

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2016 SC SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2016 SC (2046/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 4 Qs: one from A, one from B, one from C, plus one free choice, 100 marks

The full question paper appears first, followed by full worked answers to every question so this resource covers whichever 4 a student chooses

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Religious Education

2046/1

Wednesday

9 NOVEMBER 2016

Additional Material(s):
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Reading Time: 5 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **twelve** questions in this paper.
- 3 Answer **four** questions only.
- 4 Answer **one** question from **Section A**; **one** question from **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C**.
- 5 The **fourth** question may be chosen from either **Section A**, **Section B** or **Section C**.
- 6 Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

Information for candidates

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



SECTION A

Answer **one** question from each section. The **fourth** question can be chosen from either **Section A, Section B** or **Section C**.

- 1 (a) Relate the story of the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem. [5]
- (b) Name any **two** ceremonies the Jewish parents carried out for their newly born baby boys and state when each one of these ceremonies took place. [4]
- (c) (i) Kutemba does not understand why gifts have to be given to new born babies and wonders whether that is a custom. Give Kutemba **three** points on the value of a child's birth traditions and customs in a Zambian home. [6]
- (ii) How do people in Zambian Modern Society show appreciation for new life? Give **two** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on God's direction to human lives **similar** to those of Muslims? Give **two** points. [4]
- 2 (a) Describe how God instructed Abraham to keep God's covenant through circumcision. [5]
- (b) Explain the importance attached to circumcision by the Jews. Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Muzonena a newly converted Christian wonders why she should be baptized in water, since she is already a believer in Jesus Christ. What Christian advice would you give to Muzonena on the meaning of water baptism? State **three** points. [6]
- (ii) Why is male circumcision important in Zambian Modern Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) What are the **different** ways of admission practices found in Christianity and Islam? Give **two** points. [4]
- 3 (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the paralytic man. [5]
- (b) State **two** significant points on why Jesus healed the sick. [4]
- (c) (i) Gideon has been married for ten years when suddenly his wife is diagnosed with diabetes and she loses her sight. Gideon develops a negative attitude towards his wife. Give **three** points of Christian teachings to Gideon on how he should treat his wife. [6]
- (ii) How should people's attitude towards the chronically sick be in Zambian Modern Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on attitudes towards the sick **similar** to those of Zambian traditionalists? Give **two** points. [4]

- 4 (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon possessed boy. [5]
- (b) Mention the demon practices that are forbidden in the Bible. State **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) John is troubled by an evil spirit. A neighbour advises him to consult a witchdoctor. What Christian advice would you give John regarding the methods of driving out demons? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) Identify different types of spirits in Zambian Modern Society. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christianity on attitudes to treatment of spirit possessed people **different** to those of Zambian Traditional Religion? Give **two** points. [4]

SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

- 5 (a) Describe the parable of the waiting servants. [5]
- (b) What can Christians learn from this parable? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Mapalo had Bible study with her friends. She pointed out to her friends that for someone to enter the kingdom of God, one must attend church services regularly. State **three** points of Christian advice you would give to Mapalo and her friends on how one can enter the kingdom of God. [6]
- (ii) Jesus said that people would be unprepared for his second coming. How can people today show they are unprepared for judgement? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) **Differentiate** the teachings of Christians on their beliefs about personal judgement with that of the Hindus. Give **two** points. [4]
- 6 (a) Tell the parable of the friend at midnight. [5]
- (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Mary says: "I have been praying for a husband for a long time but my prayer has not been answered. I feel discouraged". What Christian encouragement would you give Mary in her present situation? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) In which ways does God answer prayers in Zambian Modern Society? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) **Contrast** the teachings of Christians with regard to the nature and significance of prayer with those of Zambian Traditional Religion. Give **two** differences. [4]

