

# **G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2015 SC SOLUTIONS**

**Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2015 SC (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

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

# Christian Religious Education

**2046/1**

**Tuesday**

**20 OCTOBER 2015**

Additional materials:

Answer Booklet

**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 **fifteen** questions on 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) Tell the story of the visit of the Wisemen. [4]
- (b) Give **two** points to explain how this incident was a fulfilment of the Old Testament's prophecy. [6]
- (c) Mulenga argues that he has been working hard and looking up to God's help for him to establish a successful business. He has now given up hope because his desire to establish a business has failed. Mulenga now thinks God does not exist after all. State **three** points of Christian advice on the Bible teaching on how to respond to God's direction. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu teaching on how God directs human lives. [4]
- 2 (a) Tell the story of the Baptism of Jesus Christ by John the Baptist. [4]
- (b) Explain the **three** main events that happened during Jesus' baptism and the significance of each incident. [6]
- (c) An argument arose between two Christians, Andrew and Brian over the baptism of infants (babies). Andrew says it is in order to baptise infants as long as their parents are Christians. Brian says infants should not be baptised until they are old enough to choose on their own. Give **one** argument for the baptism of infants and **two** against the practice. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim admission practices. [4]
- 3 (a) Narrate Job's testing by God. [6]
- (b) (i) What is testing?  
(ii) What is temptation? [4]
- (c) Mutiti says to you, "As a teacher I find it extremely difficult to resist the temptation of proposing love to school girls and having sex with them". State **three** points of Christian advice you would give Mutiti on how Christians can overcome temptations. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu teaching with regard to temptation. [4]



- 4 (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing the man in the Synagogue. [4]
- (b) Give **three** aspects of Jesus' power which Christians learn from this story. [6]
- (c) Mr Mabvuto, is a Mathematics teacher and also a Christian. As he is explaining an item in Mathematics, a pupil collapses suddenly and is believed to be possessed by an evil spirit. State **three** methods that Mr Mabvuto would use to drive out the evil spirit from the pupil. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion on treatment of demon possessed people. [4]
- 5 (a) Describe the parable of the Widow and the unjust Judge. [4]
- (b) What does this parable teach about prayer? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Jacob has been praying for his sick son for a long time now but the boy's condition has not improved. Jacob has lost hope and he is wondering how else he should approach God. Give Jacob **three** points of Christian advice on the conditions necessary for God to answer people's prayers. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Muslim teaching with regard to the significance of prayer. [4]
- 6 (a) Relate the story of Jesus' warning to the people in cities that will reject God's message of salvation. [4]
- (b) From this story what will happen to the cities that will reject God's message of salvation? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) "There are a good number of preachers these days. Some are real and others are false prophets" wondered Petros. Besides false prophets, what are the other signs of Jesus' coming judgement day talked about in the Bible? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim teaching on the coming judgement. [4]
- 7 (a) Give an account of the plot against Jesus by Judas Iscariot. [4]
- (b) Why did the disciples find it difficult to accept the suffering and death of Jesus? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Mr Choolwe has been involved in a road accident at Chibombo turn off and died on the spot. His wife, Muleya, says, "Lord, why should it be me to suffer this loss?" State **three** points of Christian advice you would give Mrs Choolwe why Christians should be willing to suffer. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion about suffering. [4]

- 8 (a) Relate the story of Jesus' disciples picking corn on the Sabbath. [4]
- (b) What do Christians today learn from this incident? Give **three** points [6]
- (c) The teacher has prepared a test to be written on Saturday but Hamaluba stayed away from the test. When the teacher asked Hamaluba why he did not write the test, he responded that his church does not allow members to be involved in any form of work on Saturday. Give **three** responses on the New Testament teaching on the right attitudes to laws and regulations. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim teaching with regard to legalism and self-discipline. [4]
- 9 (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 this opposition. [6]
- (c) You belong to a youth group at school that is organising a demonstration against the teachers. 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 the opposition. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the story of the women at the tomb of Jesus. [4]
- (b) From this and the other resurrection experiences by the disciples, explain **three** things that the disciples learnt about Jesus. [6]
- (c) Chinyama was troubled at his father's death that he thought he would never ever see his father again. This thought sent him into depression. Explain to Chinyama what Christians believe about life after death. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about life after death. [4]

