

# **G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2013 JOINT SOLUTIONS**

**Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2013 Joint SC/GCE (2046/1)**

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 5 Qs: 2 from Section A, 2 from Section B, plus one free choice

*The full question paper appears first, followed by full worked answers to every question so this resource covers whichever 5 a student chooses*

**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

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

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS 2046/1  
EDUCATION**

Tuesday 22 OCTOBER 2013

Additional materials:  
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 2 There are **fifteen** questions in this paper.
- 3 Answer **five** questions.
- 4 Answer **two** questions from Section A and **two** questions from Section B.
- 5 The **fifth** question may be chosen from **either** Section A or Section B.
- 6 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.





## SECTION A

Answer **two** or **three** questions

- 1 (a) Relate the story of Joseph and Mary's flight to Egypt and their return to Nazareth. [4]  
(b) Mention **two** titles of Jesus as given in the nativity stories about the announcement of his birth and explain how each one shows the purpose of his coming. [6]  
(c) Anita, your friend, wonders why God used Mary and Joseph to bring up Jesus when there were many other people at that time. Give Anita reasons why God chose Mary and Joseph. State **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family loyalty. [4]
- 2 (a) Give an account of Jesus healing the Roman Officer's (Centurion) servant. [4]  
(b) Why did Jesus perform miracles? State **three** points. [6]  
(c) On your way back from school, you see a poster inviting people to attend and receive healing during a healing and prayer service. One of your school mates comments that miracles do not happen and that the Pastor just wants to collect donations from people. As a Christian, explain to your school mate why Christians believe in miracles. State **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to attitude towards the sick. [4]
- 3 (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon possessed boy. [4]  
(b) Mention the demon practices that are forbidden in the Bible. State **three** points. [6]  
(c) Loveness, a Christian, has a child who is demon possessed and wants to take the child to church to find a solution but her grandmother tells her that she can do it since she is a medicine woman and has helped many people with such a condition. What Christian advice would Loveness give to her grandmother on the requirement for treatment and casting out of demons. State **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion's attitudes to Spirit possession. [4]
- 4 (a) Narrate the parable of the pounds. [6]  
(b) State the difference in meaning between the 'Kingdom of God' according to the Bible and the Jewish idea of the 'Kingdom of God'. State **two** points. [4]  
(c) Your friend asks you after a Religious Education lesson why Christians say the Kingdom of God is at hand. What Christian advice would you give your friend with regard to the evidence that the Kingdom of God is at hand? State **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Hindu teachings, about their central ideas. [4]

- 5 (a) Give an account of Jesus' reply to the request, "Lord teach us how to pray." [4]
- (b) From the Lord's pattern of prayer, state **three** statements and explain what each **one** of them means. [6]
- (c) Ephraim complains to you that whenever he prays to God about something, God does not usually answer his prayers. What Christian advice would you give Ephraim on how God answers prayer. State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the nature and significance of prayer. [4]
- 6 (a) Tell the story of how Jesus met Zacchaeus the Tax-Collector. [4]
- (b) State **three** attitudes of Pharisees towards Tax-Collectors and **three** attitudes of Jesus towards the same people. [6]
- (c) Mr Mulindima, the coach of Twatasha United Football Club, refuses to recruit any player from outside Copperbelt Province to join his team but prefers only players from within the province. State any **one** reason the coach would give for his decision and state **two** Christian responses you would give him for accepting players from outside the province. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu teachings about love and forgiveness. [4]
- 7 (a) Narrate the rejection of Jesus at Nazareth. [4]
- (b) (i) Show how this incident was part of the opposition to Jesus by the Jewish religious leaders. State **one** point.
- (ii) State **two** ways in which Jesus reacted to the opposition on this occasion.
- (c) You belong to an opposition party that is organising a demonstration against the government on the re alignment of certain districts to other provinces. You refuse to be part of the demonstration. As a Christian, what reasons would you give for refusing to be part of the demonstrations? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu reactions to opposition and persecution. [4]
- 8 (a) Narrate the parable of the unforgiving servant. [4]
- (b) What do Christians learn from this parable? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) A pastor in your church is preaching about restoration of friendship among church members. What steps would the pastor mention that should be taken in restoring relationships among Christians. State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the use of parables. [4]