- 7 (a) Narrate the rejection of Jesus at Nazareth. [5]
 (b) State **two** ways in which Jesus reacted to this opposition. [4]
 (c) (i) Chantu is a student at Kapatu University. He refuses to join a demonstration over meal allowances. Other students criticise him for his actions. He feels bad about the situation. What Christian advice would you give Chantu? State **three** points. [6]
 (ii) How do people in modern society react to criticism and opposition? Give **three** points. [6]
 (d) In what ways is Christian reaction to opposition similar to that of Mahatma Ghandi? Give **two** points. [4]
- 8 (a) Give an account of the story of Jesus raising Jairus' daughter. [5]
 (b) What do Christians learn from this incident about the authority of Jesus? Give **two** points. [4]
 (c) (i) Halubono confides in his friend that even if he believes in Jesus' resurrection, he doesn't know its meaning. As a Christian friend, give Halubono the meaning of resurrection of Jesus to Christians today. Give **three** points. [6]
 (ii) What are the views of people in modern Zambia today on life after death? Give **three** points. [6]
 (d) In what ways are Christian teachings about life after death **similar** to those of Hindu? State **two** points. [4]

SECTION C

Answer one question from this section.

- 9 (a) Describe how Saul was converted to Christianity. [5]
 (b) (i) Why was the acceptance of Saul in the church a problem after his conversion? State **one** point.
 (ii) How was the problem solved? Give **one** point. [4]
 (c) (i) Mulilo has just been released from prison. She goes back to his former church for worship. Some of the church members shun and ignore her. She feels lonely and rejected. As a Christian, advise the church on the correct way to treat people of such nature. Give **three** points. [6]
 (ii) How can people in Zambian Modern Society help former prisoners to fit in society? Give **three** points. [6]
 (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on the methods of resolving differences in community **different** to those of Zambian Traditionalist? Give **two** points. [4]

- 10 (a) Tell the parable of the workers in the vineyard. [5]
- (b) What are the different attitudes towards work that people may have? State **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Mike refuses to increase the wages for his house maid and says to you "What I give her is enough salary for her since she never went for any training." What Christian advice would you give Mike on the Christian standard to guide decisions on salaries and wages as stated in the scriptures? Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) How can one learn to show respect for manual workers in modern society? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on attitudes to work similar to those of Zambian Traditionalist? State **two** points. [4]
- 11 (a) Relate the parable of the rich young man. [5]
- (b) What are the effects of riches on a person's spiritual life? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) "I am the richest here. Remember money is power. I can do anything I like." Rose concluded. Her friend, Mono, a child of God wondered aloud, "Is there anything money cannot do?" Help mono remember her bible lessons on the **three** things money or riches would **not** be able to do. Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) What are the positive attitudes to money and possessions of people in Zambian Modern Society? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on attitudes towards wealth **similar** to those of Muslims? Give **two** points. [4]
- 12 (a) Describe how the Pharisees tried to trap Jesus with the question, "Does our law allow a man to divorce his wife?" [5]
- (b) What are the Biblical purposes for marriage? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) (i) Mary says, "The man I want to marry must have riches because I don't want to continue with suffering." Give Mary the qualities of a good husband as is stated in the word of God. Give **three** points. [6]
- (ii) Give reasons why a Christian husband in Zambian Modern Society must treat the wife with loving consideration. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) In what ways does Christians teaching on their attitude towards unmarried adults **differ** from that of Zambian Traditionalists? State **two** points. [4]

Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem. [5] (b) Name any two ceremonies the Jewish parents carried out for their newly born baby boys and state when each one of these ceremonies took place. [4] (c)(i) Kutemba does not understand why gifts have to be given to new born babies and wonders whether that is a custom. Give Kutemba three points on the value of a child's birth traditions and customs in a Zambian home. [6] (ii) How do people in Zambian Modern Society show appreciation for new life? Give two points. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on God's direction to human lives similar to those of Muslims? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 2:1-7: while Joseph and Mary were in Bethlehem for the census, the time came for Mary to give birth. She gave birth to her firstborn son, wrapped him in cloths and laid him in a manger, since there was no guest room available for them.