## SECTION B

Answer two or three questions from this section

- 11 (a) Describe what happened during the day of Pentecost. [4]
- (b) In the Bible times, what did the following symbols stand for?
- (i) A noise like a strong wind blowing.
- (ii) The flames of fire. [6]
- (c) The youths request the Pastor to allow them to go and evangelize in guest houses. But the Pastor refuses saying "These are the places where all sorts of immoral activities take place and we should have nothing to do with such people". As a Christian, show this Pastor from the Bible how early Christians welcomed everyone including Gentiles. What **three** things did the council in Jerusalem advice the Gentile-Christians to refrain from? [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Zambian traditional beliefs about the inclusion of people of different cultures. [4]
- 12 (a) Relate the persecution of the Christians by Herod Agrippa I. [4]
- (b) Mention **two** ways in which the Christians reacted to the persecution. [4]
- (c) Mrs Mwewa, a nurse has been criticised by her fellow nurses for refusing to join the unlawful strike. State **three** ways in which Mrs Mwewa could react to this criticism. [6]
- (d) State **two** points of similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Muslims on how they react to persecution. [4]
- 13 (a) Narrate the story of James' warning to the rich people. [4]
- (b) Explain God's judgement for people who make possession of wealth their main aim in life. Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) "Too much of riches is sinful," Pastor Mukosi concluded his message. A number of Christians were confused by his message, but one asked, "What then would be the correct use of wealth?" State **three** points of Christian advice you would give to these people on the Biblical views on the use of wealth. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional attitudes towards wealth (riches). [4]



- 14 (a) Narrate Jesus' teaching on the Sermon on the Mount about adultery. [4]
- (b) Give **three** significant points why adultery is the only sin the Bible teaches Christians to flee from. [6]
- (c) Mwangala has discovered that her husband has been seeing another woman in the neighbourhood and says, "I am going to file for a divorce because my husband does not value our marriage anymore." State **two** Biblical options open to Mwangala as a result of her husband's unfaithfulness. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Muslims with regard to adultery. [4]
- 15 (a) Relate the story of God creating man and woman. [4]
- (b) State **three** reasons why married people should be faithful to each other. [6]
- (c) "Marriage serves no purpose to me looking at the alarming rates of divorce!" exclaims a woman who has recently been divorced. State **three** points of Christian advice you would give this woman about the purpose of marriage. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationship. [4]

**Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of the visit of the Wisemen. [4] (b) Give two points to explain how this incident was a fulfilment of the Old Testament's prophecy. [6] (c) Mulenga argues that he has been working hard and looking up to God's help for him to establish a successful business. He has now given up hope because his desire to establish a business has failed. Mulenga now thinks God does not exist after all. State three points of Christian advice on the Bible teaching on how to respond to God's direction. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu teaching on how God directs human lives. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 2:1-12: after Jesus was born in Bethlehem, Magi from the East arrived in Jerusalem asking where the king of the Jews had been born, having seen his star. Herod, disturbed, consulted the chief priests, who said Bethlehem, as prophesied. The Magi followed the star to the house where the child was, and on seeing him, worshipped and presented gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. Warned in a dream not to return to Herod, they went back to their country by another route.

**Answer: (b)** Two points: the Magi's visit fulfilled the prophecy that a ruler from Bethlehem would shepherd Israel (Micah 5:2); it fulfilled the prophecy that nations and kings would come to the light of God's chosen one, showing that Jesus came for the Gentiles as well as the Jews (Isaiah 60:3).

