

G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2007 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2007 GCE (2046/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | Answer 5 Qs: 2 or 3 from Section 1, 2 or 3 from Section 2

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
EDUCATION**

2046/1

Friday

16 NOVEMBER 2007

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on all your answer sheets.
2. There are **fifteen** questions in this paper.
3. Answer **five** questions.
4. Answer **two** questions from Section **One** and **two** questions from Section **Two**.
5. The **fifth** question may be chosen from either Section **One** or Section **Two**.
6. Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.
7. If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages.

[Turn over

SECTION 1

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) A female teacher teaching in a remote area runs away from her school because of witchcraft in that area. A year later the area is cleansed of the witchcraft practices, but this female teacher **refuses** to go back to teach. State **two** points of Christian advice as to why she must go back and **one** argument she would give for her not going back. [6]
(d) State **two** points of similarity and **two** of difference between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family royalty. [4]
- 2 (a) Give the message of John the Baptist at the time when Ananias and Caiphas were the High priests. [4]
(b) What is the meaning of John the Baptist's message to the Christians today? Give **two** points. [6]
(c) Teddy said, "the main message of my church is that only members of this church would go to heaven." Remind Teddy on the Bible teaching on how one becomes a Christian and ready for heaven. Give **three** points. [6]
(d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between the main message of Christianity and that of Hinduism. [4]
- 3 (a) Describe how God instructed Abraham to keep God's covenant through circumcision. [4]
(b) Explain the importance attached to circumcision by the Jews. Give **three** points. [6]
(c) "In this era of HIV/AIDS pandemic, circumcision of males is not only necessary but very important" Doctor Walu concluded. Apart from circumcision, what **two** other ceremonies took place after the birth of a first son in a Jewish family? State when one of them took place. [6]
(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian baptism and Muslim admission practices. [4]
- 4 (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon possessed boy. [4]
(b) Give the **two** Kingdoms of the spiritual realm. In each Kingdom give **two** examples by which these Kingdoms are represented on earth. [6]
(c) "I caused a lot of trouble on Christians, but thank God I am now a Christian!" exclaimed a self-confessed sinner. What advice would you give him on the connection between casting out evil spirits and the coming of the Kingdom of God? Give **three** points. [6]
(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion's attitudes to spiritual possession. [4]

- 6 (a) Relate the parable of the Final Judgement. [4]
- (b) What 'pictures of judgement' did John use and what did he mean by them? Give **two** points. [6]
- (c) Peter, a Christian at your church says to you "I have failed to get employment because there is too much corruption. I have made up my mind to bribe top management." Give **one** point of argument Peter could use to support his decision and state **two** Christian responses you could give him against such practice. [6]
- (d) State **two** points of similarity and **two** of differences found in Christianity and Islam about personal judgement. [4]
- 6 (a) Narrate Jesus healing the man with a withered hand. [4]
- (b) What do Christians learn from this miracle about Jesus Christ. Give **two** points. [6]
- (c) Nandi is a young Christian and had been sick with migraine headache for nine months. She has lost hope of getting better. She thinks her illness is the work of the devil. Church elders decide to pray for her. Nandi has her own doubts. Give her **three** points of Christian advice on Jesus' power over disease. [6]
- (d) Give **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to miracles. [4]
- 7 (a) Narrate the prayer of Jesus before going to the cross. [4]
- (b) What does this parable teach Christians about prayer? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Pumba and Tim are both very keen Christians but could not agree on why Jesus needed to pray. Tim insisted that there was need for Jesus to pray. Give **three** reasons Tim could have given Pumba on why it was necessary for Jesus to have continued in private prayer. [6]
- (d) State **one** point of similarity and **two** of differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the nature and significance of prayer. [4]
- 8 (a) Relate the incident when Jesus prophesized the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple. [6]
- (b) Why did Jesus Prophecy the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) A teacher wanted to conduct his lesson with the class in a church building since the usual classroom block had collapsed the previous night due to a heavy down pour. As a concerned Christian, state **three** points of Christian advice you would give to this teacher why he should not take his class into the church building for a lesson. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes towards holy places. [4]

