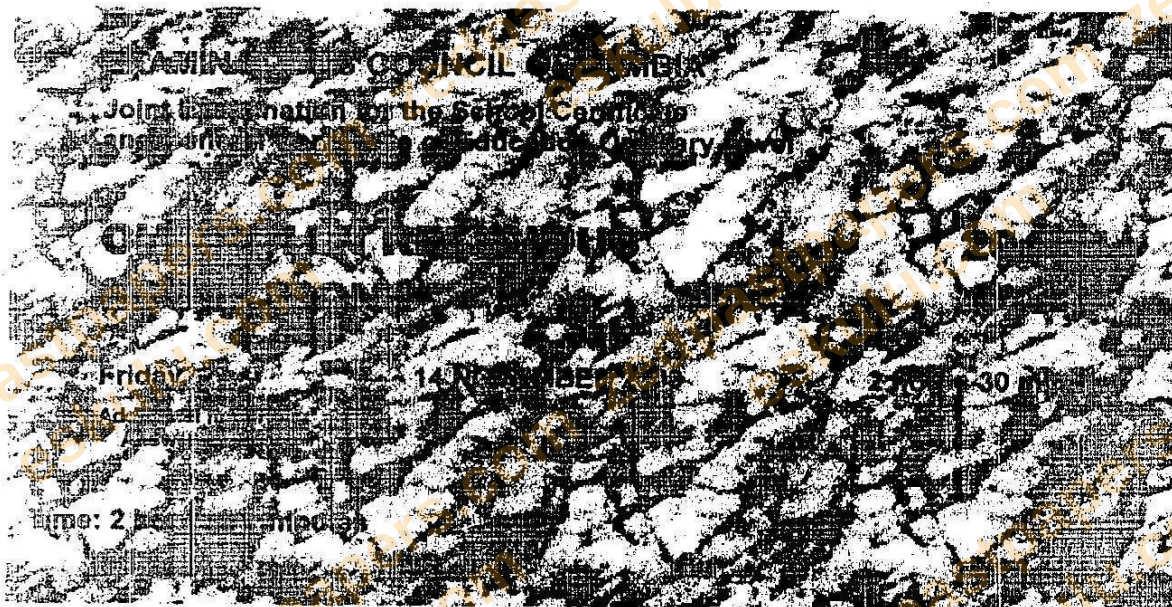


G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2008 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Christian Religious Education Paper 1, 2008 GCE (2046/1)

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

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



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

NECZ/2008E2

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SECTION A

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

- 1 (a) Give an account of the birth of John the Baptist as given to Zechariah, his father. [4]
 (b) Show how the life and work of John the Baptist fulfilled the Old Testament prophecy. Give **three** points. [6]
 (c) Kapalu, who is a young Christian and a member of your church, says that he has discovered God's plan for his life. And that is, to become a great Gospel musician but he does not know how to respond to the call. Explain to him **three** ways in which he can respond to God's direction of his life. [6]
 (d) Give **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Zambian birth traditions and customs. [4]
- 2 (a) Relate the story of how Adam and Eve were tempted by Satan. [4]
 (b) (i) Why did the temptation of Adam and Eve become sin? Give **one** reason.
 (ii) Give **two** reasons why Satan tempts Christians. [6]
 (c) Andrew, a young Christian, says that we live in a world of sin, and therefore, it is impossible to overcome temptation. "I wonder how Jesus could overcome sin." Explain to Andrew why Jesus did not sin even when he was tempted. Give **three** points. [6]
 (d) State **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to temptation. [4]
- 3 (a) Tell the Parable of the Hidden Treasure and the Pearl. [4]
 (b) What do these Parables teach Christians about the Kingdom of God? Give **three** points. [6]
 (c) Peter wants to be trained as a Pastor, but he is prevented from doing so by his parents. They want him to become an Accountant. State **one** argument that the parents would give for their suggestion, and give **two** Christian responses that Peter would state for his choice. [6]
 (d) State **one** similarity and **two** differences between the central beliefs about the Kingdom of God in Christianity and those of Zambian Tradition. [4]
- 4 (a) Describe the Parable of the Pharisee and the Tax Collector. [4]
 (b) What does this Parable teach Christians about prayer? State **three** points. [6]
 (c) A Christian woman who is a member of your church has stopped meeting with other Christians for prayers and Bible studies. But she complains that God does not answer her prayers. State **three** conditions necessary for God to answer prayer which this woman needs to know. [6]
 (d) Give **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the nature and significance of prayer. [4]
- 5 (a) Relate the Parable of the Unforgiving Servant. [4]
 (b) What was Jesus illustrating in this Parable? Give **three** points. [6]
 (c) Your uncle, Mr Nkole, is a successful businessman who recently was swindled out of millions of kwacha by his nephew. He is so angry that he has vowed to take his nephew to court and have him imprisoned. Give **three** points of Christian advice against his intentions. [6]
 (d) Give **two** points of similarity and **two** of difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to their enemies. [4]