**Answer: (c)** Three points: Mulenga should understand that God's timing and plans often differ from ours, so a setback is not proof of God's absence; the failure of his business does not mean God has abandoned him -- it can be a test of faith, as with Job, rather than evidence God does not exist; he should continue seeking God's guidance through prayer and reflection, adjusting his approach where needed, rather than abandoning his faith because of one setback.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christians and Hindus believe a divine power/God directs and has purpose over human life. One difference: Christians believe one Sovereign God personally directs each individual's life through his revealed will (Scripture, prayer, the Holy Spirit); Hindus believe direction/destiny is shaped by karma (the law of cause and effect from past lives) and multiple gods, with reincarnation determining one's path.

**Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of the Baptism of Jesus Christ by John the Baptist. [4] (b) Explain the three main events that happened during Jesus' baptism and the significance of each incident. [6] (c) An argument arose between two Christians, Andrew and Brian over the baptism of infants (babies). Andrew says it is in order to baptise infants as long as their parents are Christians. Brian says infants should not be baptised until they are old enough to choose on their own. Give one argument for the baptism of infants and two against the practice. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim admission practices. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 3:13-17: Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan to be baptised by John. John tried to deter him, but Jesus told him to consent, to fulfil all righteousness. As Jesus came up from the water, heaven opened, the Spirit of God descended like a dove and lighted on him, and a voice from heaven said, 'This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.'



Answer: (b) Three main events and their significance: the Holy Spirit descended on Jesus like a dove -- signifying his empowerment and anointing for public ministry; a voice from heaven declared him God's beloved Son -- signifying divine approval and confirming his identity as the Messiah; John's initial hesitation was overcome, and he baptised Jesus anyway -- signifying humility and the fulfilment of all righteousness even where it seemed unnecessary.

Answer: (c) One argument for infant baptism: infants born into Christian families can be dedicated to God early, with the baptism recognising God's grace and committing the parents to raise the child in the Christian faith. Two arguments against: baptism, in the New Testament pattern, follows personal faith and confession, which an infant cannot yet make; some argue only believer's baptism -- once a person reaches an age of understanding and chooses for themselves -- is biblically valid, since baptism symbolises a conscious response to the gospel.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both mark a formal entry/commitment into the community of believers. One difference: Christian baptism (in most traditions) is performed with water in the name of the Trinity and can be done in infancy or adulthood; the Muslim admission practice (shahada, the declaration of faith) requires the person to personally and consciously recite the declaration, so it is only made by someone old enough to understand and affirm it.

**Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Narrate Job's testing by God. [6] (b)(i) What is testing? (ii) What is temptation? [4] (c) Mutiti says to you, 'As a teacher I find it extremely difficult to resist the temptation of proposing love to school girls and having sex with them.' State three points of Christian advice you would give Mutiti on how Christians can overcome temptations. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu teaching with regard to temptation. [4]**

Answer: (a) Job 1-2: Job was a righteous, blameless man blessed with great wealth and a large family. Satan challenged God, suggesting Job was only faithful because of his blessings, and God permitted Satan to test him, first by taking away his wealth and children, and later by afflicting him with painful sores all over his body. Despite his intense suffering and his wife's suggestion to curse God and die, Job refused to sin with his lips, maintaining his integrity and trust in God throughout his trials.

Answer: (b)(i) Testing is a trial permitted or allowed by God to prove and strengthen a person's faith and character, not intended to cause failure but to reveal genuine devotion and build resilience.

Answer: (ii) Temptation is an enticement to sin, often originating from Satan, the world, or one's own sinful desires, aimed at causing a person to fall into wrongdoing against God's will.

Answer: (c) Three points: Mutiti should avoid situations and proximity that could lead him into temptation, such as being alone with students; he should pray for strength and rely on the Holy Spirit's help to resist rather than trusting his own willpower; he should seek accountability and counsel from fellow Christians/church leaders, actively fleeing from immoral desires as Scripture instructs, rather than dwelling on them.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism recognise that temptation can lead a person away from righteous living and must be resisted. One difference: Christians believe temptation can be overcome through God's grace and the power of the Holy Spirit, with forgiveness available through repentance; Hindus attribute one's moral struggles more to karma

from past lives, with consequences worked out through the cycle of rebirth rather than through grace.

**Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus healing the man in the Synagogue. [4] (b) Give three aspects of Jesus' power which Christians learn from this story. [6] (c) Mr Mabvuto, is a Mathematics teacher and also a Christian. As he is explaining an item in Mathematics, a pupil collapses suddenly and is believed to be possessed by an evil spirit. State three methods that Mr Mabvuto would use to drive out the evil spirit from the pupil. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion on treatment of demon possessed people. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Mark 1:21-28: while teaching in the synagogue at Capernaum on the Sabbath, a man possessed by an evil spirit cried out, asking if Jesus had come to destroy them, calling him the Holy One of God. Jesus rebuked the spirit, saying, 'Be quiet! Come out of him!' The spirit threw the man into convulsions and came out with a shriek. The people were amazed, since even the evil spirits obeyed Jesus' authority.

**Answer: (b)** Three aspects: Jesus has authority and power over evil spirits, able to command and expel them instantly; Jesus has healing power to restore people to wholeness; Jesus teaches and acts with divine authority that surpasses that of ordinary teachers of the law.

**Answer: (c)** Three methods: praying in the name of Jesus Christ, invoking his authority over the evil spirit; calling on church/pastoral leaders to pray for deliverance for the pupil; laying on of hands and anointing with oil, trusting in Christ's power rather than resorting to occult or non-Christian remedies.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion recognise the reality of demon/spirit possession and the need for some form of intervention. One difference: Christianity casts out demons solely through the authority and name of Jesus Christ and prayer; Zambian Traditional Religion often relies on traditional healers, rituals and herbs to drive out or appease the possessing spirits.

**Question Q5 (Section A). (a) Describe the parable of the Widow and the unjust Judge. [4] (b) What does this parable teach about prayer? Give three points. [6] (c) Jacob has been praying for his sick son for a long time now but the boy's condition has not improved. Jacob has lost hope and he is wondering how else he should approach God. Give Jacob three points of Christian advice on the conditions necessary for God to answer people's prayers. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Muslim teaching with regard to the significance of prayer. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Luke 18:1-8: Jesus told a parable of a persistent widow who kept coming to an unjust judge, who neither feared God nor cared about people, demanding justice against her adversary. Though he refused for a while, the judge eventually gave in because of her persistence, wanting to avoid being worn out by her continual coming. Jesus explained that if even an unjust judge would respond to persistence, how much more will God, who is just and loving, bring justice to his chosen ones who cry out to him day and night.

Answer: (b) Three points: prayer requires persistence -- believers should not give up even when the answer seems delayed; God, unlike the unjust judge, is willing, loving and just, and will answer the prayers of his children; faith and trust should remain steady even when God's response appears to be taking time.

Answer: (c) Three points: prayer must be offered according to God's will, not merely personal desire; the person praying must have genuine faith and not doubt God's ability or willingness to answer; Jacob must maintain a right relationship with God -- free from unconfessed sin and willing to forgive others -- for the prayer to be effective, while continuing to trust God's timing rather than losing hope.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: both Christianity and Islam believe prayer is a duty/obligation to communicate with and worship God; both regard prayer as spiritually significant for guidance and blessing in daily life. Two differences: Christian prayer can be offered informally at any time, 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) Relate the story of Jesus' warning to the people in cities that will reject God's message of salvation. [4] (b) From this story what will happen to the cities that will reject God's message of salvation? Give three points. [6] (c) 'There are a good number of preachers these days. Some are real and others are false prophets,' wondered Petros. Besides false prophets, what are the other signs of Jesus' coming judgement day talked about in the Bible? State three points. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim teaching on the coming judgement. [4]**

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Answer: (a) Matthew 11:20-24: Jesus denounced the cities of Chorazin, Bethsaida and Capernaum, where most of his miracles had been performed, because they did not repent. He said that if those miracles had been done in Tyre and Sidon, those cities would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes, and warned that it would be more bearable for Tyre, Sidon and Sodom on the day of judgement than for these unrepentant cities.