- 9 (a) Tell the story of the burial of Jesus. [4]
- (b) What is the New Testament teaching about the meaning of Jesus' death? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) "Death does not worry me at all because I know that I will be with the Lord Jesus after death," boasts Glenda. What Bible reasons would Glenda give to support her statement? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about death. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the incident when Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene. [4]
- (b) What did Jesus mean by the term "I am the Resurrection and the Life". State **three** points. [6]
- (c) Your friend wonders why there are a lot of celebrations during the Easter period among the Christians. Give your friend **three** reasons to explain what Christians believe about Jesus' resurrection. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference on the beliefs about resurrected life in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [6]

### SECTION B

Answer **two** or **three** questions from this section

- 11 (a) Relate how Paul faced opposition from a Jewish Magician. [4]
- (b) How did Paul react to the opposition? State **two** points. [6]
- (c) Benjamin a Christian visited his friend Boaz who persuaded him to start smoking and drinking. He refused because of his Christian values and as a result Boaz started mocking and despising him. How should Benjamin react to this persecution by Boaz. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christians and Muslims with regard to their reaction to opposition and persecution. [4]
- 12 (a) Tell the story of the woman caught in the act of adultery. [4]
- (b) (i) What was Jesus' new teaching on adultery. State **one** point. [6]
- (ii) According to the Jewish tradition, what punishment was given to a woman caught in the act of adultery. State **one** point. [6]
- (c) Mr Chibaki has been reliably told that his wife is having an affair with a garden boy. He wants to divorce the wife because it has brought embarrassment in his family. What Christian advice would you give Mr Chibaki on Christian teaching on divorce? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu teachings on divorce. [4]



- 13 (a) Relate Paul's teaching to Timothy on work. [4]
- (b) Give **three** Old Testament reasons for work. [6]
- (c) During the Christian Religious Education lesson, your teacher asks your desk mate to say what job he would do after school. He responds saying he would be a driver and the whole class laughs at him. Encourage your friend who has been laughed at by stating to him why all jobs are important in society. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to work. [4]
- 14 (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy. [6]
- (b) What type of governments are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) The local government in your area has not worked on the roads and they just keep on promising the people that the roads would be worked on but nothing is done. What should be your Christian reaction to rulers of your local government? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to leaders. [4]
- 15 (a) Narrate the parable of the rich fool. [4]
- (b) What characteristics of rich people are pointed out by Jesus in this parable? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Mundia was concerned that his father, though a Christian might not enter God's Kingdom because he is a very wealthy man. Mundia asks you, "Why is it hard for a rich person to enter God's Kingdom?" What Christian response would you give to Mundia? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Hindus on their attitudes to wealth and possessions. [4]

**Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Joseph and Mary's flight to Egypt and their return to Nazareth. [4] (b) Mention two titles of Jesus as given in the nativity stories about the announcement of his birth and explain how each one shows the purpose of his coming. [6] (c) Anita, your friend, wonders why God used Mary and Joseph to bring up Jesus when there were many other people at that time. Give Anita reasons why God chose Mary and Joseph. State three points. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family loyalty. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 2:13-23: warned by an angel that Herod intended to kill the child, Joseph fled with Mary and Jesus to Egypt by night, remaining until Herod's death. When told it was safe to return, Joseph feared Herod's son Archelaus who now ruled Judea, so he withdrew instead to Galilee and settled in Nazareth.

**Answer: (b)** Two titles: 'Emmanuel' ('God with us') -- shows Jesus came so God would dwell directly among his people; 'Saviour' -- shows he came specifically to save people from their sins (Matthew 1:21).

**Answer: (c)** Three reasons: Mary's humility and willing obedience showed she was spiritually prepared to raise the Messiah; Joseph's righteousness and obedience to God's instructions, even when socially difficult, showed he was a trustworthy guardian; both were of David's lineage, fulfilling the prophecy that the Messiah would come from David's line.