- 6 (a) Narrate the Parable of the Lost Sheep. [4]
- (b) State **three** aspects of God's mercy which Christians may learn from this Parable. [6]
- (c) Mable, a school girl who falls pregnant, returns to school to continue her studies after giving birth. But some of the teachers and pupils harass and laugh at her. What Christian advice would you give the teachers and pupils in relation to their attitude towards Mable. State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **two** similarities and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu teaching on love and forgiveness. [4]
- (a) Relate the incident when James and John made a request to Jesus to sit with him on his left and right handside in the Kingdom of God. [6]
- (b) What **two** lessons about inheriting the Kingdom of God do Christians learn from this incident. [4]
- (c) Mr Lungu is a choir leader in his church. He does not want to be challenged in the next church election by any other choir member for the position of Choir leader. But Mrs Chulu, the Church Secretary, maintains that anyone can be elected as long as he/she is a Christian. But Mr Lungu is very unhappy about it. Give **three** points of Christian advice to Mr Lungu on Jesus' teaching about the kind of attitude that a leader should have. [6]
- (d) Give **one** point of similarity and **one** of difference between Christian and Hindu teachings about suffering. [4]
- (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. Give **one** point.
- (ii) State **two** ways in which Jesus reacted to the opposition on this occasion. [6]
- (c) You are a Christian and a member of the youth wing of a political party. There are plans by your party to hold demonstrations to protest against the government but you are criticized for refusing to take part. What Christian advice would you give about the effects of aggressive reactions? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Mahatma Ghandi's reaction to opposition and persecution. [4]
- (a) Tell the story of the burial of Jesus. [4]
- (b) What is the New Testament teaching about the meaning of Jesus' death? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) Mutati has been diagnosed with terminal cancer, but to the amazement of his parents and friends, he rejoices about the fact that even if he died he would still go to be with the Lord. What **three** Bible reasons would Mutati give to explain why he is not afraid to die? [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about death. [4]

- 10 (a) Relate the incident when Jesus appeared to the disciples in the Upper Room. [4]
- (b) From this and other resurrection experiences of the disciples, explain **three** things that the disciples learned about Jesus. [6]
- (c) "Prove to me that Jesus arose from death, and I will become a Christian immediately," Moses challenged Christian students of his University class. State **three** "proofs" from the teachings of the New Testament that the Christian students will give in answer to the challenge. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Hindu beliefs about life after death. [4]