Answer: (b) Two ceremonies: circumcision, performed on the eighth day after birth as a sign of the covenant; presentation of the firstborn son at the temple (with sacrifice/redemption), carried out about forty days after birth according to the law of purification.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: birth traditions and customs welcome the child into the family and wider community, marking their acceptance and belonging; they symbolise blessings and good wishes for the child's future life and wellbeing; they strengthen family and community bonds through shared celebration and support for the new parents.

Answer: (ii) Two points: people hold naming ceremonies and celebrations to mark and give thanks for the new life; people give gifts and material/emotional support to the new parents and child.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christians and Muslims believe one Sovereign God (Allah) directs and has ultimate authority over human life; both believe God reveals his will and direction through scripture and prophets sent to guide humanity.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Describe how God instructed Abraham to keep God's covenant through circumcision. [5] (b) Explain the importance attached to circumcision by the Jews. Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Muzonena a newly converted Christian wonders why she should be baptized in water, since she is already a believer in Jesus Christ. What Christian advice would you give to Muzonena on the meaning of water baptism? State three points. [6] (ii) Why is male circumcision important in Zambian Modern Society? Give three points. [6] (d) What are the different ways of admission practices found in Christianity and Islam? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 17:9-14: God told Abraham that he and his descendants must keep his covenant throughout their generations, and that every male among them was to be circumcised as the sign of this covenant. This was to be done on the eighth day of a boy's life, including those born in the household or bought with money, so that the covenant would be marked permanently in their flesh. Any uncircumcised male would be considered to have broken the covenant and cut off from his people.

Answer: (b) Two points: circumcision was a visible sign of the covenant relationship between God and the Jewish people, marking them as belonging to God; it identified the Jews as God's chosen people, set apart from other nations who did not practise it.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: water baptism symbolises the death and burial of the old sinful self and resurrection to a new life in Christ; it is a public declaration and testimony of one's personal faith and commitment to Christ before the church community; it is an act of obedience to Christ's own command and example, since Jesus himself was baptised even though he was already sinless.

Answer: (ii) Three points: male circumcision is practised for hygiene/health reasons, reducing the risk of certain infections; it serves as a cultural rite of passage into manhood in some communities; it carries religious or traditional significance for certain ethnic/cultural groups within Zambia.

Answer: (d) Two points: Christian admission (baptism) is performed with water in the name of the Trinity, symbolising cleansing and new life, and can be received at various ages; Islamic admission (shahada) requires a personal, conscious declaration of faith in Allah and Muhammad as his messenger, without a water ritual, and can only be made by someone old enough to understand and affirm it.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus healing the paralytic man. [5] (b) State two significant points on why Jesus healed the sick. [4] (c)(i) Gideon has been married for ten years when suddenly his wife is diagnosed with diabetes and she loses her sight. Gideon develops a negative attitude towards his wife. Give three points of Christian teachings to Gideon on how he should treat his wife. [6] (ii) How should people's attitude towards the chronically sick be in Zambian Modern Society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on attitudes towards the sick similar to those of Zambian traditionalists? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 2:1-12: when Jesus was teaching in a crowded house at Capernaum, four men brought a paralysed man to him but could not get through the crowd, so they made an opening in the roof and lowered the man on his mat in front of Jesus. Seeing their faith, Jesus told the man his sins were forgiven, which offended the teachers of the law present. To prove his authority to forgive sins, Jesus told the paralysed man to get up, take his mat and go home, which he immediately did, to the amazement of everyone.

Answer: (b) Two points: Jesus healed the sick to show compassion for their suffering and to meet their genuine needs; he healed to demonstrate his divine authority and power, including his authority to forgive sins, proving he was truly the Son of God.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: Gideon should show love, patience and continued support towards his wife rather than resentment during her illness; he should serve and care for her as Christ loves and cares for the church, sacrificially; he should trust God for strength to endure the trial together rather than blaming his wife for her condition.

