

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2014 JOINT SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2014 Joint (2044/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 5 Qs, one from each of Sections A-E, 100 marks

can (misfiled in the re-2046 folder) is missing its final page 6 of 6 -- only Sections A, B, C, D (Qs 1-12) are present and answered here; Section

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

2044/1

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

Tuesday

21 OCTOBER 2014

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **five** sections: **A, B, C, D** and **E** in this paper.
- 3 Answer **five** questions.
- 4 Answer **one** question from each section.
- 5 Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 1 All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
- 2 Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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SECTION A: MAN IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

Answer only **one** question from this section.

1 (a) EITHER

(i) Describe briefly how the belief called BHAKTI brought change in Hindu religion. [4]

OR

(ii) Briefly explain the significance of Pentecost in the Christian church. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of a passage from Luke's Gospel which shows how Jesus challenged the Hebrew people to change their attitude towards their enemies. [12]

(ii) Give **four** examples of how a Christian can apply the above teaching in Zambia. [4]

2 (a) EITHER

(i) Describe Hindu attitudes towards work and list their types of work. [4]

OR

(ii) Illustrate with **four** examples of how the church in Zambia has trained and is training people in different skills. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of a Bible passage from the Book of Deuteronomy which shows how the Jewish people formulated laws to protect the workers especially the poor and underprivileged. [12]

(ii) From the passage above, which laws could you adopt today in Zambia in order to protect the workers and the poor? [4]

3 (a) EITHER

(i) List **four** constructive leisure time activities that you have learnt. [4]

OR

(ii) List **four** traditional Zambian ways of using leisure time. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of a Bible passage from the book of Psalms which teaches that trust in the Lord leads to peaceful relaxation today. [12]

(ii) Explain how the ideas from the above passage can help us develop proper attitudes towards leisure time. [4]

SECTION B: ORDER AND FREEDOM IN SOCIETY

Answer only **one** question from this section

4 (a) EITHER

(i) List and explain **four** injustices found in modern Zambia today. [4]

OR

(ii) State **four** traditional beliefs that might be considered unjust. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the Gospel of Matthew in which Jesus teaches that true justice can be created only by people loving one another and not by following laws. [12]

(ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage, apply Jesus' teaching to today's modern Zambia in order to promote justice. [4]

5 (a) EITHER

(i) Briefly explain the idea of "consensus" in Zambian Traditional Society. [4]

OR

(ii) Describe **four** ways in which authority is exercised in the Hindu Joint Family. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the book of Psalms that shows how Hebrew people experienced God's authority. [12]

(ii) Give **four** practical ways in which a parent can use his authority to lead his children within the family towards maturity. [4]

6 (a) EITHER

(i) List **four** steps needed to develop a correct priority of loyalty. [4]

OR

(ii) Briefly explain four ideas about loyalty in traditional Zambian society. [4]

(b) (i) Give the teaching of the prophet Micah on true loyalty to God. [12]

(ii) Give **four** examples showing how it is possible to be loyal to both God and Civil authority. [4]

SECTION C: LIFE

Answer only **one** question from this section.

7 (a) EITHER

(i) Describe the way to happiness for a Muslim. [4]

OR

(ii) Explain **four** ways that show how the early Christians found happiness in their faith. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of the passage from the Gospel of Matthew which shows the attitudes that bring happiness. [12]

(ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage give **four** practical examples of how a Christian can apply these attitudes to bring happiness in Zambia today. [4]

8 (a) EITHER

(i) Explain the Muslim beliefs concerning the resurrection of the dead. [4]

OR

(ii) Describe briefly who is responsible for death according to African tradition. [4]

(b) (i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the book of Psalms in which the author believed that God will not abandon us. [12]

(ii) Briefly give **four** concrete examples that show that there is life after death. [4]

9 (a) EITHER

(i) Show briefly what success is to a modern Zambian. [4]

OR

(ii) Explain **four** Hindu ideas about Karma. [4]

(b) (i) From the book of Romans, give the content of how Paul tells the Christians what it means to live a Christian life in practical terms. [12]

(ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage, give four concrete examples of qualities a Christian should display in Zambia's modern society. [4]