SECTION B

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

- 11 (a) Give an account of how the apostles at Jerusalem sent Barnabas to keep the Church at Antioch. [4]
- (b) (i) State **two** difficulties in relationships between people of different languages, cultures and races.
- (ii) State **one** way in which the persecution of the early Christians was a blessing to the early church. [6]
- (c) In a local church in your area, the elders of the church have a serious disagreement on what language to use in teaching God's word and singing hymns. Some insist that only the language of the area must be spoken. With reference to the work of the early church, explain to your church elders why their attitudes would hinder the spread of the Gospel. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional beliefs about the inclusion of people of different cultures. [4]
- 12 (a) Describe the problem which arose in the early church between the Hebrew and Greek speaking Jewish widows. [4]
- (b) Mention **three** problems which were faced by the early church and show how each of them was solved. [6]
- (c) "I am thinking of leaving my church to join another one because of the way they care for one another, especially during funerals," says Kate. Give **three** features of life in the early church which attracted people to join the believers. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional attitudes to the way differences are resolved in a community. [4]
- 13 (a) Relate the story of how the Lord called Samuel. [6]
- (b) What are the regular features of a Christian home? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) "Christ is the head of my home," says Rose to Emma. Emma wondered how this was possible. As a Christian, explain to Emma the benefits of a family that is under the leadership of Christ. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on the duties of parents to their children. [4]

4. (a) Explain what Paul said to the Thessalonians on keeping away from Christians who lead lazy lives. [6]
- (b) What do Christians learn from Paul's teaching to the Thessalonians? Give **two** points. [4]
- (c) "Alvin! This is the problem I find in you, Christians. Why should you even talk to such a nobody who is nowhere near to our status?" remarks a friend. You are Alvin, mention **one** type of job that your friend has in mind and considers cannot be done by people of his "class". Give **two** points why Christians should encourage others to show respect for all workers. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Muslim teachings on their attitude to work. [4]
5. (a) Relate from Genesis the story of how Abraham's servant met a girl at a well and chose her to be the fiancée of Abraham's son, Isaac. [6]
- (b) State **two** qualities of a good wife. [4]
- (c) "The rate of divorce in Zambia is so alarming that one wonders whether marriage even has a purpose," complains a recently divorced man. State **three** points of Christian advice you would give to this man about the Biblical purpose of marriage. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationship. [4]



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Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the birth of John the Baptist as given to Zechariah, his father. [4] (b) Show how the life and work of John the Baptist fulfilled Old Testament prophecy. Give three points. [6] (c) Kapalu, a young Christian, discovers God's plan is for him to become a great Gospel musician but does not know how to respond; explain three ways he can respond to God's direction. [6] (d) Give two similarities and two differences between Christian and Zambian birth traditions and customs. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 1:5-25: while Zechariah, a priest, was serving in the Temple, the angel Gabriel appeared to him announcing that his barren, elderly wife Elizabeth would bear a son to be named John, who would be great before the Lord, filled with the Holy Spirit from birth, and would turn many of Israel back to God, going before Him 'in the spirit and power of Elijah.' Zechariah doubted because of their old age and was struck mute until the promise was fulfilled.

Answer: (b) Three fulfilments of prophecy: (1) Malachi 3:1 foretold a messenger who would 'prepare the way before me,' fulfilled by John's ministry preceding Jesus; (2) Isaiah 40:3 foretold 'a voice crying in the wilderness, prepare the way of the LORD,' which John explicitly applied to himself; (3) Malachi 4:5-6 foretold Elijah's return before the great Day of the Lord, fulfilled in John coming 'in the spirit of Elijah' (Luke 1:17).

Answer: (c) Three ways Kapalu can respond: (1) dedicate time to prayer and seeking confirmation of this calling through Scripture and godly counsel; (2) begin developing/using his musical gifts practically in the church to serve and grow into the calling; (3) remain obedient and step out in faith even if the path is unclear at first, trusting God to guide him further as he goes.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions mark the arrival of a new child with communal celebration and thanksgiving; (2) both often involve a formal naming rite soon after birth. Two differences: (1) Christian birth customs (infant dedication/baptism) centre on presenting the child to God/the church, while Zambian traditional customs often centre on presenting the child to the extended family/ancestors and community; (2) Christian naming may follow biblical/religious significance, while traditional naming often follows ancestral names or circumstances of birth.

Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of how Adam and Eve were tempted by Satan. [4] (b)(i) Why did the temptation of Adam and Eve become sin? Give one reason. (ii) Give two reasons why Satan tempts Christians. [6] (c) Andrew says it is impossible to overcome temptation and wonders how Jesus could overcome sin; explain to him why Jesus did not sin even when tempted. Give three points. [6] (d) State two similarities and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to temptation. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 3:1-7: the serpent (Satan) deceived Eve, questioning God's command and claiming she would not die but would become like God, knowing good and evil, if she ate the forbidden fruit. Eve saw the fruit was good for food, pleasing to the eye and desirable for wisdom, so she ate it and gave some to Adam, who also ate; their eyes were opened, they realised they were naked, and they hid from God in shame.

Answer: (b)(i) It became sin because they deliberately disobeyed God's direct command not to eat from that tree, choosing their own desire over obedience to God. **(ii)** Two reasons Satan

tempts Christians: (1) to draw them away from obedience and fellowship with God, just as he did with Adam and Eve; (2) to undermine their faith and testimony, weakening their witness to others.

Answer: (c) Why Jesus did not sin: (1) He was fully God as well as fully human, possessing a sinless divine nature; (2) He consistently resisted every temptation by relying on Scripture (as seen in the wilderness temptations, Matthew 4:1-11); (3) He remained in constant communion with the Father through prayer, drawing strength to resist rather than relying on Himself alone.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach that Satan/Iblis actively tempts humans away from obedience to God; (2) both teach humans have free will and are held responsible for yielding to temptation. One difference: Christianity teaches humans inherit a sinful nature from Adam's fall making temptation harder to resist without grace, while Islam teaches humans are born in a state of natural purity (fitrah) and temptation is external, not an inherited corrupted nature.

Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Tell the Parable of the Hidden Treasure and the Pearl. [4] (b) What do these Parables teach Christians about the Kingdom of God? Give three points. [6] (c) Peter wants to train as a Pastor but his parents want him to become an Accountant; state one argument for their suggestion and two Christian responses Peter would give for his choice. [6] (d) State one similarity and two differences between the central beliefs about the Kingdom of God in Christianity and those of Zambian Tradition. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 13:44-46: Jesus said the Kingdom of Heaven is like treasure hidden in a field, which a man found and, in his joy, sold all he had to buy that field. It is also like a merchant seeking fine pearls who, on finding one pearl of great value, sold everything he had to buy it.

Answer: (b) Three lessons about the Kingdom: (1) the Kingdom of God is of supreme, surpassing value, worth giving up everything else to obtain; (2) finding/entering the Kingdom brings great joy; (3) obtaining the Kingdom requires total commitment and sacrifice of lesser things.

Answer: (c) One argument for the parents' suggestion: accountancy offers more immediate financial stability and security than pastoral ministry. Two Christian responses for Peter's choice: (1) if God has genuinely called him to pastoral ministry, following that calling takes priority over worldly financial security (Matthew 6:33, 'seek first the kingdom of God'); (2) God provides for those who faithfully serve Him in ministry, so security ultimately rests in God's provision, not merely a chosen profession.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions believe in a spiritual realm/kingdom of ultimate authority that governs and gives meaning to earthly life. Two differences: (1) the Christian Kingdom of God is centred on Christ's present and future reign inaugurated by His life, death and resurrection, while Zambian Tradition centres its spiritual authority on ancestral spirits and the Supreme Being without a single incarnate ruler-figure; (2) the Christian Kingdom is entered through personal faith/repentance, while participation in the traditional spiritual order is generally inherited through lineage/community membership.

Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Describe the Parable of the Pharisee and the Tax Collector. [4] (b) What does this Parable teach Christians about prayer? State three points. [6] (c) A church member has stopped meeting for prayers/Bible study, complaining God does not answer her prayers; state three conditions necessary for God to answer prayer which this woman needs to know. [6] (d) Give two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Islam with regard to the nature and significance of prayer. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 18:9-14: two men went to the Temple to pray -- a Pharisee, who stood and thanked God he was not like other sinful men, listing his own religious achievements (fasting, tithing); and a tax collector, who stood at a distance, would not even lift his eyes to heaven, but beat his breast saying, 'God, be merciful to me, a sinner!' Jesus said the tax collector, not the Pharisee, went home justified, for 'everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, but the one who humbles himself will be exalted.'