Answer: (ii) Three points: people should show compassion and understanding towards the chronically sick rather than blame or stigma; society should ensure the chronically sick have access to proper healthcare and support; communities should avoid isolating the chronically sick and instead include them fully in social and family life.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christianity and Zambian traditionalist teaching value compassion and care towards the sick as a communal responsibility; both may involve prayer or ritual practices seeking healing and restoration for the sick person.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon possessed boy. [5] (b) Mention the demon practices that are forbidden in the Bible. State two points. [4] (c)(i) John is troubled by an evil spirit. A neighbour advises him to consult a witchdoctor. What Christian advice would you give John regarding the methods of driving out demons? Give three points. [6] (ii) Identify different types of spirits in Zambian Modern Society. Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christianity on attitudes to treatment of spirit possessed people different to those of Zambian Traditional Religion? Give two points. [4]

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

Answer: (b) Two points: practising divination and witchcraft is forbidden; consulting mediums or spirits of the dead is forbidden.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: John should seek deliverance through prayer in the name of Jesus Christ, not through witchcraft or occult practices; he should involve pastors or church elders for spiritual intervention rather than a witchdoctor; he should avoid occult practices altogether, since they may spiritually worsen his condition rather than resolve it.

Answer: (ii) Three points: ancestral spirits, believed by some to watch over and influence the living; evil/demonic spirits believed to cause harm, illness or abnormal behaviour; spirits associated with witchcraft and sorcery, believed to be summoned or controlled by witchdoctors.

Answer: (d) Two points: Christianity teaches that deliverance from spirit possession comes solely through the authority and power of Jesus Christ and prayer; Zambian Traditional Religion often addresses spirit possession through appeasement rituals, herbs and the intervention of witchdoctors or ancestral spirits.

Question Q5 (Section B). (a) Describe the parable of the waiting servants. [5] (b) What can Christians learn from this parable? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Mapalo had Bible study with her friends. She pointed out to her friends that for someone to enter the kingdom of God, one must attend church services regularly. State three points of Christian advice you would give to Mapalo and her friends on how one can enter the kingdom of God. [6] (ii) Jesus said that people would be unprepared for his second coming. How can people today show they are unprepared for judgement? Give three points. [6] (d) Differentiate the teachings of Christians on their beliefs about personal judgement with that of the Hindus. Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 12:35-40: Jesus taught his disciples to be like servants waiting for their master to return from a wedding banquet, dressed ready for service, so that when he knocks they can immediately open the door for him. He said blessed are those servants whose master finds them watching when he comes, for he will even serve them himself; and that the Son of Man will come at an hour when he is not expected, so servants must always be ready.

Answer: (b) Two points: Christians learn the importance of being spiritually ready and watchful for Christ's return at any time; they learn that faithful service to God must continue even when the master's coming seems delayed or uncertain.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: one enters the kingdom of God through genuine repentance and personal faith in Jesus Christ, not merely by religious attendance; one enters through obedience to God's will demonstrated in daily life, not ritual alone; one enters through humility, becoming like a child in trust and dependence on God rather than relying on outward religious performance.

Answer: (ii) Three points: people show unpreparedness by living in sin without repentance; by ignoring biblical warnings and teachings about Christ's return; by being preoccupied with worldly pursuits, wealth or pleasure rather than spiritual readiness.

Answer: (d) Two points: Christians believe in one final judgement by God after a single earthly life, based on faith in Christ and God's grace; Hindus believe judgement/consequence (karma) plays out gradually across a cycle of many reincarnated lives, rather than a single final event.

Question Q6 (Section B). (a) Tell the parable of the friend at midnight. [5] (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Mary says, 'I have been praying for a husband for a long time but my prayer has not been answered. I feel discouraged.' What Christian encouragement would you give Mary in her present situation? Give three points. [6] (ii) In which ways does God answer prayers in Zambian Modern Society? State three points. [6] (d) Contrast the teachings of Christians with regard to the nature and significance of prayer with those of Zambian Traditional Religion. Give two differences. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 11:5-8: Jesus told a parable of a man who went to a friend at midnight asking to borrow bread for an unexpected guest. Though the friend initially refused because of the late hour, he eventually got up and gave him what he needed because of his shameless persistence in asking. Jesus used this to teach that persistence in prayer is rewarded.