SECTION D: MAN AND WOMANAnswer only **one** question from this section**10 (a) EITHER**

- (i) List **four** changes that have taken place in the pattern of family life in Zambia today. [4]

OR

- (ii) State **four** contributions of Protestantism towards the understanding of an ideal family in the history of the church. [4]

- (b) (i) Explain from the book of Genesis teaching that monogamy was considered as the basis for a sound family life. [12]

- (ii) Give **four** reasons why a married person could have an extra marital affair. [4]

11 (a) EITHER

- (i) Explain briefly **four** ideas on the equality of men and women in Islam. [4]

OR

- (ii) Mention **four** effects of pre-marital sexual relationships. [4]

- (b) (i) Give the content from the Gospel of John on how Jesus treated with respect a person of a different race and sex. [12]

- (ii) Give **four** situations in which men and women have successfully worked together in Zambia today. [4]

12 (a) EITHER

- (i) List **four** qualities a woman might look for in her future husband. [4]

OR

- (ii) State what living in marriage means. [4]

- (b) (i) Use Deuteronomy to explain that divorce was at first permitted in Hebrew society under certain circumstances and how Jesus tried to heal a marriage relationship from the Gospel of John.

- (ii) Using ideas from John, advise a woman who wants to divorce her husband. [4]

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Question SOURCE-SCAN NOTE. This paper's own cover states it consists of 6 printed pages, with five sections (A-E) and instructions to 'answer one question from each section.' The provided scan (found misfiled inside the grade12/re-2046 source folder under the name g12_re-2044_2014.pdf) only contains 5 pages -- cover, Section A, Section B, Section C, and Section D ending at Question 12 -- and stops with a '[Turnover]' mark. Page 6, which would contain Section E (additional questions, likely 13-15), is missing from the source file.

*** FLAGGED: Section E (and whatever questions it contains) is absent from the scanned source PDF and could not be reconstructed without inventing content that isn't actually in this paper. The solutions below cover every question that IS present in the source (Questions 1-12, Sections A-D in full). A student using this paper for a complete 5-question mock attempt should source a complete copy of the 2014 Joint paper to answer a Section E question if desired. ***

Question Q1 (Section A: Man in a Changing Society). (a) EITHER (i) Describe briefly how the belief called BHAKTI brought change in Hindu religion. [4] OR (ii) Briefly explain the significance of Pentecost in the Christian church. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of a passage from Luke's Gospel which shows how Jesus challenged the Hebrew people to change their attitude towards their enemies. [12] (ii) Give four examples of how a Christian can apply the above teaching in Zambia. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Bhakti is the path of loving, personal devotion to a chosen deity (e.g. Krishna or Rama). It brought change to Hindu religion by making salvation/union with God accessible to ordinary people through heartfelt devotion, songs and worship, rather than only through the complex rituals, sacrifices and Sanskrit learning previously reserved for priests (Brahmins) -- it broke down caste and gender barriers to religious participation and produced a large body of vernacular devotional poetry and hymns.

Answer: OR (ii) Pentecost (Acts 2) marks the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples fifty days after Easter, in the form of tongues of fire and the sound of a rushing wind, enabling them to speak in other languages. It is significant because it empowered the disciples to boldly preach the Gospel, marks the official 'birthday' of the Christian Church, and fulfilled Jesus' promise that the Spirit would come to guide, comfort and empower believers to be His witnesses to all nations.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Luke 6:27-36, part of Jesus' Sermon on the Plain: 'But I say to you who hear, love your enemies, do good to those who hate you, bless those who curse you, pray for those who abuse you. To one who strikes you on the cheek, offer the other also... Do to others as you would have them do to you. If you love those who love you, what benefit is that to you? ...love your enemies, and do good, and lend, expecting nothing in return, and your reward will be great... Be merciful, even as your Father is merciful.' Jesus completely overturns the natural instinct of retaliation and hatred toward enemies, demanding active, sacrificial love and generosity even toward those who wrong us.

