

<b>Candidate's Name</b>		<b>Assessment Number</b>	
<b>School Name</b>		<b>School Code</b>	
<b>Candidate's Signature</b>		<b>Date</b>	

**KENYA JUNIOR SCHOOL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT**

**HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (Theory)**

**TERM 2 ENDTERM 2025**

**910: HRE**

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Write your name and assessment number in the spaces provided above.
2. Write the name and code of your school in the spaces provided above.
3. Sign and write the date of the assessment in the spaces provided above.
4. This paper consists of two sections: A and B.
5. Section A comprises Multiple Choice Questions numbered 1 to 20.
6. Section B comprises short, structured questions number 21 to 28, each with a scenario.
7. Answer ALL the questions in section A on the separate ANSWER SHEET provided.
8. Answer ALL the questions in section B in the spaces provided in this QUESTION PAPER.
9. Do NOT remove any page from this paper.
10. Answer ALL the questions in English. Standard Hindu terms may be used.

**For official use only**

**SECTION B**

<b>Question</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Maximum Score</b>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>80</b>
<b>Candidate's Score</b>									

This paper consists of 11 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

**-HINDU RELIGIOUS EDUCATION-**

**CBE**

## SECTION A (20 marks)

*Answer ALL the questions in this section.*

1. Which Upanishadic concept refers to the ultimate goal of human life, liberation from the cycle of Samsara?
  - A. Dharma
  - B. Artha
  - C. Kama
  - D. Moksha
2. The philosophy that emphasizes the non-duality of Atman and Brahman is known as
  - A. Dvaita.
  - B. Advaita Vedanta.
  - C. Vishishtadvaita.
  - D. Samkhya.
3. The four stages of life in Hindu tradition are collectively called
  - A. Varnas.
  - B. Ashramas.
  - C. Purusharthas.
  - D. Yogas.
4. Which stage of life focuses on fulfilling family and social responsibilities?
  - A. Brahmacharya
  - B. Grihastha
  - C. Vanaprastha
  - D. Sannyasa
5. The path of renunciation, typically followed in the last stage of life, is called
  - A. Grihastha.
  - B. Vanaprastha.
  - C. Sannyasa.
  - D. Brahmacharya.
6. The four legitimate aims of human life according to Hinduism are known as the
  - A. Ashramas.
  - B. Yogas.
  - C. Purusharthas.
  - D. Varnas.
7. Which Hindu festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, particularly Lord Rama's victory over Ravana or Goddess Durga's victory?
  - A. Diwali
  - B. Holi
  - C. Navratri
  - D. Dussehra
8. A Hindu temple complex, often associated with pilgrimage, is called a
  - A. Mandir.
  - B. Ashram.
  - C. Matha.
  - D. Tirtha.
9. The pilgrimage to holy places in Hinduism is known as
  - A. Yatra.
  - B. Darsana.
  - C. Seva.
  - D. Vrat.
10. Which principle means non-possession or non-attachment to material things?
  - A. Ahimsa
  - B. Satya
  - C. Asteya
  - D. Aparigraha
11. The Hindu ethical principle related to cleanliness and purity of body and mind is
  - A. Tapas.
  - B. Santosha.
  - C. Shaucha.
  - D. Svadhyaya.
12. Who is considered one of the most influential proponents of Advaita Vedanta philosophy?
  - A. Ramanuja
  - B. Madhvacharya
  - C. Shankaracharya
  - D. Swami Vivekananda
13. The Hindu concept of cosmic illusion or the power that creates the perceived world is
  - A. Brahman.
  - B. Atman.
  - C. Maya.
  - D. Moksha.
14. The sacred syllable considered the sound of the universe is
  - A. Hare.
  - B. Rama.
  - C. Om (Aum).
  - D. Shiva.