- 9 (a) Discuss the parable of the wicked tenants. [4]
- (b) Give **two** significant points on Jesus' teaching which made the religious leaders react angrily and sought to arrest Him immediately. [6]
- (c) Kasonde was a member of a church in his home area since his childhood. After completing Grade 12, he decided to go to a Theological College to study Theology. Upon graduating, he was ordained a leader of the same church, but some church members could not accept him. Kasonde felt frustrated and thought of leaving the church. State **two** points of Christian advice you would give Kasonde against leaving the church and **one** argument he (Kasonde) would put up for his leaving the church. [6]
- (d) State **one** point of similarity and **one** of difference between Christianity and Hinduism on the reaction to persecution. [4]
- 10 (a) Tell the story of Elijah raising the widow's son at Zarephath. [6]
- (b) What did Jesus mean when he called Himself, "the Resurrection and the Life." Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) Zeb and Mary were a happy Christian couple. Unfortunately, Zeb died in a road accident. His relatives grabbed all the property from the widow and children. "We are not responsible for the death of your husband and we have given you all the children," they told her. As a church elder, advice Zeb's relatives on the correct attitude towards widows as recommended by the Bible. Give **two** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference on the beliefs about resurrected life of Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

SECTION 2

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

- 11 (a) Relate the story of Phillip and the Ethiopian Eunuch. [4]
- (b) (i) What lessons can Christians learn from the above story? Give **two** points. [4]
- (ii) Why were Eunuchs not allowed to enter the Temple according to Jewish tradition? Give **one** point. [6]
- (c) Scripture union members at a school refuses membership to a girl who is alleged to belong to a cult because they fear that she will indoctrinate them into devil worship. State **three** points of Paul's teaching on witnessing across racial and cultural barriers violated by the scripture union members. [6]
- (d) Give **one** point of similarity and **one** of difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to inclusion of people of different races and cultures. [4]

- 12 (a) Relate the story of Saul persecuting Christians. [4]
- (b) (i) Why was Saul persecuted when he became a Christian? Give **one** point.
- (ii) How did he react to persecution? Give **two** points. [6]
- (c) Valentine who once belonged to an armed robbers' gang has given his life to Jesus. He now lives a repentant life and decides to go back and witness to his former gang member friends. His friends reject him and even threaten to kill him. What Christian advice would you give him on how he can react to such rejection? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) Compare Christian reactions to persecution with those of Mahatma Ghandi stating **one** point of similarity and **one** point of difference. [4]
- 13 (a) Relate what God instructed Moses to do on the Day of Atonement. [4]
- (b) How did Jesus' disciples observe Lord's Day. Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Reuben is a Christian but since his promotion to Colonel in the Defence Force, he spends much of his free time drinking beer at the officer's mess. He calls it 'leisure time'. As a fellow colonel and Christian you speak with him on the Christian principles of leisure time. Give him **three** points on how a Christian could spend his/her leisure time. [6]
- (d) State **two** points of similarity and **one** of difference between the ways Christians and Hindus spend their leisure time. [4]
- 14 (a) Relate the parable of the rich young man. [4]
- (b) What are the effects of riches on a person's spiritual life. Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) "I am the richest here. Remember money is power. I can do anything I like", Rose concluded. Her friend, Berlina, a woman of God wondered aloud, "Is there anything money cannot do?" Help Berlina remember her Bible lessons on the **two** things money or riches would not be able to do. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **one** difference on Christian and Muslim attitudes to wealth. [4]
- 15 (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy. [6]
- (b) What type of governments are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? Give only **two**. [4]
- (c) "There are too many vulnerable people in my church who always ask for material assistance. It is not my work to distribute food and clothing. Non Governmental Organisations can do it," complains Pastor Mutale. What Christian advice would you give the Pastor on the nature of a true perfect shepherd? Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to leaders. [4]



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Question Q1 (Section 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 given in the nativity stories about the announcement of his birth and explain how each shows the purpose of his coming. [6] (c) A female teacher runs away from her school due to witchcraft; a year later the area is cleansed but she refuses to return. State two points of Christian advice why she must go back and one argument for her not going back. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on religious duty and family royalty. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 2:13-23: warned by an angel in a dream that Herod intended to kill the child, Joseph took Mary and Jesus by night and fled to Egypt, staying there until Herod died. When told in another dream it was safe, Joseph set out to return, but fearing Herod's son Archelaus who now ruled Judea, he withdrew to Galilee and settled in Nazareth instead.