Answer: (ii) Four ways a Christian can apply this teaching in Zambia today: (1) forgiving a neighbour or relative who has wronged you instead of seeking revenge or resorting to witchcraft; (2) helping a rival or an enemy in genuine need (e.g. lending them money or food); (3)

speaking well of and praying for political or tribal opponents rather than inciting hatred; (4) practising reconciliation in family or community disputes instead of prolonging feuds.

Question Q2 (Section A: Man in a Changing Society). (a) EITHER (i) Describe Hindu attitudes towards work and list their types of work. [4] OR (ii) Illustrate with four examples how the church in Zambia has trained and is training people in different skills. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of a Bible passage from the Book of Deuteronomy which shows how the Jewish people formulated laws to protect the workers especially the poor and underprivileged. [12] (ii) From the passage above, which laws could you adopt today in Zambia in order to protect the workers and the poor? [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Hindus regard work as a religious duty (dharma) tied to one's caste and stage of life, to be performed selflessly without attachment to the reward (as taught in the Bhagavad Gita). Types of work Hindus in Zambia are typically involved in include trading/shopkeeping, wholesale and retail business, farming, and professional work such as medicine, engineering or teaching.

Answer: OR (ii) Four examples of the church training people in skills in Zambia: (1) running trade/vocational training schools (carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying); (2) establishing teacher-training and nursing colleges; (3) running agricultural training/extension programmes at mission farms; (4) offering literacy and adult-education classes through parishes and dioceses.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Deuteronomy 24:14-15 and 19-22: 'You shall not oppress a hired servant who is poor and needy... You shall give him his wages on the same day, before the sun sets (for he is poor and counts on it), lest he cry against you to the LORD, and you be guilty of sin.' Also: 'When you reap your harvest in your field and forget a sheaf... you shall not go back to get it. It shall be for the sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow... When you beat your olive trees, you shall not go over them again... it shall be for the sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow.' These laws required prompt payment of workers' wages and the deliberate leaving of gleanings in fields, olive groves and vineyards for the poor, orphans, widows and foreigners.

Answer: (ii) Laws Zambia could adopt today to protect workers and the poor: (1) enforcing prompt, timely payment of wages (no delayed salaries); (2) legislating a fair minimum wage for the poor and vulnerable; (3) requiring businesses/farmers to set aside a portion of surplus produce or profit for the needy in the community; (4) protecting migrant/foreign workers from exploitation, as gleaning laws protected the 'sojourner.'

Question Q3 (Section A: Man in a Changing Society). (a) EITHER (i) List four constructive leisure time activities that you have learnt. [4] OR (ii) List four traditional Zambian ways of using leisure time. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of a Bible passage from the book of Psalms which teaches that trust in the Lord leads to peaceful relaxation today. [12] (ii) Explain how the ideas from the above passage can help us develop proper attitudes towards leisure time. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four constructive leisure activities: reading books/Scripture; playing organised sport; engaging in music, art or craft hobbies; and doing voluntary community service.

Answer: OR (ii) Four traditional Zambian ways of using leisure time: storytelling around the fire in the evening; traditional dancing and drumming at community gatherings; playing games such as nsolo/mancala; and visiting relatives to socialise.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Psalm 23: 'The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside still waters. He restores my soul... Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me... You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies; you anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the LORD forever.' This psalm portrays complete, restful trust in God's provision and protection, producing deep inner peace regardless of outward circumstances.

Answer: (ii) These ideas help develop proper attitudes to leisure by teaching us that true rest/relaxation comes from trusting God rather than merely from activities or possessions; that leisure should be used to restore the soul (spiritually refreshing, e.g. through prayer/quiet reflection), not just the body; that we can relax even amid trouble because God is present with us; and that leisure time should include gratitude and worship, not just self-indulgence.

Question Q4 (Section B: Order and Freedom in Society). (a) EITHER (i) List and explain four injustices found in modern Zambia today. [4] OR (ii) State four traditional beliefs that might be considered unjust. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the Gospel of Matthew in which Jesus teaches that true justice can be created only by people loving one another and not by following laws. [12] (ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage, apply Jesus' teaching to today's modern Zambia in order to promote justice. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four injustices in modern Zambia: (1) corruption -- public resources diverted for personal gain instead of reaching the needy; (2) gender-based discrimination against women in employment/inheritance; (3) unequal access to education and healthcare between rural and urban areas; (4) exploitation of workers through poor wages and unsafe conditions.