**Answer: (d)** Two similarities: both value strong family bonds and expect loyalty/care within the family; both hold religious duty as central to how family life should be conducted. Two differences: Christian religious duty is open to anyone called by God regardless of birth family, while Zambian Traditional family loyalty is tied strictly to lineage/clan membership; Christian obedience is validated by Scripture and God's revealed will, while Traditional loyalty is validated by customary expectations and elders' authority.

**Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Give an account of Jesus healing the Roman Officer's (Centurion) servant. [4] (b) Why did Jesus perform miracles? State three points. [6] (c) On your way back from school, you see a poster inviting people to attend and receive healing during a healing and prayer service. One of your school mates comments that miracles do not happen and that the Pastor just wants to collect donations from people. As a Christian, explain to your school mate why Christians believe in miracles. State three points. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to attitude towards the sick. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 8:5-13/Luke 7:1-10: a Roman centurion came to Jesus asking him to heal his servant who was paralysed and suffering greatly. When Jesus offered to go to his house, the centurion said he was not worthy to have Jesus under his roof and that Jesus need only say the word for the servant to be healed, comparing it to his own authority over soldiers. Jesus was amazed at his faith, saying he had not found such faith even in Israel, and the servant was healed at that very hour.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: to reveal God's power and compassion towards suffering people; to confirm his divine identity and authority as the Son of God; to meet people's genuine needs and

build their faith in him.

Answer: (c) Three points: the Bible records many eyewitness accounts of Jesus and the apostles performing genuine miracles, which believers accept as true; God is all-powerful and can act beyond human/scientific limitations, regardless of any individual pastor's motives; many Christians personally testify to having experienced real answered prayers and healing in their own lives.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: both encourage compassion and care towards the sick; both believe in the possibility of healing through spiritual/divine intervention. Two differences: Christians seek healing through prayer in Jesus' name and trust in God's sovereign will; Zambian Traditional Religion often seeks healing through traditional healers, herbs and rituals invoking ancestral spirits.

**Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon possessed boy. [4] (b) Mention the demon practices that are forbidden in the Bible. State three points. [6] (c) Loveness, a Christian, has a child who is demon possessed and wants to take the child to church to find a solution but her grandmother tells her that she can do it since she is a medicine woman and has helped many people with such a condition. What Christian advice would Loveness give to her grandmother on the requirement for treatment and casting out of demons? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion's attitudes to Spirit possession. [4]**

Answer: (a) Mark 9:14-29: a man brought his son, possessed by a spirit that made him mute, threw him into fits, made him foam at the mouth and grind his teeth, to Jesus' disciples, who could not drive it out. Jesus rebuked their lack of faith, and when the boy was brought to him, the spirit threw him into a convulsion. Jesus commanded the spirit to come out and never return; the boy became like a corpse, but Jesus took his hand and lifted him up, healed. The disciples later asked why they could not drive it out, and Jesus said, 'This kind can come out only by prayer.'

Answer: (b) Three points: practising divination and witchcraft; consulting mediums or spirits of the dead; practising sorcery and casting spells/magic.

Answer: (c) Three points: casting out of demons should be done through the authority and name of Jesus Christ, not through occult or traditional practices; it requires genuine faith and earnest prayer, not merely traditional remedies; the family should seek help from the church/pastoral prayer rather than relying on traditional/medicine-woman methods that may involve spiritual practices contrary to Christian faith.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion recognise the reality of spirit possession and the need for some form of deliverance. One difference: Christianity casts out demons solely through the power and authority of Jesus Christ and prayer, while Zambian Traditional Religion addresses spirit possession through rituals, herbs and appeasement of ancestral/other spirits.