Answer: (b) Two titles: (1) 'Emmanuel' ('God with us') -- shows the purpose of Jesus' coming was for God to dwell directly among His people; (2) 'Saviour' -- shows He came specifically to save people from their sins (Matthew 1:21).

Answer: (c) Two points of advice to go back: (1) Christians are called to forgive and not live in continual fear once a threat has genuinely passed (1 John 4:18, 'perfect love casts out fear'); (2) her calling/vocation to teach serves the community, and abandoning it deprives children of education unnecessarily now that the danger is removed. One argument for not going back: the trauma of witchcraft persecution may leave lasting fear/trust issues that make returning genuinely difficult, and her personal safety concerns, even if now reduced, are not entirely irrational given her prior experience.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both value passing religious duty/leadership down within family lines (priesthood/pastors in Christian families; chieftainship in Traditional Religion); (2) both treat certain family members as bearers of special religious responsibility for the community. Two differences: (1) Christian religious duty is generally open to anyone called by God regardless of birth family, while Traditional royal/religious duty is tied strictly to hereditary bloodline; (2) Christian leadership is validated by ordination within the church institution, while traditional royal authority is validated by customary succession rites.

Question Q2 (Section 1). (a) Give the message of John the Baptist at the time when Ananias and Caiaphas were the High Priests. [4] (b) What is the meaning of John the Baptist's message to Christians today? Give two points. [6] (c) Teddy says only members of his church will go to heaven; remind him of Bible teaching on how one becomes a Christian and ready for heaven. Give three points. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between the main message of Christianity and that of Hinduism. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 3:1-6: in the reign of Tiberius Caesar, under the high priesthood of Annas and Caiaphas, the word of God came to John in the wilderness, and he went about preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins, proclaiming, 'Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight... all flesh shall see the salvation of God.'

Answer: (b) Two meanings for Christians today: (1) a call to genuine repentance and turning away from sin, not mere outward religious observance; (2) a call to actively prepare one's heart for Christ's presence/return, living in readiness.

Answer: (c) Reminder to Teddy: (1) salvation and readiness for heaven come through personal faith in Jesus Christ and repentance, not through membership of any particular church/denomination (John 3:16, 'whoever believes in him'); (2) the true Church is the universal body of all believers in Christ, not one institution; (3) genuine faith is shown by a transformed life and obedience to God's word, which can be found across denominations.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both offer a path to spiritual liberation/salvation through following prescribed teachings and disciplines. One difference: Christianity teaches salvation is achieved once through faith in Christ's finished work, while Hinduism teaches liberation (Moksha) is achieved gradually across many lifetimes through accumulated karma and spiritual practice.

Question Q3 (Section 1). (a) Describe how God instructed Abraham to keep God's covenant through circumcision. [4] (b) Explain the importance attached to circumcision by the Jews. Give three points. [6] (c) 'In this era of HIV/AIDS, circumcision of males is not only necessary but very important,' Doctor Walu concluded. Apart from circumcision, what two other ceremonies took place after the birth of a first son in a Jewish family? State when one of them took place. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian baptism and Muslim admission practices. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 17:9-14: God told Abraham that he and every male among his descendants, including servants, must be circumcised as the sign of the everlasting covenant between God and Abraham's descendants; every male child was to be circumcised at eight days old, and any uncircumcised male would be considered to have broken the covenant.

Answer: (b) Three reasons circumcision was important to the Jews: (1) it was the outward physical sign of belonging to God's covenant people; (2) it marked a male child's formal entry into the Jewish faith community; (3) obedience to this command demonstrated faithfulness to God's instructions to Abraham.

Answer: (c) Two other ceremonies: (1) the Redemption of the Firstborn (Pidyon HaBen), performed on the thirty-first day after birth, symbolically 'buying back' the firstborn son who biblically belonged to God; (2) the naming ceremony, where the child's formal name was announced, often performed at the circumcision (Brit Milah) itself on the eighth day.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both mark formal religious initiation of a person into the faith community through a physical rite. One difference: Christian baptism can be performed at any age (infant or adult) with water symbolising spiritual cleansing, while the Muslim admission practice centres on physical circumcision and the recitation of the Shahada (declaration of faith), not a water rite.