Answer: (b) Two points: Christians learn the importance of persistence in prayer, continuing to ask even when the answer seems slow in coming; they learn that God responds to persistent, faith-filled prayer, even if the timing differs from what is expected.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: Mary should understand that God's timing is different from ours and is always perfect, even if it does not feel immediate; she should continue praying with faith and trust rather than giving up in discouragement; she should trust that God may be preparing her, or the right person, for the right time in his sovereign plan.

Answer: (ii) Three points: God answers prayers through the provision of needs via other people or unexpected opportunities; through healing and protection from harm; through inner peace, wisdom and guidance in making difficult decisions.

Answer: (d) Two differences: Christian prayer is addressed directly to one God through Jesus Christ, without an intermediary; Zambian Traditional Religion often channels prayer/requests through ancestral spirits or mediums rather than directly to a supreme God; Christian prayer can be offered informally at any time, while Traditional prayer is often tied to specific rituals, times or officiants.

Question Q7 (Section B). (a) Narrate the rejection of Jesus at Nazareth. [5] (b) State two ways in which Jesus reacted to this opposition. [4] (c)(i) Chantu is a student at Kapatu University. He refuses to join a demonstration over meal allowances. Other students criticise him for his actions. He feels bad about the situation. What Christian advice would you give Chantu? State three points. [6] (ii) How do people in modern society react to criticism and opposition? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways is Christian reaction to opposition similar to that of Mahatma Ghandi? Give two points. [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) Two ways: Jesus spoke boldly and truthfully despite the hostile reaction, without softening his message to please the crowd; he calmly walked through the crowd unharmed and went on his way rather than retaliating or fighting back.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: Chantu should remain firm in his Christian convictions despite the criticism from fellow students; he should trust that pursuing peaceful, legitimate means to address the meal allowance issue is better than joining a demonstration; he should not feel guilty for standing by his principles, since doing what is right may sometimes bring criticism from others.

Answer: (ii) Three points: some people retaliate with anger or aggression when criticised or opposed; some withdraw and feel discouraged, giving up their convictions; some respond calmly and constructively, using the opposition to reflect and grow.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christian reaction and Mahatma Gandhi's teaching advocate non-violence and passive/peaceful resistance in the face of opposition; both believe in enduring hardship patiently for a just cause rather than retaliating with violence.

Question Q8 (Section B). (a) Give an account of the story of Jesus raising Jairus' daughter. [5] (b) What do Christians learn from this incident about the authority of Jesus? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Halubono confides in his friend that even if he believes in Jesus' resurrection, he doesn't know its meaning. As a Christian friend, give Halubono the meaning of resurrection of Jesus to Christians today. Give three points. [6] (ii) What are the views of people in modern Zambia today on life after death? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are Christian teachings about life after death similar to those of Hindu? State two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 5:21-43: Jairus, a synagogue leader, begged Jesus to come heal his dying daughter. On the way, Jesus was delayed by healing a woman with a bleeding condition, and news came that Jairus' daughter had died. Jesus told Jairus not to fear but to believe, and upon arriving at the house, took the girl's hand and said, 'Talitha kum' ('Little girl, I say to you, get up!'). She immediately stood up and walked, to everyone's astonishment, and Jesus told them to give her something to eat.

Answer: (b) Two points: Christians learn that Jesus has power and authority even over death itself; they learn that Jesus responds with compassion to genuine faith regardless of a person's social status, since Jairus was an important synagogue leader yet was treated with the same compassion as any other person of faith.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: the resurrection proves Jesus is truly the Son of God, having triumphed over sin and death; it guarantees hope of eternal life to all who believe in him; it assures Christians that death is not the final end, since Christ's victory over death opens the way to eternal life for believers.

