) It teaches us how to pray and talk to God.
 - b) It teaches us to read and meditate on the Bible.
 - c) It helps us to have faith and trust in God.
 - d) It teaches us to worship and fellowship with others.
 - e) It helps us to live a holy life and avoid sin.

2.0 CREATION

2.1 Accounts of creation

Revision point on Page 6

1. God created man from the dust / soil of the earth. God breathed the breath of life into him and man became alive. God planted the Garden of Eden and placed man there to care for and guard it. God created animals and birds and brought them to man to name them. Man was not allowed to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and bad in the middle of the garden. Finally, God created woman from the man's rib to be his companion. He commanded them to live together in mutual love and companionship.

2.

a) Similarities

- i) God is the sole / only creator.
- ii) Creation includes both living and non-living things.
- iii) God is portrayed as omnipotent / all-powerful.
- iv) Creation was done in a certain order.
- v) All created things depended on God for sustenance.
- vi) Human beings are in-charge of God's creation.
- vii) Creation is the work of God.
- viii) God is self-existent / existed before creation.
- ix) Human beings are the centre of God's creation.
- x) Human beings were given responsibilities over God's creation.

b)

- i) In first account order is mentioned, in second account order is not given.
- ii) In first account God Himself named everything like day, night, earth, sea. In second account God gave man the duty to name animals and birds.
- iii) In first account God created human beings last, in second account God created human beings first.
- iv) In first account God rested after completing His work, in second account there is no mention of rest.
- v) In first account creation took six days and God rested on seventh day, in second account time taken to create is not mentioned.

3.

- a) God is powerful / Almighty.
- b) God is orderly / Organised.
- c) God is loving / Caring.
- d) God is wise / All-knowing.
- e) God is creative / The Creator.
- f) God is provider / Sustainer.
- g) God is eternal.

4.

- a) Planting trees and caring for forests
- b) Avoiding careless cutting of trees
- c) Not polluting water, air and land
- d) Protecting wild animals and birds

- e) Teaching others about conservation
- 5.
 - a) God commanded man to till and take care of the garden (Genesis 2:15).
 - b) Man is a steward / caretaker of God's creation.
 - c) Creation belongs to God, we must respect it.
 - d) To preserve it for future generations.
 - e) To show obedience and love to God.

2.2 Stewardship over creation

Revision point on Page 8

1.
 - a) To till or cultivate the land.
 - b) To take care of, guard and keep the garden.
 - c) To have dominion or be in-charge over creation.
 - d) To name the animals, fish and birds.
 - e) To be fruitful and multiply.
 - f) To subdue the earth.
2.
 - a) Feeding them and giving them water.
 - b) Not beating or torturing them.
 - c) Protecting their habitats.
 - d) Treating sick animals and taking them to the veterinarian.
 - e) Not polluting rivers and forests.
 - f) Avoiding overfishing and illegal hunting.
3.
 - a) They are part of God's creation.
 - b) God commanded man to take care of them.
 - c) They are source of food.
 - d) They maintain ecological balance.
 - e) Animals are beautiful creatures.
 - f) To preserve them for the future generations.
 - g) Animals are used by man, for example, oxen plough and dogs are kept for security.
4.
 - a) Extinction / Death of some animals and birds.
 - b) Environmental imbalance, drought or soil erosion.
 - c) Lack of food and resources.
 - d) Spread of diseases.
 - e) Punishment from God.
 - f) Climate change.

5.
 - a) Stewardship / Responsibility
 - b) Justice
 - c) Love / Compassion
 - d) Respect
 - e) Wisdom.

2.3 Responsibility over plants

Revision point on Page 10

1.
 - a) To till / cultivate land.
 - b) To take care of / guard plants.
 - c) To use plants for food.
 - d) To have dominion over plants.
 - e) To preserve plants for future.
2.
 - a) Selling fruits, vegetables, timber for income.
 - b) Creation of jobs, for example in farming and processing.
 - c) Provide raw materials for industries.
 - d) Beautiful sceneries full of plantations attract tourists.
 - e) Surplus crops improve living standards.
3.
 - a) Climate
 - b) Rainfall
 - c) Type of soil
 - d) Market availability
 - e) Time to mature
 - f) Availability of capital
 - g) Space for planting.
4.
 - a) Planting trees and flowers in school.
 - b) Watering and caring for plants.
 - c) Not uprooting young plants.
 - d) Creating tree nursery.
 - e) Participating in conservation clubs.
5.
 - a) Be responsible stewards.
 - b) Work hard by tilling land.
 - c) Conserve not destroy plants.
 - d) Obedience to God.