Question Q4 (Section 1). (a) Tell the story of Jesus healing a demon-possessed boy. [4] (b) Give the two Kingdoms of the spiritual realm; in each Kingdom give two examples by which these Kingdoms are represented on earth. [6] (c) 'I caused a lot of trouble on Christians, but thank God I am now a Christian!' What advice would you give a self-confessed sinner on the connection between casting out evil spirits and the coming of the Kingdom of God? Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion's attitudes to spiritual possession. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 9:14-29: a man brought his son, possessed by a spirit that caused convulsions, foaming and grinding of teeth, to Jesus after the disciples failed to cast it out. Jesus rebuked their lack of faith, and when the father asked for help 'if you can,' Jesus replied 'all things are possible for one who believes.' The father cried, 'I believe; help my unbelief!' Jesus then commanded the spirit to leave and never return; the boy was healed, though he appeared dead before rising.

Answer: (b) The two Kingdoms: (1) the Kingdom of God -- represented on earth by acts of righteousness, healing, deliverance and the spread of the Gospel; (2) the Kingdom of Satan/darkness -- represented on earth by sin, demonic possession/oppression, and works of evil.

Answer: (c) Advice to the self-confessed sinner: (1) casting out evil spirits is a visible sign that God's Kingdom has broken into the world, overpowering Satan's kingdom (Matthew 12:28, 'if it is by the Spirit of God that I cast out demons, then the kingdom of God has come upon you'); (2) his own deliverance from a troubled/sinful past is evidence of the Kingdom's power at work personally in his life; (3) he should now live as a testimony of that Kingdom, helping to bring others out of spiritual darkness too.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Traditional Religion take spiritual possession seriously as a real phenomenon requiring spiritual intervention, not merely medical treatment. One difference: Christians address possession through prayer and deliverance in the name of Jesus, while Traditional Religion addresses it through consulting diviners/traditional healers and performing appeasement rituals.

Question Q5 (Section 1). (a) Relate the parable of the Final Judgement. [4] (b) What 'pictures of judgement' did John use, and what did he mean by them? Give two points. [6] (c) Peter says he has failed to get employment due to corruption and has decided to bribe top management. Give one point of argument Peter could use to support his decision, and state two Christian responses against such practice. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences found in Christianity and Islam about personal judgement. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 25:31-46 (Sheep and Goats): the Son of Man will separate all nations as a shepherd separates sheep from goats, placing sheep on His right and goats on His left. The 'sheep' (righteous) are commended and welcomed into eternal life for feeding, clothing, welcoming and visiting 'the least of these' -- meaning Christ Himself. The 'goats' are condemned to eternal punishment for failing to show such practical compassion, showing that final judgement rests on how one treated others in need.

Answer: (b) Two 'pictures of judgement' in John/Revelation: (1) the Book of Life -- a record from which the names of the saved are read, symbolising God's precise record of who belongs to Him (Revelation 20:12); (2) the Lake of Fire -- a picture of final, eternal punishment/separation from God for those judged unrighteous (Revelation 20:14-15).

Answer: (c) Peter's argument: without a job he cannot support his family, and bribery may be the only practical way to break through systemic corruption to get hired. Two Christian responses against bribery: (1) Scripture condemns bribery outright ('a bribe corrupts the heart,' Ecclesiastes 7:7; Exodus 23:8), so it cannot be justified by circumstances; (2) resorting to bribery perpetuates the very corruption harming him and others, and trusting God's provision through honest means is the faithful response even amid hardship.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both teach a Day of Judgement where every individual gives account before God/Allah; (2) both teach eternal reward (Paradise/Heaven) or punishment (Hell) based on this judgement. Two differences: (1) Christian judgement centres on faith in Christ's atoning work plus the fruit of that faith, while Islamic judgement weighs a person's good and bad deeds directly on the 'scales' (Mizan); (2) Christians believe Christ Himself is the judge, while Muslims believe Allah alone judges, with Muhammad interceding for believers.

Question Q6 (Section 1). (a) Narrate Jesus healing the man with a withered hand. [4] (b) What do Christians learn from this miracle about Jesus Christ? Give two points. [6] (c) Nandi, a young Christian, has had migraine headaches for nine months and thinks it is the work of the devil; give her three points of Christian advice on Jesus' power over disease. [6] (d) Give two similarities and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to miracles. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 3:1-6: Jesus entered the synagogue on the Sabbath where a man with a withered hand was present. Aware His critics watched to accuse Him, Jesus asked if it was lawful to do good or harm on the Sabbath; met with silence, He told the man to stretch out his hand, and it was restored. The Pharisees then plotted with the Herodians to destroy Jesus.