Answer: (ii) Three points: some believe that departed relatives become ancestral spirits who continue to watch over and influence the living; some hold strictly to the Christian belief in heaven and hell as final destinations after death; some are skeptical or uncertain about any form of life after death.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christianity and Hinduism believe that death is not the absolute end of a person's existence; both hold to some form of continued existence or destiny beyond physical death, whether through resurrection (Christianity) or reincarnation (Hinduism).

Question Q9 (Section C). (a) Describe how Saul was converted to Christianity. [5] (b)(i) Why was the acceptance of Saul in the church a problem after his conversion? State one point. (ii) How was the problem solved? Give one point. [4] (c)(i) Mulilo has just been released from prison. She goes back to her former church for worship. Some of the church members shun and ignore her. She feels lonely and rejected. As a Christian, advise the church on the correct way to treat people of such nature. Give three points. [6] (ii) How can people in Zambian Modern Society help former prisoners to fit in society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on the methods of resolving differences in community different to those of Zambian Traditionalist? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 9:1-19: Saul, breathing threats against the Lord's disciples, was travelling to Damascus to arrest Christians when a light from heaven flashed around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice say, 'Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?' Blinded, he was led into Damascus, where he neither ate nor drank for three days until Ananias, sent by the Lord, laid hands on him; scales fell from Saul's eyes, he regained his sight, was baptised, and began to preach that Jesus is the Son of God.

Answer: (b)(i) One point: the church found it hard to accept Saul because he had previously persecuted and killed Christians, so they feared him and doubted the sincerity of his conversion.

Answer: (ii) One point: Barnabas vouched for Saul, taking him to the apostles and explaining how he had seen the Lord and preached boldly in Damascus, helping the church accept him.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: the church should welcome Mulilo back with love and without stigma; members should avoid discriminating against her because of her past imprisonment; the church should actively support her reintegration into fellowship, helping her feel accepted rather than lonely and rejected.

Answer: (ii) Three points: providing skills training and rehabilitation programmes to help former prisoners start afresh; reducing stigma through community education about reintegration; offering employment and economic opportunities so former prisoners can support themselves honestly.

Answer: (d) Two points: Christian teaching resolves conflicts through appointed church leaders guided by prayer and Scripture, emphasising equality of all before God; Zambian Traditionalist teaching resolves disputes through chiefs/elders and customary law, with authority resting on lineage and traditional structures rather than Scripture.

Question Q10 (Section C). (a) Tell the parable of the workers in the vineyard. [5] (b) What are the different attitudes towards work that people may have? State two points. [4] (c)(i) Mike refuses to increase the wages for his house maid and says to you, 'What I give her is enough salary for her since she never went for any training.' What Christian advice would you give Mike on the Christian standard to guide decisions on salaries and wages as stated in the scriptures? Give three points. [6] (ii) How can one learn to show respect for manual workers in modern society? State three points. [6] (d) In what ways are Christian teachings on attitudes to work similar to those of Zambian Traditionalist? State two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 20:1-16: a landowner hired workers for his vineyard at different times of the day, agreeing to pay the first group a denarius. At the end of the day, he paid all the workers the same wage, starting with those hired last. Those hired first grumbled that they had worked longer for the same pay, but the owner replied he had done them no wrong, since he had a right to be generous with his own money, teaching that 'the last will be first, and the first will be last.'

Answer: (b) Two points: some people see work as a means of honouring God and diligently serving others; some see work merely as a means to accumulate wealth for themselves, sometimes becoming greedy or exploitative towards those who work for them.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: Scripture teaches that 'the worker deserves his wages' (Luke 10:7), meaning fair pay is due regardless of the worker's formal training; withholding fair wages from workers is condemned in Scripture (James 5:4), which warns employers against exploiting labourers; Mike should treat his house maid with justice and generosity, valuing her labour and dignity rather than paying based solely on her lack of formal qualifications.