**Question Q4 (Section A).** (a) Narrate the parable of the pounds. [6] (b) State the difference in meaning between the 'Kingdom of God' according to the Bible and the Jewish idea of the 'Kingdom of God'. State two points. [4] (c) Your friend asks you after a Religious Education lesson why Christians say the Kingdom of God is at hand. What Christian advice would you give your friend with regard to the evidence that the Kingdom of God is at hand? State three points. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Hindu teachings about their central ideas. [4]

**Answer:** (a) Luke 19:11-27: a nobleman went to a distant country to be appointed king, leaving ten servants with a pound each, telling them to put the money to work until he returned. On his return, one servant reported earning ten pounds, another five, and he rewarded them with authority over cities. A third servant, out of fear, had merely kept his pound wrapped in a cloth and returned only the original; the nobleman condemned him as wicked and lazy, took the pound away and gave it to the one with ten, saying, 'To everyone who has, more will be given; but as for the one who has nothing, even what they have will be taken away.'

**Answer:** (b) Two points: the Jewish idea expected a political/earthly kingdom, with the Messiah as a military-political ruler who would free Israel from foreign rule; the Biblical (Jesus') idea of the Kingdom of God is a spiritual and moral reign of God in people's hearts, open to all who repent and believe, not confined to political power or a single nation.

**Answer:** (c) Three points: the preaching of the gospel and growth of the church across the world; miracles, healings and answered prayer being experienced by believers; people living more righteously, showing love, peace and justice as fruit of God's reign in their lives.

**Answer:** (d) Two similarities: both believe in a state or reality beyond ordinary earthly life attained through right living; both teach that one must follow religious teaching/moral law to attain that ultimate state. Two differences: Christians believe the Kingdom of God is entered through faith in Jesus Christ and repentance, a gift of grace; Hindus believe moksha is attained through accumulated good karma across multiple lifetimes, without a single saviour figure; Christianity teaches one earthly life followed by judgement, while Hinduism teaches reincarnation through many lives.

**Question Q5 (Section A).** (a) Give an account of Jesus' reply to the request, 'Lord teach us how to pray.' [4] (b) From the Lord's pattern of prayer, state three statements and explain what each one of them means. [6] (c) Ephraim complains to you that whenever he prays to God about something, God does not usually answer his prayers. What Christian advice would you give Ephraim on how God answers prayer? State three points. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the nature and significance of prayer. [4]

**Answer:** (a) Luke 11:1-4: a disciple asked, 'Lord, teach us to pray, as John taught his disciples.' Jesus gave a model prayer: 'Father, hallowed be your name, your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread. Forgive us our sins, for we ourselves forgive everyone who sins against us. And lead us not into temptation.'

Answer: (b) Three statements: 'Hallowed be your name' -- God's name should be honoured and treated as holy; 'Your kingdom come' -- asking for God's rule and will to be established on earth; 'Give us this day our daily bread' -- asking God to provide for our daily physical needs and trusting his provision.

Answer: (c) Three points: God answers prayer in his own time and way, not necessarily immediately or as expected; God's answer is always according to his will and what is ultimately best for us, sometimes meaning 'wait' or 'no' rather than 'yes'; Ephraim should continue praying persistently with faith, examining his own relationship with God (unconfessed sin, unforgiveness) rather than assuming God is not listening.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: both believe prayer is a duty/obligation to communicate with and worship God; both use set/model prayers as part of worship. Two differences: Christian prayer can be offered at any time informally, through Jesus' name; Muslim prayer (Salah) is performed at five fixed times daily with specific ritual washing and positions facing Mecca; Christians pray directly to God the Father through Jesus Christ, while Muslims pray directly to Allah without an intermediary/saviour figure.

**Question Q6 (Section A).** (a) Tell the story of how Jesus met Zacchaeus the Tax-Collector. [4] (b) State three attitudes of Pharisees towards Tax-Collectors and three attitudes of Jesus towards the same people. [6] (c) Mr Mulindima, the coach of Twatasha United Football Club, refuses to recruit any player from outside Copperbelt Province to join his team but prefers only players from within the province. State any one reason the coach would give for his decision and state two Christian responses you would give him for accepting players from outside the province. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu teachings about love and forgiveness. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 19:1-10: Zacchaeus, a wealthy chief tax collector in Jericho, wanted to see Jesus but could not because of the crowd and his short height, so he climbed a sycamore tree. Jesus saw him and told him to come down, saying he must stay at his house that day. Zacchaeus welcomed him gladly, though the crowd grumbled that Jesus was going to be the guest of a sinner. Zacchaeus then declared he would give half his possessions to the poor and repay fourfold anyone he had cheated; Jesus said salvation had come to his house.

