**KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT**

**KEJSEA 2025**

**GRADE 9**

**910- HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**School: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Duration:** 2 HOURS  
**Total Marks:** 50

**FOR FACILITATOR’S USE ONLY**

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| SCORE RANGE | 42-50 | 28-41 | 14-27 | 0-13 |
| LEVEL | EXCEEDING EXPECTATION | MEETING EXPECTATION | APPROACHING EXPECTATION | BELOW EXPECTATION |
| LEARNER’S SCORE |  |  |  |  |
| TICK LEVEL |  |  |  |  |

**Exam Structure:**

1. **Section A: Multiple Choice Questions** *(10 questions, each 1 mark)*
   * Questions about Hindu deities, texts, and practices.
2. **Section B: Short Answer Questions***(5 questions, each 4 marks)*
   * Answer the following based on Hindu beliefs, practices, and history.
3. **Section C: Essay Questions** *(2 questions, each 10 marks)*

**General Instructions:**

1. Answer all questions in Section A, B and Section C.
2. Use the space provided to show all workings for the structured questions.
3. Ensure your handwriting is clear and legible.

**TURN OVER**

**Section A: Multiple Choice (1 mark each)**

1. Who is considered the preserver of the universe in Hinduism?

A) Vishnu  
B) Shiva  
C) Brahma  
D) Ganesha

1. What is the main purpose of the Bhagavad Gita?

A) To teach how to worship deities  
B) To discuss the concepts of karma and dharma  
C) To describe the story of Lord Shiva  
D) To list all sacred rituals

1. In Hinduism, what does the term "Karma" refer to?

A) The ultimate goal of liberation  
B) The law of cause and effect  
C) A deity  
D) The cycle of reincarnation

1. What is the sacred river in Hinduism that is believed to purify sins?

A) Yamuna  
B) Ganga  
C) Brahmaputra  
D) Godavari

1. Which festival celebrates the victory of good over evil and is dedicated to Lord Rama?

A) Diwali  
B) Holi  
C) Navaratri  
D) Durga Puja

**Section B: Short Answer (4 marks each)**

1. Explain the significance of the concept of "Dharma" in Hinduism.

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1. What is the role of "Moksha" in the Hindu understanding of life and death?

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1. Discuss the importance of the four "Purusharthas" (goals of life) in Hinduism.

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1. Describe the different paths to attaining salvation in Hinduism (e.g., Bhakti, Karma, Jnana).

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1. What is the importance of temples in Hindu religious practice?

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**Section C: Essay Questions (10 marks each)**

1. Discuss the life and teachings of Lord Krishna as depicted in the Bhagavad Gita. How does his role in the Mahabharata impact the understanding of Hindu philosophy?

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1. Explain the concept of "**Reincarnation"** in Hinduism. How is it linked to the concepts of karma and moksha?

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**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A: Multiple Choice (1 mark each)**

1. **Who is considered the preserver of the universe in Hinduism?**  
   **Answer:** A) Vishnu
2. **What is the main purpose of the Bhagavad Gita?**  
   **Answer:** B) To discuss the concepts of karma and dharma
3. **In Hinduism, what does the term "Karma" refer to?**  
   **Answer:** B) The law of cause and effect
4. **What is the sacred river in Hinduism that is believed to purify sins?**  
   **Answer:** B) Ganga
5. **Which festival celebrates the victory of good over evil and is dedicated to Lord Rama?**  
   **Answer:** A) Diwali

**Section B: Short Answer (4 marks each)**

1. **Explain the significance of the concept of "Dharma" in Hinduism.**  
   **Answer:**  
   Dharma in Hinduism refers to the moral and ethical duties and responsibilities that each individual must follow in life. It represents the righteous path and is essential for maintaining order in society and the cosmos. It is a key concept that governs individual actions and decisions in accordance with divine will and societal roles. Following dharma helps one achieve harmony and progress in life.
2. **What is the role of "Moksha" in the Hindu understanding of life and death?**  
   **Answer:**  
   Moksha in Hinduism is the ultimate goal of life, representing liberation from the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (samsara). It is the state of being free from suffering and the bondage of material existence. Achieving moksha signifies the realization of one's true nature and oneness with the divine, often through spiritual knowledge, self-realization, and devotion.
3. **Discuss the importance of the four "Purusharthas" (goals of life) in Hinduism.**  
   **Answer:**  
   The four Purusharthas—Dharma (righteousness), Artha (prosperity), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (liberation)—represent the goals that individuals should strive for in their lives. These four aims guide individuals in balancing their material and spiritual needs. Dharma provides moral guidance, Artha focuses on wealth and career, Kama deals with desires and pleasures, and Moksha focuses on spiritual freedom and liberation.
4. **Describe the different paths to attaining salvation in Hinduism (e.g., Bhakti, Karma, Jnana).**  
   **Answer:**
   * **Bhakti Yoga (Path of Devotion):** This path emphasizes devotion and surrender to a personal deity. By cultivating a deep love and devotion, one can attain salvation through grace.
   * **Karma Yoga (Path of Selfless Action):** This path teaches that salvation can be attained by performing selfless actions without attachment to results, following the principle of "acting without expectation."
   * **Jnana Yoga (Path of Knowledge):** This path involves the pursuit of wisdom and understanding the nature of reality, self, and the universe through study, meditation, and self-inquiry.
5. **What is the importance of temples in Hindu religious practice?**  
   **Answer:**  
   Temples in Hinduism are considered sacred spaces where devotees can connect with the divine. They are centers for worship, prayer, and rituals, and offer a physical space to express devotion. Temples are believed to house the presence of deities, making them powerful locations for spiritual practices like puja (worship), meditation, and the seeking of blessings.