Answer: OR (ii) Four traditional beliefs that might be considered unjust: beliefs that deny women the right to inherit property; beliefs blaming widows for their husbands' deaths (subjecting them to degrading rites); beliefs favouring first-born sons over other children in inheritance; beliefs that outcast people accused of witchcraft without a fair hearing.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Matthew 5:38-48, part of the Sermon on the Mount: 'You have heard that it was said, An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But I say to you, Do not resist the one who is evil... Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you, so that you may be sons of your Father in heaven... You therefore must be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect.' Jesus sets aside the old law-based standard of justice (exact retribution) and replaces it with a higher standard rooted in love -- genuine justice and harmony come not from mechanically enforcing rules but from people freely loving one another, even their enemies.

Answer: (ii) Applying this teaching to promote justice in modern Zambia: (1) settling disputes through reconciliation and forgiveness rather than pursuing revenge through the courts alone; (2) citizens and leaders treating opponents with love/respect rather than vindictiveness; (3) communities voluntarily assisting the poor out of love rather than waiting to be compelled by law; (4) promoting a culture of mutual love between tribes/political parties to reduce conflict and injustice.

Question Q5 (Section B: Order and Freedom in Society). (a) EITHER (i) Briefly explain the idea of 'consensus' in Zambian Traditional Society. [4] OR (ii) Describe four ways in which authority is exercised in the Hindu Joint Family. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the book of Psalms that shows how Hebrew people experienced God's authority. [12] (ii) Give four practical ways in which a parent can use his authority to lead his children towards maturity. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) 'Consensus' in Zambian Traditional Society refers to the practice of reaching community decisions through open discussion at gatherings (e.g. the village kgotla/insaka) until all elders/members agree, rather than by majority vote or a single ruler's decree -- ensuring decisions are broadly accepted and preserve social harmony.

Answer: OR (ii) Four ways authority is exercised in the Hindu Joint Family: the eldest male (patriarch) makes final decisions on major family matters; family income and property are pooled and managed centrally by the head; the matriarch oversees domestic affairs and the daughters-in-law's duties; children and younger members are expected to obey and defer to elders in all things.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Psalm 24: 'The earth is the LORD's and the fullness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein... Who shall ascend the hill of the LORD? ...He who has clean hands and a pure heart... Lift up your heads, O gates! ...that the King of glory may come in. Who is this King of glory? The LORD, strong and mighty, the LORD, mighty in battle!... The LORD of hosts, he is the King of glory!' The Hebrew people experienced God's authority as the sovereign King and Creator over all the earth, whose holiness demands moral purity from those who approach Him, and who is celebrated as the mighty King entering His temple.

Answer: (ii) Four practical ways a parent can use authority to lead children to maturity: (1) setting clear, consistent moral boundaries and enforcing them fairly; (2) modelling good behaviour (honesty, hard work, respect) for children to imitate; (3) gradually giving children responsibility and independence appropriate to their age; (4) disciplining with love and explanation rather than harshness, so children understand the reason behind rules.

Question Q6 (Section B: Order and Freedom in Society). (a) EITHER (i) List four steps needed to develop a correct priority of loyalty. [4] OR (ii) Briefly explain four ideas about loyalty in traditional Zambian society. [4] (b)(i) Give the teaching of the prophet Micah on true loyalty to God. [12] (ii) Give four examples showing how it is possible to be loyal to both God and Civil authority. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four steps to develop a correct priority of loyalty: (1) identify and rank one's loyalties (God, family, nation, self) in correct order; (2) ensure loyalty to God always takes first place above all others; (3) recognise when a lesser loyalty (e.g. to the state or tribe) conflicts with loyalty to God, and choose God; (4) practise consistent, honest commitment to those one owes loyalty to, rather than shifting loyalties for convenience.