Answer: (b) Three Pharisee attitudes: they despised tax collectors and considered them sinners; they avoided association/eating with them; they viewed them as traitors/collaborators with Rome. Three Jesus attitudes: he welcomed and accepted tax collectors; he ate and fellowshiped with them; he called them to repentance and showed them compassion.

Answer: (c) One reason: the coach believes recruiting only from within the province builds provincial unity/loyalty and pride among the team and supporters. Two Christian responses: all people are equal before God regardless of their province or tribe of origin, so excluding others is discriminatory; selection should be based on merit and fairness, not tribal or provincial bias, to reflect Christian teaching on impartiality and justice.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism teach compassion, kindness and forgiveness towards others. One difference: Christians believe forgiveness is commanded unconditionally by God through Christ's grace regardless of merit, while Hindus link a person's



circumstances more closely to karma from past deeds, making forgiveness less central than accepting karma's working out across lifetimes.

**Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Narrate the rejection of Jesus at Nazareth. [4] (b)(i) Show how this incident was part of the opposition to Jesus by the Jewish religious leaders. State one point. (ii) State two ways in which Jesus reacted to the opposition on this occasion. [6] (c) You belong to an opposition party that is organising a demonstration against the government on the re-alignment of certain districts to other provinces. You refuse to be part of the demonstration. As a Christian, what reasons would you give for refusing to be part of the demonstrations? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu reactions to opposition and persecution. [4]**

**Answer: (a) Luke 4:16-30:** Jesus went to the synagogue in Nazareth on the Sabbath and read from Isaiah about the Spirit of the Lord anointing him to preach good news to the poor, then declared the Scripture fulfilled in their hearing. The people, familiar with him as 'Joseph's son,' were offended and refused to accept him as a prophet. When Jesus pointed out that prophets are not honoured in their hometown, citing Elijah and Elisha's ministries to non-Israelites, the crowd became furious, drove him out of town, and tried to throw him off a cliff, but he walked right through the crowd and went on his way.

**Answer: (b)(i) One point:** the Jewish religious leaders and townspeople rejected Jesus' authority and message purely because of his familiar, humble origins, refusing to accept that God could work through someone they knew so ordinarily -- foreshadowing the wider religious opposition he would face.

**Answer: (ii) Two ways:** Jesus spoke boldly and truthfully despite the hostile reaction, comparing himself to rejected prophets rather than softening his message; he calmly walked through the crowd unharmed and went on his way rather than retaliating or fighting back.

**Answer: (c) Three reasons:** Christians are called to be peacemakers and to pursue their grievances through legal/lawful means rather than public unrest; participating in demonstrations can lead to violence or destruction of property, which is against Christian teaching on peace; Christians are encouraged to respect and pray for those in authority while working through proper channels to address injustice, rather than direct confrontation.

**Answer: (d) One similarity:** both Christianity and Hinduism can teach patience and self-restraint rather than violent retaliation when opposed. **One difference:** Christians are specifically taught to love their enemies and pray for those who persecute them, following Jesus' example on the cross; Hindus tend to attribute suffering from opposition to karma, expecting it to resolve through the cycle of cause and effect rather than through active forgiveness.

**Question Q8 (Section A). (a) Narrate the parable of the unforgiving servant. [4] (b) What do Christians learn from this parable? State three points. [6] (c) A pastor in your church is preaching about restoration of friendship among church members. What steps would the pastor mention that should be taken in restoring relationships among Christians? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the use of parables. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 18:21-35: a king settled accounts with a servant who owed ten thousand talents. Unable to pay, the servant begged for mercy, and the king cancelled the debt. That same servant then found a fellow servant who owed him a hundred denarii, seized him and had him thrown into prison despite his pleas. When the king heard of this, he was angry, called him wicked, and handed him over to be tortured until he paid all he owed.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: Christians must forgive others as God has forgiven them, without limit; harbouring unforgiveness towards others will bring God's judgement upon oneself; true forgiveness must come from the heart, not merely in outward appearance.