Answer: (ii) Three points: recognising the dignity and value of all honest labour, regardless of the type of work; treating manual workers with courtesy, respect and fair compensation; avoiding looking down on people based on the nature of the work they do, since all legitimate work contributes to society.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christianity and Zambian Traditionalist teaching value hard work as important for supporting oneself, one's family and the wider community; both consider laziness and idleness as socially and morally unacceptable.

Question Q11 (Section C). (a) Relate the parable of the rich young man. [5] (b) What are the effects of riches on a person's spiritual life? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) 'I am the richest here. Remember money is power. I can do anything I like,' Rose concluded. Her friend, Mono, a child of God wondered aloud, 'Is there anything money cannot do?' Help Mono remember her Bible lessons on the three things money or riches would not be able to do. Give three points. [6] (ii) What are the positive attitudes to money and possessions of people in Zambian Modern Society? Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways are the teachings of Christians on attitudes towards wealth similar to those of Muslims? Give two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 19:16-30: a rich young man asked Jesus what good thing he must do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and the man said he had kept them all. Jesus told him that to be perfect, he should sell his possessions, give to the poor, and follow him. The young man went away sad, because he had great wealth. Jesus then told his disciples it is hard for a rich person to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

Answer: (b) Two points: riches can lead to pride and self-sufficiency, reducing a person's felt need to depend on God; attachment to wealth can compete with and prevent full devotion and commitment to following Christ, as it did the rich young man.

Answer: (c)(i) Three things money cannot do: money cannot buy salvation or eternal life, which is a free gift received through God's grace; money cannot buy true, lasting happiness or peace of mind; money cannot buy genuine love or guarantee good health.

Answer: (ii) Three points: people use their wealth to help family and community members in need; they invest in business or education to secure the future of their families; they give generously to charity, church and community development projects.

Answer: (d) Two points: both Christianity and Islam teach that wealth is a gift/trust from God (Allah) to be used responsibly, not hoarded selfishly; both encourage generosity and giving to the poor and needy as an expression of faith.

Question Q12 (Section C). (a) Describe how the Pharisees tried to trap Jesus with the question, 'Does our law allow a man to divorce his wife?' [5] (b) What are the Biblical purposes for marriage? Give two points. [4] (c)(i) Mary says, 'The man I want to marry must have riches because I don't want to continue with suffering.' Give Mary the qualities of a good husband as is stated in the word of God. Give three points. [6] (ii) Give reasons why a Christian husband in **Zambian Modern Society** must treat the wife with loving consideration. Give three points. [6] (d) In what ways does Christians' teaching on their attitude towards unmarried adults differ from that of **Zambian Traditionalists**? State two points. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 19:3-9/Mark 10:2-12: the Pharisees asked Jesus whether it was lawful for a man to divorce his wife for any reason, testing him. Jesus responded that from the beginning God made them male and female, and that a man leaves his parents and is united to his wife, becoming one flesh -- so what God has joined together, no one should separate. When they asked why Moses permitted divorce, Jesus said it was because of the hardness of their hearts, but that was not God's original intention, and that whoever divorces his wife for reasons other than sexual immorality and marries another commits adultery.

Answer: (b) Two points: marriage provides companionship and mutual support between husband and wife; marriage provides a lawful context for procreation and the raising of children.

Answer: (c)(i) Three points: a good husband should love his wife sacrificially, as Christ loved the church, rather than being chosen for his wealth; he should responsibly provide for and protect his family; he should be faithful, honest, and treat his wife with respect and kindness -- qualities of character, not merely riches, define a good husband.

Answer: (ii) Three points: Scripture commands husbands to love their wives as they love their own bodies (Ephesians 5:28); treating the wife with respect and loving consideration reflects Christ's own loving relationship with the church; a loving, considerate home fosters stability, security and wellbeing for the whole family.

Answer: (d) Two points: Christian teaching can honour and respect singleness as a valid calling (for example, for focused ministry, following Paul's own example), without heavy stigma; **Zambian Traditionalist** teaching often places strong social pressure and stigma on unmarried adults, viewing marriage as an essential rite of passage and duty owed to family and lineage.

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