Answer: OR (ii) Four ideas about loyalty in traditional Zambian society: loyalty to the chief/king was paramount and enforced through tribute and service; loyalty to one's clan/family was lifelong and unconditional; loyalty was expressed through obedience to elders and ancestral customs; betrayal of one's group (e.g. to enemies) was severely punished, showing loyalty's

high value.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Micah 6:6-8: 'With what shall I come before the LORD... shall I come before him with burnt offerings... Will the LORD be pleased with thousands of rams...? He has told you, O man, what is good; and what does the LORD require of you but to do justice, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God?' Micah teaches that true loyalty to God is not shown through ritual sacrifices alone but through practical, ethical living -- doing justice, showing mercy/kindness, and walking in humble obedience with God.

Answer: (ii) Four examples of being loyal to both God and civil authority: (1) paying taxes honestly to government while also giving tithes/offerings to God (cf. 'render to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's'); (2) obeying just laws of the land as an expression of obedience to God, who ordains civil authority; (3) participating responsibly in civic duties (voting, community service) while remaining faithful to Christian values; (4) respectfully refusing to obey a law that directly contradicts God's commands, while accepting the lawful consequences.

Question Q7 (Section C: Life). (a) EITHER (i) Describe the way to happiness for a Muslim. [4] OR (ii) Explain four ways that show how the early Christians found happiness in their faith. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of the passage from the Gospel of Matthew which shows the attitudes that bring happiness. [12] (ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage give four practical examples of how a Christian can apply these attitudes to bring happiness in Zambia today. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) For a Muslim, the way to happiness is found in submission (Islam) to Allah's will: following the Five Pillars faithfully (declaration of faith, five daily prayers, almsgiving, fasting during Ramadan, pilgrimage to Mecca), living righteously according to the Qur'an and Sunnah, and trusting that obedience brings peace in this life and reward (Paradise) in the next.

Answer: OR (ii) Four ways early Christians found happiness in their faith: (1) sharing all things in common and caring for one another's needs (Acts 2:44-46); (2) meeting together daily for fellowship, teaching, and 'breaking of bread' with glad and sincere hearts; (3) rejoicing even under persecution, considering it a privilege to suffer for Christ's name; (4) experiencing the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in worship, healing and answered prayer.

Answer: (b)(i) This is the Beatitudes, Matthew 5:1-12: 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God. Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven... Rejoice and be glad, for your reward is great in heaven.' Jesus teaches that true happiness/blessedness comes from humility, mourning over sin, meekness, hunger for righteousness, mercy, purity of heart, peacemaking, and enduring persecution for righteousness -- not from worldly comfort or status.

Answer: (ii) Four practical examples of applying the Beatitudes in Zambia today: (1) showing humility instead of pride in leadership positions; (2) showing mercy to offenders/wrongdoers rather than harsh revenge; (3) working actively as a peacemaker in family or community

conflicts; (4) remaining faithful and joyful even when mocked or mistreated for one's Christian faith.

Question Q8 (Section C: Life). (a) EITHER (i) Explain the Muslim beliefs concerning the resurrection of the dead. [4] OR (ii) Describe briefly who is responsible for death according to African tradition. [4] (b)(i) Give the content of the Bible passage from the book of Psalms in which the author believed that God will not abandon us. [12] (ii) Briefly give four concrete examples that show that there is life after death. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgement (Yawm al-Qiyamah), all the dead will be physically resurrected by Allah's power to stand before Him for judgement; each person's deeds (recorded by angels) will be weighed, and they will be sent either to Paradise (Jannah) as a reward for righteous submission, or to Hell (Jahannam) as punishment for disbelief and sin.

Answer: OR (ii) In African Traditional Society, death is often attributed to: the will/summons of God or the ancestors calling a person home; witchcraft or sorcery by an enemy; the breaking of a taboo or curse; or natural old age seen as the completion of a person's earthly journey before joining the ancestors.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Psalm 16: 'I have set the LORD always before me; because he is at my right hand, I shall not be shaken... my flesh also dwells secure. For you will not abandon my soul to Sheol, or let your holy one see corruption. You make known to me the path of life; in your presence there is fullness of joy; at your right hand are pleasures forevermore.' The psalmist expresses confident trust that God will not abandon him even in death, but will preserve his life and lead him to everlasting joy in God's presence.