**Answer: (c)** Three steps: sincere confession/acknowledgement of the wrong done; genuine repentance and asking for forgiveness; open dialogue and mediation to reconcile and rebuild trust between the parties.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion use stories/parables to pass on moral and spiritual teaching in a memorable way. One difference: Christian parables are drawn primarily from Jesus' teachings recorded in Scripture with a fixed, universal meaning; Zambian Traditional Religion's stories/proverbs are passed down orally through generations and can vary by community, tied closely to local customs and ancestral wisdom.

**Question Q9 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of the burial of Jesus. [4] (b) What is the New Testament teaching about the meaning of Jesus' death? State three points. [6] (c) 'Death does not worry me at all because I know that I will be with the Lord Jesus after death,' boasts Glenda. What Bible reasons would Glenda give to support her statement? State three points. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about death. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 27:57-61/John 19:38-42: Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man and secret disciple, asked Pilate for Jesus' body after his crucifixion. He wrapped it in a clean linen cloth and placed it in his own new tomb cut into rock, then rolled a large stone across the entrance. Mary Magdalene and the other Mary sat opposite the tomb, watching. Nicodemus also brought myrrh and aloes to prepare the body according to Jewish burial customs.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: Jesus' death was an atonement/sacrifice for the sins of humanity; his death brought reconciliation between God and sinful humanity; his death, followed by resurrection, achieved victory over sin, death and the power of evil.

**Answer: (c)** Three points: Jesus promised that whoever believes in him, though they die, will live, and will never truly perish (John 11:25-26); Paul taught that to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord (2 Corinthians 5:8); Jesus' own resurrection guarantees that believers who die in him will also be raised to eternal life.



Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism believe that death is not the absolute end of existence but leads to a further spiritual state. One difference: Christians believe in one earthly life followed by resurrection/judgement and eternal life with God through faith in Christ; Hindus believe in reincarnation, where the soul is reborn repeatedly according to karma until moksha (liberation) is achieved.

**Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Narrate the incident when Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene. [4] (b) What did Jesus mean by the term 'I am the Resurrection and the Life'? State three points. [6] (c) Your friend wonders why there are a lot of celebrations during the Easter period among the Christians. Give your friend three reasons to explain what Christians believe about Jesus' resurrection. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference on the beliefs about resurrected life in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]**

Answer: (a) John 20:11-18: Mary Magdalene stood weeping outside the empty tomb. Looking in, she saw two angels who asked why she was weeping; she said they had taken her Lord's body and she did not know where. Turning around, she saw Jesus but did not recognise him, thinking he was the gardener, until he called her by name, 'Mary.' She recognised him and cried out 'Rabboni' (Teacher). Jesus told her not to hold on to him but to go tell the disciples he was ascending to his Father and their Father, to his God and their God, and she went and announced, 'I have seen the Lord!'

Answer: (b) Three points: Jesus has power over death, being able to raise the dead to life as he did with Lazarus; whoever believes in him, though he dies physically, will live spiritually and be raised on the last day; he offers eternal life to all who believe in him, so death is not the final word for believers.

Answer: (c) Three reasons: Easter celebrates Jesus' victory over sin and death through his resurrection; it gives Christians hope and assurance of their own eternal life through faith in Christ; it marks the very foundation of the Christian faith, proving that Jesus is truly the Son of God as he claimed.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion believe that death does not end a person's existence, and that the dead remain significant/active in some form. One difference: Christians believe in bodily resurrection and eternal life with God through faith in Christ following a final judgement; Zambian Traditional Religion believes the dead become ancestral spirits who continue to interact with and influence the living, without a resurrection or judgement by one God.