Answer: (b) Three points: the rejecting cities will face severe judgement on the day of reckoning; they will be treated more harshly than even wicked cities like Sodom, Tyre and Sidon; they will be held more accountable because they witnessed Jesus' miracles and teaching directly yet still refused to repent.

Answer: (c) Three points: wars and rumours of wars breaking out among nations; distress among nations, along with famines, earthquakes and other natural disasters; unusual signs in the heavens, such as the sun and moon being darkened, followed by the appearance of the sign of the Son of Man in the sky.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christians and Muslims believe in a final judgement day when people will be held accountable for their deeds before God (Allah). One difference: Christians believe judgement is centred on faith in Jesus Christ, with him as the judge and mediator; Muslims believe judgement is based purely on the weighing of one's good and bad deeds by Allah, without a saviour/mediator figure like Christ.



**Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the plot against Jesus by Judas Iscariot. [4] (b) Why did the disciples find it difficult to accept the suffering and death of Jesus? Give three points. [6] (c) Mr Choolwe has been involved in a road accident at Chibombo turn off and died on the spot. His wife, Muleya, says, 'Lord, why should it be me to suffer this loss?' State three points of Christian advice you would give Mrs Choolwe why Christians should be willing to suffer. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion about suffering. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 26:14-16, 47-50: Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve, went to the chief priests and agreed to betray Jesus for thirty pieces of silver. Later, at Gethsemane, Judas arrived with an armed crowd sent by the chief priests and elders, identified Jesus with a prearranged kiss, and Jesus was seized and arrested.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: the disciples expected a political/conquering Messiah who would free Israel from Roman rule, not one who would suffer and die; they did not fully understand the Old Testament prophecy of a suffering servant Messiah (Isaiah 53); witnessing their beloved teacher humiliated, arrested and crucified contradicted their hopes and understanding of who the Messiah should be, causing confusion and despair.

**Answer: (c)** Three points: suffering is part of living in a fallen/broken world and is not always a direct punishment for personal sin, as seen in Job's case; God can bring good and spiritual growth even through suffering, refining a believer's character and faith; Christians have the hope of eternal life beyond this present suffering, which offers comfort and perspective through grief, since this life is not the end.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion acknowledge that suffering is a real and unavoidable part of human life. One difference: Christian teaching holds that suffering can be purposeful under God's sovereignty, ultimately overcome through Christ's victory over sin and death; Zambian Traditional Religion often attributes suffering to displeased ancestral spirits, witchcraft, or broken taboos, requiring ritual appeasement rather than redemption through a saviour.

**Question Q8 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of Jesus' disciples picking corn on the Sabbath. [4] (b) What do Christians today learn from this incident? Give three points. [6] (c) The teacher has prepared a test to be written on Saturday but Hamaluba stayed away from the test. When the teacher asked Hamaluba why he did not write the test, he responded that his church does not allow members to be involved in any form of work on Saturday. Give three responses on the New Testament teaching on the right attitudes to laws and regulations. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim teaching with regard to legalism and self-discipline. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Mark 2:23-28: as Jesus and his disciples walked through grainfields on the Sabbath, his disciples began picking heads of grain to eat. The Pharisees asked why they were doing what was unlawful on the Sabbath. Jesus reminded them of David eating the consecrated bread reserved for priests when he and his men were hungry, and declared, 'The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath,' and that the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath.

Answer: (b) Three points: the Sabbath (and religious rules generally) was made to serve human wellbeing, not to burden people beyond what is reasonable; genuine human need and compassion can take precedence over strict, legalistic rule-keeping; Jesus, as Lord, has authority over how religious laws should be understood and applied.