Answer: (ii) Four concrete examples showing life after death: (1) Jesus Christ's own bodily resurrection from the dead, witnessed by many; (2) Jesus raising Lazarus and others from death, showing death is not final; (3) the transfiguration, where Moses and Elijah (long dead) appeared alive and conversing with Jesus; (4) the Christian hope of the general resurrection at Christ's second coming, when believers will be raised to eternal life.

Question Q9 (Section C: Life). (a) EITHER (i) Show briefly what success is to a modern Zambian. [4] OR (ii) Explain four Hindu ideas about Karma. [4] (b)(i) From the book of Romans, give the content of how Paul tells the Christians what it means to live a Christian life in practical terms. [12] (ii) Using some of the ideas from the above passage, give four concrete examples of qualities a Christian should display in Zambia's modern society. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) To a modern Zambian, success is generally understood as: acquiring wealth and property; attaining good education and professional qualifications; holding a respected job or position of influence; and being able to support and provide well for one's family.

Answer: OR (ii) Four Hindu ideas about Karma: (1) every action (good or bad) produces a corresponding consequence, in this life or a future one; (2) karma determines the circumstances of one's rebirth (reincarnation); (3) a person's present suffering or fortune is the result of past-life karma; (4) liberation (moksha) from the cycle of karma and rebirth is achieved through

righteous living, devotion, and knowledge.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Romans 12: 'I appeal to you therefore, brothers, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God... Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewal of your mind... Let love be genuine. Abhor what is evil; hold fast to what is good. Love one another with brotherly affection... Contribute to the needs of the saints and seek to show hospitality... Bless those who persecute you; bless and do not curse them... Repay no one evil for evil... Live peaceably with all.' Paul gives very practical instructions for daily Christian living: self-sacrifice, transformed thinking, sincere love, humility, generosity, hospitality, and returning good for evil.

Answer: (ii) Four qualities a Christian should display in Zambia's modern society: (1) genuine love and generosity towards the needy, without hypocrisy; (2) humility, avoiding pride even in success; (3) forgiveness and refusal to seek revenge against those who wrong them; (4) hospitality and practical kindness to strangers/visitors.

Question Q10 (Section D: Man and Woman). (a) EITHER (i) List four changes that have taken place in the pattern of family life in Zambia today. [4] OR (ii) State four contributions of Protestantism towards the understanding of an ideal family in the history of the church. [4] (b)(i) Explain from the book of Genesis the teaching that monogamy was considered as the basis for a sound family life. [12] (ii) Give four reasons why a married person could have an extra marital affair. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four changes in the pattern of family life in Zambia today: (1) a shift from large extended families to smaller nuclear families; (2) increasing numbers of single-parent households; (3) more women working outside the home rather than only in domestic roles; (4) declining influence of extended-family/elders' authority over young couples' decisions.

Answer: OR (ii) Four contributions of Protestantism to understanding an ideal family: (1) emphasis on the family, not only the monastery, as the primary place for living out the Christian faith; (2) elevation of marriage to a respected, God-ordained vocation for clergy and laity alike (rejecting compulsory clerical celibacy); (3) encouragement of family Bible reading and household devotions/worship; (4) teaching mutual respect and shared spiritual responsibility between husband and wife in raising children in the faith.

Answer: (b)(i) This is Genesis 2:18-24: 'It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper fit for him.' God formed Eve from Adam's rib, and Adam declared, 'This at last is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh... Therefore a man shall leave his father and his mother and hold fast to his wife, and they shall become one flesh.' This 'one flesh' union is between one man and one woman, establishing monogamy as God's original design and the intended basis for a sound, unified family life -- not polygamy or casual relationships.

Answer: (ii) Four reasons why a married person could have an extra-marital affair: (1) dissatisfaction or lack of intimacy/communication in the marriage; (2) financial pressures or greed leading one to seek support elsewhere; (3) peer pressure or exposure to a culture that normalises infidelity; (4) failure to uphold Christian/moral commitment to the marriage vow (weak faith or self-control).