**Question Q11 (Section B).** (a) Relate how Paul faced opposition from a Jewish Magician. [4] (b) How did Paul react to the opposition? State two points. [6] (c) Benjamin, a Christian, visited his friend Boaz who persuaded him to start smoking and drinking. He refused because of his Christian values and as a result Boaz started mocking and despising him. How should Benjamin react to this persecution by Boaz? Give three points. [6] (d) Give two similarities and two differences between Christians and Muslims with regard to their reaction to opposition and persecution. [4]

**Answer:** (a) Acts 13:6-12: on the island of Paphos, Paul and Barnabas encountered a Jewish sorcerer and false prophet named Bar-Jesus (Elymas), attached to the proconsul Sergius Paulus, who tried to turn the proconsul away from the faith by opposing Paul and Barnabas.

**Answer:** (b) Two points: Paul, filled with the Holy Spirit, confronted him boldly, denouncing him as a child of the devil and enemy of righteousness; Paul pronounced temporary blindness on him, demonstrating God's power over the opposition and leading the proconsul to believe.

**Answer:** (c) Three points: Benjamin should remain firm in his Christian convictions despite the mockery; he should forgive Boaz and not retaliate with anger or contempt; he should pray for Boaz and continue being a good example, letting his changed conduct speak for his faith.

**Answer:** (d) Two similarities: both Christians and Muslims are taught to exercise patience and endurance when facing opposition; both believe God/Allah will ultimately vindicate and reward those who remain faithful under persecution. Two differences: Christians are specifically taught to love and forgive their persecutors, following Jesus' example on the cross; Muslims, while valuing patience, place relatively greater emphasis on justice and the right to defend their faith/community against persecution.

**Question Q12 (Section B).** (a) Tell the story of the woman caught in the act of adultery. [4] (b)(i) What was Jesus' new teaching on adultery? State one point. [1] (ii) According to the Jewish tradition, what punishment was given to a woman caught in the act of adultery? State one point. [1] (c) Mr Chibaki has been reliably told that his wife is having an affair with a garden boy. He wants to divorce the wife because it has brought embarrassment in his family. What Christian advice would you give Mr Chibaki on Christian teaching on divorce? Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu teachings on divorce. [4]

**Answer:** (a) John 8:1-11: the teachers of the law and Pharisees brought a woman caught in adultery before Jesus, testing him by asking whether she should be stoned as the Law of Moses commanded. Jesus bent down and wrote on the ground, then said, 'Let any one of you who is without sin be the first to throw a stone at her.' One by one, beginning with the oldest, the accusers left. Jesus, left alone with the woman, told her that he did not condemn her either, and instructed her to go and leave her life of sin.

**Answer:** (b)(i) One point: Jesus taught mercy and forgiveness rather than immediate condemnation, calling for self-examination of one's own sinfulness before judging others ('let him without sin cast the first stone').



Answer: (ii) One point: according to Jewish tradition/the Law of Moses, a woman caught in the act of adultery was to be stoned to death.

Answer: (c) Three points: marriage is meant to be a lifelong, sacred covenant, so divorce should not be entered into hastily; Mr Chibaki should first seek reconciliation, forgiveness and counselling with his wife before deciding on divorce; while Jesus permitted divorce in cases of marital unfaithfulness (Matthew 19:9), this should be a last resort after genuine efforts at restoration have failed.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism regard marriage as a serious, sacred bond that should not be broken lightly. One difference: Christian teaching generally permits divorce only on limited biblical grounds such as adultery, viewing marriage as ideally permanent; Hindu tradition has historically placed very strong emphasis on the indissolubility of marriage, with divorce traditionally being even more strongly discouraged or stigmatised than in Christianity.

**Question Q13 (Section B). (a) Relate Paul's teaching to Timothy on work. [4] (b) Give three Old Testament reasons for work. [6] (c) During the Christian Religious Education lesson, your teacher asks your desk mate to say what job he would do after school. He responds saying he would be a driver and the whole class laughs at him. Encourage your friend who has been laughed at by stating to him why all jobs are important in society. Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes to work. [4]**

Answer: (a) Paul taught that those unwilling to work should not eat, urging believers to settle down and earn the food they eat through their own labour rather than being idle or dependent on others (echoing 2 Thessalonians 3:6-13), and that leaders/workers should set a good example of diligence and self-support for others to follow.