Answer: (c) Three responses: the New Testament teaches that human need and reasonable compassion can take precedence over rigid legalistic rule-keeping, as Jesus showed regarding the Sabbath; laws and regulations should not be followed blindly without understanding their underlying purpose and spirit; Hamaluba (and his teacher) should seek reasonable dialogue and balance between respecting genuine religious conviction and fulfilling necessary school obligations, rather than an outright refusal without communication.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christian and Muslim teaching value self-discipline and expect adherents to observe certain religious rules faithfully. One difference: Christian teaching (as shown by Jesus) tends to prioritise the spirit/purpose of the law and compassion over rigid legalism; some Muslim traditions place stronger emphasis on strict adherence to specific religious obligations (such as prayer times or Sabbath-equivalent observances) as a core expression of faith.

**Question Q9 (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 this opposition. [6] (c) You belong to a youth group at school that is organising a demonstration against the teachers. 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 the opposition. [4]**

Answer: (a) Luke 4:16-30: Jesus read from Isaiah in the Nazareth synagogue and 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 noted that prophets are not honoured in their hometown, 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 purely because of his familiar, humble origins, refusing to accept that God could work through someone they knew ordinarily -- an early sign of the wider religious opposition to come.

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 reacting violently.

Answer: (c) Three reasons: Christians are called to be peacemakers and to seek resolution of grievances through proper, respectful dialogue rather than public unrest; demonstrations can easily escalate into disorder, disrespect or destruction, which is against Christian teaching on peace and respect for authority; Christians should trust that raising the matter through legitimate channels (discussing with school administration) can achieve a fairer, more lasting resolution than 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 and forgive those who oppose them, following Jesus' example; Hindus tend to attribute opposition/suffering to karma, expecting it to resolve through the cycle of cause and effect rather than through active love and forgiveness of the opponent.

**Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of the women at the tomb of Jesus. [4] (b) From this and the other resurrection experiences by the disciples, explain three things that the disciples learnt about Jesus. [6] (c) Chinyama was troubled at his father's death that he thought he would never ever see his father again. This thought sent him into depression. Explain to Chinyama what Christians believe about life after death. Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about life after death. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Luke 24:1-12/Matthew 28:1-10: early on the first day of the week, the women went to Jesus' tomb with spices but found the stone rolled away and the body missing. Two angels in dazzling clothes told them Jesus had risen just as he said. The women ran to tell the disciples, who at first thought it was nonsense, though Peter ran to check the tomb himself and found it empty.

**Answer: (b)** Three things: the disciples learnt that Jesus truly rose bodily from the dead, having power over death; they learnt he is truly the Son of God, confirmed by his resurrection; they learnt that he keeps his promises, since he had foretold his death and resurrection beforehand and it came to pass exactly as he said.

**Answer: (c)** Three points: death is not the end for Christians -- believers hope for resurrection and reunion with loved ones in eternal life; those who die in faith go to be with the Lord, awaiting the final resurrection of the body; Christian hope offers comfort rather than despair, since through faith in Christ, reunion with departed believers is possible in eternity, so Chinyama can find hope rather than hopelessness.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism believe death is not the absolute end of a person's existence. 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 Q11 (Section B). (a) Describe what happened during the day of Pentecost. [4] (b) In Bible times, what did the following symbols stand for? (i) A noise like a strong wind blowing. (ii) The flames of fire. [6] (c) The youths request the Pastor to allow them to go and evangelize in guest houses. But the Pastor refuses saying, 'These are the places where all sorts of immoral activities take place and we should have nothing to do with such people.' As a Christian, show this Pastor from the Bible how early Christians welcomed everyone including Gentiles. What three things did the council in Jerusalem advise the Gentile-Christians to refrain from? [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Zambian traditional beliefs about the inclusion of people of different cultures. [4]**

**Answer: (a) Acts 2:1-13:** on the day of Pentecost, the disciples were together in one place when suddenly a sound like a violent rushing wind came from heaven and filled the house. Tongues of fire appeared, separating and resting on each of them, and they were filled with the Holy Spirit and began speaking in other languages as the Spirit enabled them. A crowd of Jews from many nations gathered, amazed to hear the disciples speaking in their own native languages.