- 15.** Which Hindu scripture is considered an integral part of the Mahabharata and a key text for Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, and Jnana Yoga?
- A. Vedas
  - B. Upanishads
  - C. Bhagavad Gita
  - D. Ramayana
- 16.** The Hindu festival celebrating the bond between brothers and sisters is
- A. Diwali.
  - B. Holi.
  - C. Raksha Bandhan.
  - D. Janmashtami.
- 17.** Respect for teachers and elders is an ethical teaching found in scriptures like the
- A. Manusmriti.
  - B. Upanishads.
  - C. Puranas.
  - D. All of the above.
- 18.** Which concept refers to living a righteous life and fulfilling one's duties?
- A. Artha
  - B. Kama
  - C. Dharma
  - D. Moksha
- 19.** The Hindu view on environmental ethics emphasizes
- A. exploitation of nature.
  - B. dominion over nature.
  - C. harmonious co-existence and reverence for nature.
  - D. ignoring nature.
- 20.** The pursuit of material wealth and economic prosperity as one of the legitimate aims of human life is known as
- A. Dharma.
  - B. Artha.
  - C. Kama.
  - D. Moksha.

**SECTION B (80 marks)**

*Answer ALL the questions in this section in the spaces provided.*

**21.** You are nearing the end of your junior secondary education and thinking about your future career and life path.

(a) Name the four Ashramas (stages of life) in the traditional Hindu system. (4 marks)

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(b) Briefly explain the main focus or responsibilities associated with the first two Ashramas (Brahmacharya and Grihastha). (4 marks)

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(c) How can understanding the concept of Ashramas help a young person like you plan for different phases of life? (2 marks)

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**22.** Your community is facing a challenge, such as increased pollution or disregard for public property.

(a) Explain the Hindu ethical principle of environmental care and reverence for nature. (3 marks)

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(b) State four reasons why Hindus believe it is important to protect the environment and natural resources. (4 marks)

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(c) Give three practical steps you and your community can take to address environmental issues based on Hindu teachings. (3 marks)

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**23.** A relative from another country visits and is curious about the Hindu concept of liberation. They ask what happens after death and how Hindus believe one can escape the cycle of rebirth.

(a) Explain the Hindu concept of Moksha. (3 marks)

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(b) How is Moksha related to the concepts of Karma and Samsara? (4 marks)

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(c) State three paths or practices that Hindus believe can lead to the attainment of Moksha. (3 marks)

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**24.** You hear someone saying that Hindu philosophy is very complex and difficult to understand. You want to explain a basic concept from the Upanishads in simple terms.

(a) Explain the concept of Atman and Brahman. (4 marks)

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(b) Describe the relationship between Atman and Brahman as taught in the Advaita Vedanta philosophy (the idea of non-duality). (4 marks)

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(c) Give two reasons why understanding the Atman-Brahman relationship is considered important in Hindu philosophy. (2 marks)

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**25.** Your family is planning a spiritual journey to visit a famous temple in India. You are learning about the importance of pilgrimages.

(a) Explain the significance of undertaking a pilgrimage (Tirtha Yatra) in Hindu Dharma. (3 marks)

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(b) Outline four preparations a Hindu might make before going on a pilgrimage. (4 marks)

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(c) Name three famous Hindu pilgrimage sites. (3 marks)

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**26.** There is discussion in your class about how religion can guide people's behaviour. You decide to talk about Hindu ethics.

(a) Explain the importance of practicing Yamas (restraints) and Niyamas (observances) in Hindu ethical living. (4 marks)

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(b) State four examples of Yamas and four examples of Niyamas. (4 marks)

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(c) Give two benefits of incorporating these ethical principles into one's life. (2 marks)

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**27.** You are helping to organize a Hindu community event. You need to explain the importance of different community institutions.

(a) Name four types of Hindu community institutions or organizations (e.g., Mandir, Ashram, Samaj, educational institutions). (4 marks)

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(b) Outline four roles that Hindu community institutions play in supporting individuals and preserving culture. (4 marks)

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(c) Give two ways young people can get involved in their Hindu community institutions. (2 marks)

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28. You witness an act of injustice in society. You wonder how Hindu teachings guide believers to respond.

(a) How does the concept of Dharma guide a Hindu's response to injustice? (3 marks)

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(b) State four ways Hindus are encouraged to work towards justice and righteousness in society, based on teachings like Karma Yoga or Seva. (4 marks)

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(c) Give three examples from Hindu scriptures (epics, Puranas) that illustrate the importance of upholding justice. (3 marks)

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