Answer: (b) Two lessons about Jesus: (1) He has divine power/authority over physical ailments; (2) He prioritises compassion and doing good over rigid legalistic rule-keeping.

Answer: (c) Advice to Nandi: (1) not every illness is caused by the devil -- physical/medical causes are common and should be checked (she should still see a doctor); (2) whatever the cause, Jesus has power over all sickness, as shown throughout the Gospels, and can heal through prayer, medicine, or both; (3) she should pray in faith for healing while trusting God's timing, rather than losing hope.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam accept that God/Allah has power to work miracles; (2) both traditions record miraculous healings/signs performed by their prophets as proof of divine power. One difference: Christians believe Jesus performed miracles by His own divine authority as God the Son, while Muslims believe Jesus (Isa) performed miracles only by Allah's permission, as a prophet, not as divine himself.

Question Q7 (Section 1). (a) Relate the prayer of Jesus before going to the cross. [4] (b) What does this parable teach Christians about prayer? Give three points. [6] (c) Pumba and Tim disagree on why Jesus needed to pray; give three reasons Tim could give Pumba on why it was necessary for Jesus to continue in private prayer. [6] (d) State one similarity and two differences between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the nature and significance of prayer. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 26:36-46 (Gethsemane): Jesus took Peter, James and John to the Garden of Gethsemane, telling them His soul was 'sorrowful, even to death.' He went a little further and prayed, 'My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as you will.' He returned three times to find the disciples asleep, and prayed the same prayer again, ultimately submitting fully to the Father's will before His arrest.

Answer: (b) Three lessons on prayer: (1) prayer is the place to be honest with God about fear/struggle, not just to appear composed; (2) true prayer ultimately submits to God's will above one's own preference ('not as I will, but as you will'); (3) persistence in prayer (praying three times) matters even when it feels unanswered at first.

Answer: (c) Three reasons for Jesus' continued private prayer: (1) to seek strength from the Father for the immense suffering He was about to face; (2) to fully align His human will with the Father's will regarding the crucifixion; (3) to model for His disciples the necessity of prayer in the face of temptation/trial ('Watch and pray that you may not enter into temptation').

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions treat prayer as essential communication with the spiritual/divine realm. Two differences: (1) Christian prayer is addressed directly to God the Father, often in Jesus' name, while Traditional prayer is frequently directed through ancestral spirits as intermediaries; (2) Christian prayer can be private and spontaneous at any time, while Traditional prayer is often communal, ritualised and tied to specific occasions/shrines led by an elder.

Question Q8 (Section 1). (a) Relate the incident when Jesus prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple. [6] (b) Why did Jesus prophesy the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple? Give two points. [4] (c) A teacher wants to conduct a lesson in a church building since the classroom collapsed; give three points of Christian advice on why he should not take his class into the church for a lesson. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their attitudes towards holy places. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 24:1-2 / Luke 21:5-6: as Jesus left the Temple, His disciples pointed out its impressive buildings. Jesus responded, 'Do you see all these things? Truly, I say to you, there will not be left here one stone upon another that will not be thrown down' -- foretelling the Temple's total destruction, later fulfilled when Roman forces destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple in AD 70.

Answer: (b) Two reasons for the prophecy: (1) as a judgement on Jerusalem's rejection of Jesus as Messiah and its persistent unfaithfulness; (2) to show that true worship of God would no longer depend on a physical Temple, but on spirit and truth through Christ.

Answer: (c) Advice to the teacher: (1) a church building is set apart specifically for worship and should not be used casually for ordinary secular lessons, out of respect for its sacred purpose; (2) using it for a classroom may distract from or trivialise its role as a place of prayer/reverence; (3) alternative arrangements (an outdoor lesson, a borrowed community hall) should be sought instead to preserve the church's dedicated use.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions set apart specific physical locations (church buildings; shrines/sacred groves) as holy and requiring reverent conduct. One difference: Christian holy places derive their sanctity chiefly from being set apart for worship of God through Christ, and worship is not strictly bound to that location, while in Traditional Religion, sacred sites are often held to be inherently, permanently holy due to ancestral/spiritual presence tied to that specific place.