**Answer: (b)(i)** A noise like a strong wind blowing symbolised the powerful, unseen presence and coming of the Holy Spirit, filling the place with divine power. **(ii)** The flames of fire symbolised the Holy Spirit's purifying and empowering presence resting individually on each believer, marking them for God's service.

**Answer: (c)** Three things: the council in Jerusalem advised Gentile-Christians to abstain from food polluted by idols; to abstain from sexual immorality; to abstain from the meat of strangled animals and from blood -- showing that the church welcomed Gentiles into full fellowship with only these minimal requirements, rather than excluding people based on background or past lifestyle, which the Pastor should learn from in reconsidering reaching out to people in guest houses.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian traditional beliefs can value welcoming outsiders into the community under certain expectations of conduct. One difference: Christian teaching (as shown at the Jerusalem council) intentionally reaches out to include people of all backgrounds and past lifestyles in fellowship, focused on repentance and faith; Zambian traditional practice often ties full inclusion/acceptance more closely to lineage, clan and adherence to customary norms, which can be less open to outsiders or those from different cultural backgrounds.

**Question Q12 (Section B). (a) Relate the persecution of the Christians by Herod Agrippa I. [6] (b) Mention two ways in which the Christians reacted to the persecution. [4] (c) Mrs Mwewa, a nurse has been criticised by her fellow nurses for refusing to join the unlawful strike. State three ways in which Mrs Mwewa could react to this criticism. [6] (d) State two points of similarity and one difference between Christians and Muslims on how they react to persecution. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Acts 12:1-19: Herod Agrippa I persecuted the church, having James, the brother of John, put to death by the sword. Seeing this pleased the Jewish leaders, he also arrested Peter, intending to bring him out for public trial after the Passover, and had him bound with chains and guarded by soldiers in prison.

**Answer: (b)** Two ways: the church earnestly prayed for Peter's release while he was in prison (an angel later freed him in response); believers continued to gather together and worship despite the danger of persecution, trusting in God's protection.

**Answer: (c)** Three ways: Mrs Mwewa should remain firm in her Christian conviction and professional ethics despite the criticism from her colleagues; she should respond with patience, calmly explaining her reasons for refusing an unlawful action rather than retaliating in anger; she should pray for her critics and continue being a good example through her conduct, trusting that her integrity will eventually be recognised.

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

**Question Q13 (Section B). (a) Narrate the story of James' warning to the rich people. [4] (b) Explain God's judgement for people who make possession of wealth their main aim in life. Give three points. [6] (c) 'Too much of riches is sinful,' Pastor Mukosi concluded his message. A number of Christians were confused by his message, but one asked, 'What then would be the correct use of wealth?' State three points of Christian advice you would give to these people on the Biblical views on the use of wealth. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional attitudes towards wealth (riches). [4]**

**Answer: (a)** James 5:1-6: James warned the rich to weep and wail because of the miseries coming upon them -- their wealth had rotted, their fine clothes eaten by moths, their gold and silver corroded as testimony against them. He rebuked them for hoarding wealth in the last days, for withholding fair wages from labourers who had harvested their fields, and for living in luxury and self-indulgence while condemning and murdering the innocent who could not resist them.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: those who make wealth their main aim in life face God's judgement/misery for hoarding riches unjustly, especially at the expense of underpaid workers;

wealth without righteousness and generosity will not save them on the day of judgement; their riches will ultimately rot and prove worthless, exposing the folly of trusting in material wealth rather than in God.