Question Q11 (Section D: Man and Woman). (a) EITHER (i) Explain briefly four ideas on the equality of men and women in Islam. [4] OR (ii) Mention four effects of pre-marital sexual relationships. [4] (b)(i) Give the content from the Gospel of John on how Jesus treated with respect a person of a different race and sex. [12] (ii) Give four situations in which men and women have successfully worked together in Zambia today. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four ideas on equality of men and women in Islam: (1) both men and women are equally created and accountable to Allah, receiving equal spiritual reward for good deeds; (2) both are obligated to observe the Five Pillars equally; (3) women are entitled to their own property and inheritance rights (though inheritance shares differ by Islamic law); (4) both spouses have mutual rights and responsibilities within marriage, though roles within the household may differ.

Answer: OR (ii) Four effects of pre-marital sexual relationships: (1) risk of unwanted/teenage pregnancy; (2) risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS; (3) psychological/emotional harm such as guilt, broken trust or trauma; (4) disruption of education and future prospects (e.g. dropping out of school).

Answer: (b)(i) This is John 4:1-42, Jesus and the Samaritan Woman at the well. Despite the deep racial/religious hostility between Jews and Samaritans, and the cultural taboo against a man speaking publicly to a woman alone, Jesus asked the Samaritan woman for a drink of water and engaged her in serious theological conversation about 'living water' and true worship 'in spirit and in truth.' He revealed to her that He was the Messiah, despite her personal history of five husbands, and she then went and told her whole town about Him, leading many Samaritans to believe. Jesus treated her with full dignity and respect, crossing both racial and gender barriers of His time.

Answer: (ii) Four situations where men and women have successfully worked together in Zambia today: (1) in Parliament and local councils, jointly making laws and policies; (2) in businesses/companies, as co-directors or business partners; (3) in schools, as teachers and administrators working together for pupils' education; (4) in the home/family, jointly raising children and managing household affairs.

Question Q12 (Section D: Man and Woman). (a) EITHER (i) List four qualities a woman might look for in her future husband. [4] OR (ii) State what living in marriage means. [4] (b)(i) Use Deuteronomy to explain that divorce was at first permitted in Hebrew society under certain circumstances, and how Jesus tried to heal a marriage relationship from the Gospel of John. [12] (ii) Using ideas from John, advise a woman who wants to divorce her husband. [4]

Answer: (a)(i) Four qualities a woman might look for in a future husband: faithfulness/trustworthiness; financial responsibility and industriousness; kindness and respect towards her; and shared religious/moral values.

Answer: OR (ii) Living in marriage means a lifelong, committed union of one man and one woman involving mutual love, faithfulness, shared responsibility for the family, companionship, and (for Christians) a covenant relationship reflecting God's own faithful love, requiring sacrifice, communication and cooperation from both partners.

Answer: (b)(i) Deuteronomy 24:1-4 permitted a man to give his wife a 'certificate of divorce' and send her away 'if she finds no favour in his eyes because he has found some indecency in her' -- this was a concession regulating an already-existing practice, to protect the woman by giving her legal proof of her freedom to remarry, rather than a divine ideal for marriage. In John 8:1-11, the woman caught in adultery is brought to Jesus by scribes and Pharisees wanting to stone her under the Law. Jesus says, 'Let him who is without sin among you be the first to throw a stone at her,' and one by one her accusers leave. Jesus then tells her, 'Neither do I condemn you; go, and from now on sin no more' -- showing mercy and seeking to restore/heal her rather than condemning or discarding her, modelling forgiveness over harsh legal punishment.

Answer: (ii) Advice for a woman wanting to divorce her husband, based on John 8: (1) seek reconciliation and forgiveness first, rather than immediately ending the marriage; (2) remember that Jesus' example shows mercy and a chance to change/heal the relationship should be given where possible; (3) seek godly counsel (pastor/marriage counsellor) before taking an irreversible step; (4) if divorce is unavoidable (e.g. due to abuse or persistent unfaithfulness), pursue it without bitterness or a desire for revenge, leaving judgment to God as Jesus did.

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