2.4 Use of natural resources

Revision point on Page 13

1.
 - a) Planting trees / Afforestation.
 - b) Avoiding deforestation.
 - c) Proper waste disposal / Not polluting the environment.
 - d) Cleaning environment / Recycling.
 - e) Agroforestry / Responsible farming.
2.
 - a) Selling timber, fruits, vegetables earns income.
 - b) Creates jobs such as farming and in nurseries.
 - c) Provides raw materials for industries.
 - d) Attracts tourists / foreign exchange.
 - e) Food security.
 - f) Reduces poverty / Improves living standards.
3.
 - a) Kales / Spinach - Fast maturing / Ready market.
 - b) Tomatoes / Onions - High value / Good income.
 - c) Maize / Beans - Staple food.
 - d) Tea / Coffee - Cash crop / Export income.
 - e) Fruit trees - Long term income / Nutrition.
 - f) Flowers / Tree seedlings - Income / Beauty.
4.
 - a) To obey God's command as stated in Genesis 2:15.
 - b) To show respect for God's creation.
 - c) To show love for others / future generations.
 - d) Healthy ecosystem provides food, clean air and water.
 - e) Prevents disasters such as floods and drought.
 - f) Maintains ecological balance.

3.0 THE BIBLE

3.1 Functions of the Bible

Revision points on Page 16

1. A
2. C
3.
 - a) It encourages Christians to care for the environment as God commands in the Bible through community projects such as tree planting and clean up exercises.
 - b) It promotes peace and unity in society as shown in various Biblical events by engaging in peace building and conflict resolution.

- c) It inspires Christians to serve the needy by caring for the poor, refugees, widows, and orphans in society.
- d) It inspires Christians to provide health care services such as building hospitals and training medical staff to care for the sick.
- e) It enables Christians to preach the word of God to people, inspired by various Biblical figures who engaged in evangelism.

4.

- a) Teaching CRE in schools uses Bibles as reference books, which helps spread God's Word.
- b) Gospel songs and videos with Biblical teachings are used to spread Christian messages.
- c) Christian literature such as magazines, books, and newspapers that quote Bible verses helps spread God's Word.
- d) It is used in mission work by missionaries who spread God's Word through evangelism.
- e) It is used in converting new believers and teaching them Christian ways and practices.
- f) Translating the Bible into local languages helps spread the Word of God to more people.
- g) Printing and distributing Bibles in society helps in spreading the Word of God.
- h) Social media and television are used to broadcast Christian shows based on the Bible which helps to spread God's Word.
- i) It is used in preaching and teaching people God's Word during sermons by church leaders.

5.

- a) It provides moral guidance that helps Christians live righteously by upholding values such as honesty, respect, and responsibility.
- b) It is a source of knowledge for humanity that offering truths that guide a person's life.
- c) It corrects believers when they are wrong and guides them toward doing what is right.
- d) It is the foundation of Christian practices including baptism, tithing, fasting, praying, and worshipping God.
- e) It strengthens the faith of Christians by building a closer relationship with God through reading.
- f) It unites Christians as they come together to read it and practice shared beliefs.
- g) It enables us to understand the true nature and character of God.
- h) It guides Christians on how to relate with one another in their daily lives.
- i) It gives Christians hope and comfort during challenging times like loss, illness, and temptation.
- j) It helps us understand the will of God and His purpose for all humanity.

3.2 Divisions of the Bible

Revision point on Page 19

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3.
 - a) Gospels books
 - b) Historical books

- c) Epistles
 - d) Prophetic book.
4. Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John and Jude.
 5. Old Testament: Contains writings about God's relationship with His people before the coming of Jesus Christ. It includes the Law, History, Poetic/Wisdom and Prophetic books.
New Testament: Contains writings about the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, along with the growth of the early Christian Church. It includes the Gospels, Historical, Letters or Epistles and prophetic book.