Question Q9 (Section 1). (a) Discuss the parable of the wicked tenants. [4] (b) Give two significant points on Jesus' teaching which made the religious leaders react angrily and seek to arrest Him immediately. [6] (c) Kasonde, ordained a leader of his childhood church after Theological College, is rejected by some members and considers leaving; give two points of Christian advice against leaving and one argument he would put up for leaving. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Hinduism on the reaction to persecution. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 21:33-41: a landowner planted a vineyard and leased it to tenants before travelling away. At harvest he sent servants to collect his share, but the tenants beat, killed, or stoned each one sent, including the owner's own son, hoping to seize the inheritance. Jesus asked what the owner would do to such tenants -- put them to a miserable death and give the vineyard to others who would render the proper fruits.

Answer: (b) Two points that angered the leaders: (1) the parable directly exposed their own rejection and mistreatment of God's prophets, and implicitly of God's own Son; (2) Jesus declared that the Kingdom of God would be taken from them and given to others (a different people), a direct challenge to their religious authority and status.

Answer: (c) Two points of advice against leaving: (1) his calling/ordination came from God and should not be abandoned merely due to some members' personal rejection; (2) leaving would deprive the wider congregation of his God-given ministry and could be seen as fleeing rather than persevering through opposition. One argument for leaving: continued rejection and lack of acceptance may make effective ministry there genuinely difficult, and moving to a more receptive congregation could allow his gifts to be better used.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions teach that persecution/opposition can be endured through inner spiritual discipline and detachment rather than retaliation. One difference: Christianity frames enduring persecution as following Christ's own suffering example with hope of resurrection/vindication, while Hinduism frames endurance of hardship as working out karma toward eventual liberation (Moksha) across lifetimes.

Question Q10 (Section 1). (a) Tell the story of Elijah raising the widow's son at Zarephath. [6] (b) What did Jesus mean when He called Himself, 'the Resurrection and the Life'? Give two points. [4] (c) Zeb died in a road accident; his relatives grabbed all the property from the widow and children saying they are not responsible for them. As a church elder, advise Zeb's relatives on the correct attitude towards widows recommended by the Bible. Give two points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference on the beliefs about resurrected life of Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Kings 17:17-24: while Elijah was staying with a widow at Zarephath, her son fell ill and died. The grieving widow accused Elijah of causing her son's death to punish her sin. Elijah took the boy, laid him on his own bed, and cried out to the LORD three times, stretching himself over the child; the LORD heard his prayer, and the boy's life returned to him. Elijah presented the living child to his mother, who declared, 'Now I know that you are a man of God, and that the word of the LORD in your mouth is truth.'

Answer: (b) Two meanings of 'the Resurrection and the Life' (John 11:25-26): (1) Jesus Himself is the source of resurrection power -- those who believe in Him, though they die, will live; (2) He is the source of eternal life itself -- whoever lives and believes in Him will never truly/ultimately die, since physical death is not the final word for believers.

Answer: (c) Advice to Zeb's relatives: (1) Scripture commands care and protection for widows and orphans as a sacred duty, condemning their exploitation (James 1:27; Exodus 22:22-24); (2) seizing the widow's rightful property while abandoning responsibility for the children is unjust and contrary to God's command to defend the vulnerable, and the family should instead support and provide for them.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions believe that life/existence continues in some form after physical death rather than simple annihilation. One difference: Christianity teaches a future bodily resurrection to eternal life through Christ at the end of the age, while Zambian Traditional Religion teaches the dead join the spirit world of ancestors, continuing to relate to and influence the living community, without a specific bodily resurrection event.

Question Q11 (Section 2). (a) Relate the story of Phillip and the Ethiopian Eunuch. [4] (b)(i) What lessons can Christians learn from the above story? Give two points. (ii) Why were Eunuchs not allowed to enter the Temple according to Jewish tradition? Give one point. [6] (c) Scripture union members refuse membership to a girl alleged to belong to a cult; state three points of Paul's teaching on witnessing across racial and cultural barriers violated by the scripture union members. [6] (d) Give one point of similarity and one of difference between Christianity and Islam on their attitudes to inclusion of people of different races and cultures. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 8:26-39: an angel directed Philip to the desert road from Jerusalem to Gaza, where he met an Ethiopian eunuch, an official of the Ethiopian queen, reading from Isaiah in his chariot. Philip asked if he understood what he read; the eunuch invited him up, and Philip explained that the passage (Isaiah 53) spoke of Jesus. The eunuch believed and asked to be baptised; they stopped at some water, and Philip baptised him. The Spirit then caught Philip away, and the eunuch went on his way rejoicing.