**Section C: Essay Questions (10 marks each)**

1. **Discuss the life and teachings of Lord Krishna as depicted in the Bhagavad Gita. How does his role in the Mahabharata impact the understanding of Hindu philosophy?**  
   **Answer:**  
   Lord Krishna is a central figure in Hinduism, particularly revered as an incarnation of Vishnu. In the Bhagavad Gita, Krishna imparts spiritual wisdom to the warrior Arjuna on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, addressing questions about duty, life, and the nature of existence. His teachings emphasize the importance of dharma (righteous duty), karma (selfless action), and devotion (bhakti) as paths to salvation. Krishna's role in the Mahabharata extends beyond being a guide to Arjuna; he is a divine strategist who demonstrates the complex balance between divine will and human action. His teachings encourage individuals to follow their righteous path, regardless of external circumstances, and to cultivate detachment from the fruits of their actions. Krishna's teachings in the Gita remain a key philosophical foundation in Hinduism, offering a guide for ethical living and spiritual liberation.
2. **Explain the concept of "Reincarnation" in Hinduism. How is it linked to the concepts of karma and moksha?**  
   **Answer:**  
   Reincarnation (samsara) in Hinduism refers to the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. According to Hindu belief, the soul (atman) is eternal and takes on different physical forms in different lifetimes. The actions performed in previous lives (karma) influence the circumstances of the current life. Good actions lead to positive outcomes, while bad actions result in suffering or challenges. Reincarnation allows individuals to work off past karma and improve their spiritual progress. The ultimate aim is to break free from this cycle through moksha, which is liberation from samsara. Moksha is achieved by overcoming ignorance and attachment to the material world, realizing one's true divine nature, and understanding the oneness of all existence.

**RUBRICS**

**Rubric for Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)**

| **Criteria** | **EE (1 mark)** | **BE (0 mark)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Accuracy** | Correct answer selected. | Incorrect answer selected. |

**Rubric for Section B: Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)**

| **Criteria** | **EEXE(4 marks)** | **MEXE (3 marks)** | **APEX (2 marks)** | **BEXE (1 mark)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Content** | Thorough, detailed, and accurate answer. Provides in-depth understanding of the topic with clear explanations and examples. | Clear answer with most of the required information, though lacking depth or some minor inaccuracies. | Basic answer with limited understanding or some key points missed. | Answer is vague or contains significant errors or omissions. |
| **Clarity** | Answer is well-organized, coherent, and easy to follow. | Answer is mostly clear but could use some refinement. | Answer lacks clarity and may be difficult to understand. | Answer is disorganized and unclear. |
| **Relevance** | Directly addresses the question and includes all relevant details. | Addresses the question but may have some irrelevant or missing details. | Partially addresses the question but leaves out important elements. | Does not address the question or includes mostly irrelevant information. |

**Rubric for Section C: Essay Questions (10 marks each)**

| **Criteria** | **EE(9-10 marks)** | **ME (7-8 marks)** | **AE (5-6 marks)** | **BE (1-4 marks)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Content** | Comprehensive, insightful, and accurate answer. Thoroughly addresses the question with detailed explanations, examples, and references to key Hindu concepts, such as dharma, karma, moksha, etc. | Addresses the question well with most relevant information but may lack some depth or detail. Good understanding of the topic. | Basic understanding with some key concepts addressed, but lacks depth or clarity in the response. | Lacks understanding of key concepts and does not address the question adequately. |
| **Structure and Organization** | Well-organized and logically structured essay with clear introduction, body, and conclusion. | Generally well-organized, but could use clearer structure or transitions between ideas. | Some organization but unclear or jumbled flow of ideas. | Poor structure, ideas presented in a random or incoherent manner. |
| **Clarity and Coherence** | Clear, concise, and easy to follow. Ideas are well-developed and connected. | Mostly clear, but could use more explanation or refinement in some areas. | Some unclear sections, ideas not fully developed or connected. | Difficult to follow due to unclear writing or underdeveloped ideas. |
| **Critical Thinking** | Demonstrates a deep understanding and analysis of the question with well-reasoned arguments. | Demonstrates good understanding with clear reasoning but lacks deeper analysis. | Shows basic understanding but lacks analytical depth. | Lacks critical thinking or understanding of the topic. |
| **Use of Sources/Examples** | Uses relevant examples, stories, or references from Hindu texts and teachings to support the answer. | Uses a few examples or references, but they may be underdeveloped or less relevant. | Some examples or references are included, but they may be vague or not directly linked to the question. | No use of examples or references to Hindu teachings or concepts. |

**Total Marks Breakdown:**

* **Section A (MCQs)**: 5 questions × 2 marks = 10 marks
* **Section B (Short Answer)**: 5 questions × 4 marks = 20 marks
* **Section C (Essay)**: 2 questions × 10 marks = 20 marks  
  **Total**: 50marks

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