3.3 Bible translations

Revision point on Page 21

1. C
2. B
3.
 - a) It encouraged Africans to take up leadership roles in churches since they could interpret the Bible to their congregations in local languages.
 - b) It helps people understand their own culture better by comparing Christian and African traditional practices while reading local Bibles.
 - c) It has improved communication by helping preserve and grow local languages through local Bibles.
 - d) It has promoted a deeper understanding of how to apply moral values found within local Bibles.
 - e) It has strengthened unity and peace as local communities grasp the Bible's teachings on forgiveness and respect.
 - f) It has raised literacy levels among people as they became eager to read the Bible in their own languages.
 - g) It helped Africans build their own independent churches and schools where local languages were used to preach and teach.
4.
 - a) To encourage literacy as the translation motivated people to learn reading and writing skills.
 - b) To help people understand the Bible better since they could read and hear it in their own language.
 - c) To help weave Christian practices into the culture and identity of local communities.
 - d) To spread God's Word across many local communities through the use of their own languages.
 - e) To allow the creation of local translation bodies such as the Bible Society of Kenya.
 - f) To preserve local languages while still promoting the growth and spread of Christianity.
 - g) To encourage local communities to read the Bible personally in their own native language.

- 5.
- a) It has raised the standard of living for people by generating employment and businesses tied to printing, distributing, and selling Bibles.
 - b) It has improved literacy among people which increases their chances of finding good employment.
 - c) It has created job opportunities for people involved in translation work such as editors and translators.
 - d) It has boosted the growth of businesses dealing with the selling and printing of Bibles such as bookshops and publishers.
 - e) It has promoted tourism at historical Bible translation sites which earn income through tourist fees.
 - f) It has generated income through artistic works such as gospel songs and movies that use local languages found in the Bible.
 - g) It has supported the growth of local languages making it easier to offer vocational training such as carpentry, welding, and tailoring in local languages, creating jobs in the process.

3.4 Leadership in Israel

Revision point on Page 24

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3.
 - a) Responsible – He took his duties seriously by leading the Israelites and listening to their concerns.
 - b) Courageous – He remained bold and fearless even as the Egyptian army pursued them.
 - c) Just – He settled disputes among the people by delivering fair judgements to the Israelites.
 - d) God fearing – He turned to God in prayer for guidance when he faced the challenge of lacking water at Marah.
 - e) Patient – He stayed calm while dealing with Israelites who kept complaining about their hardships.
 - f) Humble – He accepted Jethro's advice without showing pride or rudeness.
 - g) An organiser – He appointed leaders to help him settle disputes among the Israelites.
 - h) Obedient – He followed God's commands even when they seemed difficult to carry out.
 - i) Empathetic – He understood and cared for the suffering of the Israelites throughout the Exodus.
 - j) Persevering- He did not give up despite facing many challenges and doubt from the Israelites.
- 4.
 - a) It lowers corruption in the society as honest leaders avoid misusing resources.
 - b) It builds trust among people since leaders of integrity remain truthful and honest in their decisions.
 - c) It encourages good governance because leaders of integrity make choices that benefit everyone.
 - d) It drives the development of a society as honest leaders manage resources effectively.

- e) It strengthens service delivery as good leaders ensure resources go toward services such as health and education.
- f) It shapes a better community outlook since good leadership earns respect from others.
- g) It builds respect for the law since leaders of integrity uphold and follow rules and regulations.
- h) It fosters peace and unity because such leaders treat everyone fairly which reduces conflicts.

4.0 THE EARLY LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST

4.1 Prophecies about the Messiah

Revision point on Page 26

1. C
2.
 - a) The Messiah would be born of a virgin (Isaiah 7:14).
 - b) He would be called Immanuel, God with us (Isaiah 7:14).
 - c) He would be born from David's lineage.
 - d) He would be called the Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Prince of Peace (Isaiah 9:6—7).
 - e) He would be a suffering servant, rejected and pierced for our sins (Isaiah 53).
 - f) He would establish justice and righteousness forever.
3.
 - a) The Messiah would come from house of David.
 - b) He would rule as a wise and righteous King.
 - c) He would bring justice and righteousness on earth.
 - d) He would gather the scattered people of Israel.
 - e) He would bring a new covenant written in people's hearts.
4. A message from God about future events. The will of God revealed through a prophet. A prediction of what will happen in future inspired by God.
5.
 - a) Jesus was a descendant of King David through Joseph (Matthew 1:1—17).
 - b) He was born in David's family line to fulfill a prophecy (2 Samuel 7).
 - c) Genealogy in Luke shows Jesus descended from David.
 - d) Jesus is called the Son of David (Matthew 15:22).
 - e) Bethlehem was the city of David, where Jesus was born.
 - f) God promised David that his kingdom would last forever through the Messiah.