Answer: (b)(i) Two lessons: (1) the Gospel is for all people regardless of nationality, race or physical condition -- barriers should not stop evangelism; (2) genuine faith leads promptly to baptism/public commitment once understood and believed. (ii) One point: Jewish law (Deuteronomy 23:1) excluded eunuchs (physically altered/emasculated men) from full Temple assembly, regarding their condition as a physical blemish disqualifying full participation in Temple worship.

Answer: (c) Paul's teaching on inclusion violated: (1) 'There is neither Jew nor Greek... for you are all one in Christ Jesus' (Galatians 3:28) -- all barriers of race/background are dissolved in Christ; (2) the Gospel is 'the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes' (Romans 1:16), meaning no one should be excluded from hearing/belonging based on rumour or background; (3) believers are called to welcome and restore, not judge and exclude, those seeking genuine faith (Romans 15:7, 'welcome one another as Christ has welcomed you').

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach, in principle, that the faith community should welcome believers of every race and culture as equals before God/Allah. One difference: Christian teaching (Galatians 3:28) explicitly erases distinctions of race/culture/status within the body of Christ, while historically some Islamic communities have retained stronger cultural/ethnic distinctions in social practice even while affirming spiritual equality under Allah.

Question Q12 (Section 2). (a) Relate the story of Saul persecuting Christians.

[4] (b)(i) Why was Saul persecuted when he became a Christian? Give one point. (ii) How did he react to persecution? Give two points. [6] (c) Valentine, once in an armed robbers' gang, now witnesses to former gang members who reject and threaten him; give three points of Christian advice on how he can react to such rejection. [6] (d) Compare Christian reactions to persecution with those of Mahatma Gandhi, stating one point of similarity and one point of difference. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 8:1-3, 9:1-2: Saul approved of Stephen's killing and ravaged the church, entering homes, dragging off believers to prison, and pursued them even to Damascus with letters of authority to arrest more -- until his dramatic conversion on the road there (Acts 9:3-19).

Answer: (b)(i) One point: his former Jewish allies felt betrayed, since the very man who had hunted Christians now boldly proclaimed Jesus as the Son of God, a direct threat to their authority. (ii) Two points on his reaction: (1) he continued preaching Christ boldly despite danger to his life; (2) when plots formed against him (e.g. in Damascus), he escaped and carried on his ministry elsewhere rather than giving up his faith.

Answer: (c) Advice to Valentine: (1) he should forgive his former friends and not repay their threats with violence; (2) he should trust God for protection while continuing to live out his transformation as a testimony to others; (3) he should seek support from his church community, and where necessary, legitimate protection from authorities, rather than confronting them alone.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christian teaching and Gandhi's approach counsel non-violent, patient endurance of persecution rather than violent retaliation. One difference: Christian non-retaliation is grounded in following Christ's own example and obedience to God (turning the other cheek), while Gandhi's Satyagraha was grounded in a broader philosophy of truth-force and organised civil disobedience aimed at changing unjust social/political systems.

Question Q13 (Section 2). (a) Relate what God instructed Moses to do on the Day of Atonement. [4] (b) How did Jesus' disciples observe the Lord's Day? Give three points. [6] (c) Reuben, a Colonel, spends much free time drinking beer at the officers' mess, calling it 'leisure time'; as a fellow Christian colonel, give him three points on how a Christian could spend his/her leisure time. [6] (d) State two points of similarity and one of difference between the ways Christians and Hindus spend their leisure time. [4]

Answer: (a) Leviticus 16: on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), God instructed Moses that Aaron the high priest was to make atonement for himself and the people once a year by offering sacrifices for sin, entering the Most Holy Place with the blood of a bull and a goat to sprinkle on the mercy seat, and sending a second goat (the 'scapegoat') into the wilderness bearing the sins of the people away from the community.

Answer: (b) Three ways disciples observed the Lord's Day: (1) they gathered together for worship and fellowship (Acts 20:7, 'on the first day of the week... to break bread'); (2) they devoted the day to teaching and the apostles' doctrine; (3) they shared communion/the breaking of bread together as a community.