Answer: (c) Three points: wealth itself is not sinful, but the love of money and its selfish misuse is what leads to sin; wealth should be used to help the poor and needy and to support God's work; believers should hold their wealth with open hands as generous stewards, using it responsibly rather than hoarding it selfishly.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional attitudes recognise wealth as something to be shared and used to benefit the wider family/community; both warn against greed and selfish accumulation of riches. Two differences: Christian teaching frames wealth primarily as a trust/stewardship from God to be used according to biblical principles of generosity; Zambian Traditional attitudes often tie wealth closely to social status and obligations of kinship, with wealth expected to be shared within extended family/clan structures rather than framed primarily in terms of divine stewardship.

**Question Q14 (Section B).** (a) Narrate Jesus' teaching on the Sermon on the Mount about adultery. [4] (b) Give three significant points why adultery is the only sin the Bible teaches Christians to flee from. [6] (c) Mwangala has discovered that her husband has been seeing another woman in the neighbourhood and says, 'I am going to file for a divorce because my husband does not value our marriage anymore.' State two Biblical options open to Mwangala as a result of her husband's unfaithfulness. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christians and Muslims with regard to adultery. [4]

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Answer: (a) Matthew 5:27-30: Jesus taught that the law said, 'You shall not commit adultery,' but he taught that anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart. He said if the right eye or hand causes one to sin, it is better to lose it than for the whole body to be thrown into hell, emphasising the seriousness of even internal, heart-level sin, not just the outward act.

Answer: (b) Three points: adultery uniquely defiles the sacred marriage covenant that God himself established between husband and wife; unlike many other sins, Paul teaches that sexual immorality is a sin uniquely committed against one's own body, since the two become one flesh (1 Corinthians 6:18); adultery causes deep hurt, betrayal of trust, and damage to families that can be difficult to repair, which is why believers are urged to actively 'flee' rather than merely resist it.

Answer: (c) Two options: Mwangala may choose to forgive her husband and seek reconciliation, working towards restoring the marriage through counselling and prayer; she may pursue divorce, since Jesus specifically permitted divorce in the case of sexual immorality/adultery (Matthew 19:9), though this decision should be made prayerfully and not out of mere anger.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam regard adultery as a serious sin that damages the sanctity of marriage. One difference: Christian teaching (following Jesus) extends the definition of adultery to include lustful thoughts, not just the physical act; Islamic teaching (Sharia) focuses primarily on the physical act of adultery, which carries specific and severe



legal penalties under Islamic law.

**Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Relate the story of God creating man and woman. [4] (b) State three reasons why married people should be faithful to each other. [6] (c) 'Marriage serves no purpose to me looking at the alarming rates of divorce!' exclaims a woman who has recently been divorced. State three points of Christian advice you would give this woman about the purpose of marriage. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationship. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Genesis 2:18-25: God said it was not good for man to be alone and formed all the animals, but none was a suitable helper for Adam. So God caused Adam to fall into a deep sleep, took one of his ribs, and formed it into a woman. When Adam saw her, he said, 'This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh,' and she was called woman because she was taken out of man; the two were united as one flesh.

**Answer: (b)** Three reasons: faithfulness reflects and honours God's own faithful, covenant love towards his people; unfaithfulness/adultery breaks the sacred 'one flesh' union and destroys the trust that marriage depends on; faithfulness protects the family unit, including children, from the emotional and social harm caused by betrayal and broken homes.

**Answer: (c)** Three points: marriage was instituted by God for companionship, since it was not good for man to be alone, and this purpose remains valid despite the pain of past divorce; marriage provides a lawful and blessed context for intimacy and, where possible, for raising children; despite the difficulty of divorce, marriage remains a good and sacred institution meant to reflect God's covenant love, and healing along with the possibility of a future healthy marriage or renewed purpose in life is still possible for her.

**Answer: (d)** Two similarities: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion regard marriage as a serious, respected union involving defined roles for husband and wife; both expect mutual care and support between spouses. Two differences: Christian teaching emphasises mutual submission and love modelled on Christ's sacrificial love for the church, with fairly equal spiritual standing between husband and wife; Zambian Traditional Religion often structures the husband-wife relationship around more clearly defined patriarchal roles and customary obligations (such as bride price) tied to lineage and community expectations.

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