4.2 John the Baptist (A precursor to the Messiah)

Revision point on Page 28

1. Zechariah and Elizabeth.
2. Angel Gabriel appeared to Zechariah in temple while burning incense. The angel announced that Elizabeth would bear a son in old age, and he would be named John. Zechariah doubted and became dumb until the child was born. Elizabeth conceived and later gave birth. Mary visited

Elizabeth. John was born and Zechariah's speech returned. He praised God. Neighbours celebrated with them.

3.

- a) Both births were announced by Angel Gabriel.
- b) Both were filled with the Holy Spirit since birth.
- c) John was a precursor to Jesus. He prepared the way for Jesus.
- d) Both births brought joy and fulfilled Old Testament prophecies.
- e) Elizabeth and Mary were relatives meaning that John and Jesus were related.
- f) John baptised Jesus later.

4.

- a) The child would be named John.
- b) He would be a joy and delight to Zechariah and many will rejoice.
- c) He would be great in the sight of Lord.
- d) He would be filled with the Holy Spirit.
- e) He should never take wine or strong drink.
- f) He would turn many Israelites to God and prepare them for the Lord.
- g) He would come in the spirit and power of Elijah.

5.

- a) To repent their sins.
- b) To bear fruit that shows repentance.
- c) To share with others.
- d) Tax collectors were not to collect more than required.
- e) Soldiers re not to extort or accuse others falsely. They were also supposed to be content with wages.
- f) He warned of coming judgment.
- g) He spoke of a Messiah who would be greater than him.

4.3 The birth and childhood of Jesus Christ

Revision point on Page 31

1. A

2. In Nazareth, Galilee

3. At 12 years old, Jesus went to the Temple in Jerusalem with parents for the Passover. After the festival, His parents left without Jesus, thinking that He was in the group. They realised He was missing. Jesus' parents then returned to Jerusalem and searched for Jesus for three days. They found Jesus at the Temple sitting among teachers, listening and asking questions. The teachers of the Law were amazed at His understanding and answers. Mary asked Jesus why He did that and Jesus said that He must be in His Father's house. He went back to Nazareth and was obedient to His parents.

4.

- a) Honesty — Jesus told the truth about being in His Father's house.
- b) Obedience — Jesus obeyed His parents in Nazareth.

- c) Responsibility — Joseph and Mary cared for Jesus.
 - d) Respect — Jesus listened to the elders in the Temple.
- 5.
- a) Obeying parents and teachers as Jesus obeyed Mary and Joseph.
 - b) Obeying God's Word and biblical teachings.
 - c) Following school rules and government laws.
 - d) Accepting duties and responsibilities at home and in school.

5.0 THE CHURCH

5.1 Selected forms of worship

Revision point on Page 34

1.
 - a) Praise and thanksgiving should come from a sincere heart.
 - b) It should be done in humility and faith.
 - c) God inhabits praises of His people and deserves praise always.
 - d) Praise God in all circumstances.
 - e) It can be expressed through songs, prayer, dance and offering.
 - f) Jesus taught praise should not be for show like Pharisees.
2.
 - a) It brings Christians closer to God.
 - b) It gives spiritual strength and power to overcome temptations.
 - c) It shows humility, repentance and obedience to God.
 - d) It helps Christians seek God's will, guidance and forgiveness.
 - e) It brings peace, comfort and answers to prayers.
3.
 - a) Praying regularly and privately.
 - b) Fasting sincerely and not for show.
 - c) Praying for others and forgiving those who wrong us before praying.
 - d) Using the Lord's Prayer to pray.
 - e) Avoiding hypocrisy by not praying loudly in public to be seen.
 - f) Combining prayer with good deeds and acts of charity.
4.
 - a) At home — Family prayers, singing hymns, reading the Bible and observing the Sabbath.
 - b) In church — Singing, praising, praying, giving offerings, listening to sermons and participating in Holy Communion.
 - c) In school — Leading assembly prayers, singing worship songs, engaging in CRE lessons and observing Christian virtues.
5.
 - a) Prayer without forgiveness is not accepted by God.