Answer: (c) Advice to Reuben on leisure: (1) leisure time should refresh and renew a person spiritually and physically, not lead to habits (excessive drinking) that harm health or witness; (2) Christians can use free time for worthwhile activities such as family time, exercise, or service to others; (3) moderation is key -- occasional relaxation is fine, but leisure should not become a source of sin or dependency.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions value periods of rest/withdrawal from work for spiritual renewal; (2) both discourage leisure activities that lead to immoral or harmful behaviour. One difference: Christians often use leisure time for corporate fellowship/worship activities, while Hindus often use leisure for personal meditation/yoga practice geared toward individual spiritual discipline.

Question Q14 (Section 2). (a) Relate the parable of the rich young man. [4] (b) What are the effects of riches on a person's spiritual life? Give three points. [6] (c) Rose says 'money is power, I can do anything I like'; her friend Berlina wonders if there is anything money cannot do. Help Berlina remember two things money/riches would not be able to do. [6] (d) State two similarities and one difference on Christian and Muslim attitudes to wealth. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 19:16-22 (also Mark 10:17-22): a rich young man asked Jesus what good deed he must do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and the man claimed he had kept them all, asking what he still lacked. Jesus told him to sell all he had, give to the poor, and follow Him, and he would have treasure in heaven; but the young man went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions, being unwilling to give them up.

Answer: (b) Three effects of riches on spiritual life: (1) riches can create attachment/love of money that competes with devotion to God ('you cannot serve God and money,' Matthew 6:24); (2) wealth can breed pride and self-sufficiency, reducing felt dependence on God; (3) preoccupation with wealth can crowd out time for prayer, worship and service to others, as it did for the rich young man.

Answer: (c) Two things money cannot do: (1) money cannot buy salvation or eternal life, which comes only through faith in Christ, not payment (Acts 8:20, Simon the sorcerer rebuked for trying to buy the Holy Spirit's power); (2) money cannot buy genuine love, peace of mind, or a right relationship with God, all of which are freely given by God's grace, not purchased.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach that wealth is ultimately a trust/gift from God and should be used responsibly, including generosity to the poor (tithing; Zakat); (2) both warn against greed and hoarding wealth selfishly. One difference: Islam prescribes a specific mandatory almsgiving rate (Zakat, typically 2.5% of wealth) as a religious pillar, while Christian giving (tithing/offerings) is taught as a spiritual discipline but without one universally fixed, legally mandated rate across all denominations.

Question Q15 (Section 2). (a) Give an account of Abimelech's conspiracy. [6] (b) What type of governments are revealed by Abimelech's conspiracy? Give only two. [4] (c) Pastor Mutale complains it is not his work to distribute food/clothing to vulnerable church members, since NGOs can do it; give three points of Christian advice on the nature of a true perfect shepherd. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to leaders. [4]

Answer: (a) Judges 9:1-6: Abimelech, son of Gideon, persuaded his mother's relatives in Shechem to back his bid for kingship, arguing it was better for one man to rule than all seventy of Gideon's sons. Given silver from the temple of Baal-berith, he hired reckless men and murdered his seventy brothers on one stone (except Jotham, who escaped); the men of Shechem then made Abimelech king.

Answer: (b) Two types of government revealed: (1) tyranny/dictatorship -- Abimelech seized power through murder and manipulation, not legitimate succession; (2) collective/joint rule -- the alternative he argued against, where Gideon's seventy sons might have shared rule together.

Answer: (c) Advice to Pastor Mutale: (1) Jesus taught that a true shepherd lays down his life and cares personally for the sheep's needs (John 10:11), not delegating that care entirely elsewhere; (2) genuine pastoral leadership must combine preaching with practical compassion, since faith without works for the needy is incomplete (James 2:15-16); (3) refusing to help the vulnerable resembles the 'hired hand' who abandons the sheep, not the good shepherd Christ modelled, even if NGOs also assist.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that leaders/rulers are accountable to God/Allah for how justly they treat those under their authority. One difference: Christian leadership ideal emphasises humble servant-leadership modelled directly on Christ's example (washing the disciples' feet), while Islamic leadership draws its central model from the Prophet Muhammad's role as both spiritual and political/community leader guided by Shariah.

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