Answer: (b) Three OT reasons: work is part of God's original mandate to humanity, as Adam was placed in the garden to work and take care of it (Genesis 2:15); work provides for one's own needs and the needs of one's family; idleness and laziness are condemned in Scripture (e.g. Proverbs), while diligent work is praised and rewarded.

Answer: (c) Three points: all honest work has dignity and value, regardless of its status in society; the Bible teaches that any labour done well and honestly glorifies God, whatever the job; society depends on all types of work (including driving) to function, so no legitimate job should be looked down upon.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion value hard work and consider it important for supporting oneself and one's family. One difference: Christian teaching emphasises that all work, however humble, is dignified before God and should be done as unto the Lord; Zambian Traditional Religion tends to attach more social status/prestige distinctions to certain types of work based on custom and gender roles within the community.

**Question Q14 (Section B). (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy. [6] (b) What type of governments are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? Give two points. [4] (c) The local government in your area has not worked on the roads and they just keep on promising the people that the roads would be worked on but nothing is done. What should be your Christian reaction to rulers of your local government? Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to leaders. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Judges 9: Abimelech, son of Gideon by a concubine in Shechem, persuaded the leaders of Shechem to support him as king, arguing it was better to be ruled by one of their own than by all seventy of Gideon's sons. He hired reckless men, went to his father's house and murdered sixty-nine of his brothers on one stone, except Jotham who escaped and hid. The men of Shechem then made Abimelech king, though Jotham later warned them through a parable of the trees that this act of treachery would bring destruction upon them, which eventually happened when Shechem and Abimelech turned against each other.

**Answer: (b)** Two points: the story reveals tyranny/despotism, where power is seized and maintained through violence and the murder of rivals rather than legitimate succession; it also reveals the danger of self-serving kingship built on manipulation and mob support, rather than governance for the common good.

**Answer: (c)** Three points: Christians should hold leaders accountable through legitimate and peaceful means, such as petitions or engaging local structures; Christians should pray for their leaders, that they repent and gain wisdom to fulfil their promises; Christians should patiently seek redress through proper channels rather than resorting to violence or unlawful protest.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christian and Muslim teaching expect leaders to be just, accountable, and to serve the wellbeing of those they lead. One difference: Christian teaching generally separates religious authority from civil governance, expecting leaders to be guided by biblical justice and love; Islamic teaching often integrates religious law (Sharia) more directly into governance, viewing leadership as a religious duty bound closely to Islamic law.

**Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Narrate the parable of the rich fool. [4] (b) What characteristics of rich people are pointed out by Jesus in this parable? Give three points. [6] (c) Mundia was concerned that his father, though a Christian, might not enter God's Kingdom because he is a very wealthy man. Mundia asks you, 'Why is it hard for a rich person to enter God's Kingdom?' What Christian response would you give to Mundia? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christians and Hindus on their attitudes to wealth and possessions. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Luke 12:13-21: a rich man's land produced abundantly, and he wondered where to store his crops. He decided to tear down his barns and build bigger ones, then told himself, 'You have plenty of good things laid up for many years; take life easy, eat, drink and be merry.' But God said to him, 'You fool! This very night your life will be demanded from you. Then who will get what you have prepared for yourself?' Jesus concluded that this is how it will be for anyone who stores up things for themselves but is not rich toward God.



Answer: (b) Three characteristics: self-centredness -- planning only for his own comfort with no thought for others; greed -- always wanting to hoard and accumulate more; foolishness/short-sightedness -- forgetting his own mortality and failing to prepare spiritually before God.

Answer: (c) Three points: wealth can lead to pride and self-sufficiency, reducing a person's felt need to depend on God; excessive attachment to riches can compete with and crowd out devotion to God, since 'no one can serve two masters'; however, what is humanly impossible is possible with God -- a rich person can still enter the Kingdom through genuine humility, generosity, and putting God first.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism teach that wealth should not become one's ultimate priority or object of attachment. One difference: Christian teaching holds wealth as a blessing from God to be used responsibly and shared generously, without needing to reject it outright; some Hindu teaching (especially ascetic traditions) encourages renunciation of wealth and possessions altogether as a path to spiritual liberation.

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