- b) Jesus taught us to forgive others as God forgives us.
- c) Fasting should be done with a pure heart, not while holding grudges.
- d) God looks at the heart and not just skipping food.
- e) True prayer and fasting must be accompanied by love, kindness and reconciliation.

5.2 The role of the Church in education and health

Revision point page 37

1. Health and Education.
2.
 - a) Language barrier.
 - b) Cultural or traditional barriers.
 - c) Shortage of trained personnel.
 - d) Inadequate funds.
 - e) Hostility towards the Church.
 - f) Poor infrastructure in rural areas.
 - g) Political interference.
 - h) Emergence of cults, false prophets and competition from other religions.
 - i) Lack of cooperation from the local community.
3.
 - a) Through evangelism — Preaching the Gospel and conducting crusades.
 - b) Financial support — Giving offerings and tithes to support missionaries.
 - c) Praying for missionaries and mission work.
 - d) Building churches, schools and hospitals in mission areas.
 - e) Participating in mission trips and volunteering.
 - f) Training and sponsoring people to become missionaries.
 - g) Using media such as radios, televisions and social media to spread the Gospel.
4.
 - a) Learn the local language by attending language classes.
 - b) Using a translator or interpreter from the local community.
 - c) Using non-verbal communication, signs, pictures and demonstrations.
 - d) Associating with locals to learn through interaction.
 - e) Using simple language that is understood by many.
5.
 - a) Caring for sick regardless of their ability to pay.
 - b) Conducting free medical camps.
 - c) Visiting sick, feeding patients, showing love and empathy.
 - d) Building hospitals in remote / neglected areas to help suffering.
 - e) Providing counselling and spiritual support to patients.
 - f) Training community health workers to care for community.

6.0 CHRISTIAN LIVING TODAY

6.1 Human sexuality

Revision point page 37

1. B
2. D
3.
 - a) A healthy relationship is built on mutual respect between partners while an unhealthy relationship is marked by a lack of respect for one another.
 - b) In a healthy relationship, partners communicate openly and honestly whereas in an unhealthy relationship, communication involves lies, threats, or manipulation.
 - c) A healthy relationship allows people to trust one another but an unhealthy relationship is filled with constant suspicion and jealousy.
 - d) In a healthy relationship, each person maintains appropriate personal boundaries, while in an unhealthy relationship, one person may try to control the other.
 - e) Differences in a healthy relationship are settled through peaceful discussion but conflicts in an unhealthy relationship often involve insults, intimidation, or aggression.
 - f) People in a healthy relationship support and encourage one another whereas in an unhealthy relationship, one person may put down or discourage the other.
4.
 - a) Lack of clear boundaries on the behaviour that is acceptable and unacceptable to an individual.
 - b) Keeping dangerous secrets hidden from teachers, parents, and trusted adults.
 - c) Fear of saying no in order to avoid losing friends.
 - d) Being caught in constant unhealthy competition with friends.
 - e) Poor role models who influence others to copy their negative behaviour.
 - f) Inappropriate use of social media that can lead to forming bad company.
 - g) Negative peer pressure that pushes someone to engage in unacceptable behaviour.
5.
 - a) Risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases that lead to poor health.
 - b) One is likely to face legal trouble and imprisonment for those involved.
 - c) Deaths may result from engaging in unsafe abortions caused by irresponsible sex.
 - d) Negative mental effects such as guilt, regret, and embarrassment following sexual activity.
 - e) It causes broken relationships with parents due to loss of trust.
 - f) Unplanned pregnancies occurring at a young age.
 - g) It leads to dropping out of school as a result of early pregnancy.
 - h) It may lead to forced marriages arranged to care for the unborn child.

6.2 Christian marriage and family

Revision point page 41

1. C
2. D
3. B
4.
 - a) Kindness — By expressing concern and care for family members.
 - b) Love — By offering genuine care and sharing with other family members.
 - c) Patience — By tolerating each other's opinions and views.
 - d) Honesty — By staying truthful to one another.
 - e) Cooperation — By working together on family chores.
 - f) Respect shown — By treating one another with dignity.
5.
 - a) A man and woman are united through marriage.
 - b) Marriage was ordained by God between a man and a woman.
 - c) A couple in marriage should show respect to one another.
 - d) A husband has the duty of leading the family in a Godly way.
 - e) One has to leave their parents to start a family.
 - f) Children are a gift from God.
 - g) Children should respect their parents.
 - h) Wives should submit to their husbands.
 - i) There is a reward for children who show respect to their parents.

6.3 Alcohol, drugs and substance abuse

Revision point page 44

1. A
2. A
3.
 - a) Alcohol, wines, beers or spirits
 - b) Tobacco, cigarettes, shisha or electronic vapes
 - c) *Khat, muguka or miraa*
 - d) Inhalants such as glue, petrol and paint fumes
 - e) Bhang
 - f) Heroin
 - g) Cocaine.
4.
 - a) It can raise health risks such as liver cirrhosis and lung cancer.
 - b) It may lead to legal trouble such as arrests linked to crime and violence.
 - c) It weakens performance at work and school due to poor concentration.
 - d) It brings about immorality and negative behaviour such as crime and violence.

- e) It may cause one to bring harm through accidents and injuries to themselves and others.
 - f) It results in addiction causing one to lose control over their own life.
- 5.
- a) One should not turn to alcohol when facing problems.
 - b) One should avoid drunkenness and live a morally upright life.
 - c) Alcohol can lead a person to make poor decisions in life.
 - d) Drinking alcohol can lead to addiction and destruction.
 - e) Those who live in drunkenness and sin will not enter the kingdom of God.
 - f) Those who misuse their bodies through alcohol and drug abuse will face God's punishment.
 - g) Excessive drinking leads to behaviour that brings shame and a lack of self-control.
 - h) Our bodies are the temple of God and should not be violated through substance abuse.
 - i) The use of alcohol can harm a person's physical and mental health.
 - j) It condemns excessive drinking of alcohol among people.
 - k) Excessive drinking leads to feelings of regret and unhappiness.

6.4 Gambling

Revision point page 47

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3.
- a) True wealth is not found in money since money can be stolen or lost.
- b) True wealth comes from God who supplies everything we need in life.
- c) We should do good by sharing our wealth with the needy.
- d) Christians should value heavenly wealth more than earthly wealth which does not last.
- e) People should put their trust in God rather than in money.
- f) Christians should not boast about their earthly possessions since these do not last forever.
- g) We should avoid greed and be content with the wealth God has given us.
- 4.
- a) Casino games like poker and arcade gambling machines where players match symbols to win.
- b) Online betting, such as using mobile betting apps to forecast outcomes.
- c) Street betting such as pata potea where a person guesses the position of a hidden item.
- d) Sports betting where one places bets on football matches by predicting the winning or losing team.
- e) Raffle draws which involve purchasing a ticket for a chance at winning prizes in a final draw.
- 5.
- a) True wealth comes from God who supplies everything we need in life.
- b) People should put their trust in God rather than in money.
- c) Christians should value heavenly wealth more than earthly wealth which does not last.
- d) True wealth is not found in money since money can be stolen or lost.
- e) Christians should not boast about their earthly possessions since these do not last forever.
- f) We should avoid greed and be content with the wealth God has given us.
- g) We should do good by sharing our wealth with the needy.

6.5 Social media

Revision point page 50

1. C
2. D
3.
 - a) Sharing information that is appropriate for others to see.
 - b) Using social media as a tool for learning and gathering knowledge.
 - c) Following the guidance given by trusted adults regarding the use of social media.
 - d) Protecting people's privacy by not sharing sensitive details about them online.
 - e) Reporting any accounts that spread harmful or damaging content.
 - f) Communicating with others using language that is respectful and polite.
 - g) Carefully thinking before posting photos, videos, or comments on social media.
 - h) Avoiding viewing or forwarding content that goes against godly values.
4.
 - a) Assertiveness — Firmly refusing to join in harmful online trends and ungodly behaviour.
 - b) Decision making skills — Thoughtfully selecting what to share and what to keep off social media.
 - c) Problem solving skills — Handling online disagreements with wisdom and respect.
 - d) Critical thinking skills — Differentiating misleading content and fake news from what is true and factual.
5.
 - a) Some people take advantage of it to cyberbully others online.
 - b) People misuse it to promote drug abuse and encourage immoral behaviour.
 - c) Some individuals misuse it by setting up fake accounts to impersonate others.
 - d) Learners may misuse it as a tool to cheat during exams.
 - e) Some people may use it to spread hatred and violence toward others.
 - f) It can be misused to steal personal information through hacking.
 - g) Some individuals misuse it to circulate ungodly photos and videos.