Answer: (b) Three lessons on prayer: (1) true prayer requires humility, not self-righteous boasting; (2) God is more pleased with a genuinely repentant heart than with outward religious performance; (3) sincere confession of sin, not comparison with others, is what makes prayer acceptable to God.

Answer: (c) Three conditions for answered prayer: (1) praying according to God's will, not merely selfish desire (1 John 5:14); (2) praying in genuine faith, without doubting (James 1:6-7); (3) maintaining a right, unbroken relationship with God -- unconfessed sin/unforgiveness can hinder prayer (Mark 11:25; Psalm 66:18).

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam regard prayer as a central religious duty connecting believers to God; (2) both prescribe regular/structured times of prayer as part of devotional life. Two differences: (1) Islam mandates five fixed daily prayers (Salah) with prescribed physical postures and Arabic recitation, while Christian prayer has no fixed number of times or required posture/language; (2) Muslim prayer is performed facing Mecca as an obligatory ritual, while Christian prayer can be offered from any direction, formally or spontaneously.

Question Q5 (Section A). (a) Relate the Parable of the Unforgiving Servant. [4] (b) What was Jesus illustrating in this Parable? Give three points. [6] (c) Mr Nkole was swindled out of millions of kwacha by his nephew and wants to take him to court and have him imprisoned; give three points of Christian advice against his intentions. [6] (d) Give two points of similarity and two of difference between Christian and Muslim attitudes to their enemies. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 18:23-35: a king forgave a servant an enormous debt he could never repay, after the servant begged for mercy. That same servant then found a fellow servant who owed him a small amount, and, refusing mercy, had him thrown into prison until he could pay. When the king heard of this, he was outraged, calling the servant wicked for not extending the same mercy he had received, and handed him over to be tortured until his whole debt was paid.

Answer: (b) Three things Jesus illustrated: (1) God has forgiven believers an immense debt of sin they could never repay; (2) believers who have received such forgiveness are obligated to forgive others, even smaller offences against them; (3) refusing to forgive others invites serious consequences/judgement from God.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mr Nkole: (1) Christians are called to forgive those who wrong them, following God's own forgiveness of them (Matthew 6:14-15); (2) pursuing harsh imprisonment out of anger may reflect the unforgiving servant's attitude rather than Christlike mercy, even though seeking just restitution of the money is reasonable; (3) he should seek reconciliation and, if restitution is needed, pursue it calmly and fairly rather than out of vengeance or a desire to punish.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Islam teach that patience and restraint toward enemies is virtuous, and both discourage excessive/unjust revenge; (2) both permit legitimate recourse to justice through proper authorities rather than personal vengeance. Two differences: (1) Christian teaching goes further, commanding believers to actively love and pray for their enemies (Matthew 5:44), while Islamic teaching generally emphasises just and proportionate response rather than active love of enemies; (2) Christians are taught to 'turn the other cheek,' while Islamic teaching permits measured retaliation (qisas) within strict limits of justice.

Question Q6 (Section A). (a) Narrate the Parable of the Lost Sheep. [4] (b) State three aspects of God's mercy which Christians may learn from this Parable. [6] (c) Mable, a school girl who fell pregnant, returns to school after giving birth but is harassed and laughed at by some teachers and pupils; give three points of Christian advice on their attitude towards her. [6] (d) Give two similarities and one difference between Christian and Hindu teaching on love and forgiveness. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 15:3-7: Jesus told of a shepherd with a hundred sheep who, on losing one, leaves the ninety-nine and searches diligently until he finds it. Upon finding it, he joyfully lays it on his shoulders and carries it home, calling his friends and neighbours to rejoice with him, saying, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep that was lost.' Jesus concluded there is more joy in heaven over one repentant sinner than over ninety-nine who need no repentance.

Answer: (b) Three aspects of God's mercy: (1) God actively seeks out the lost/sinner rather than waiting passively; (2) God values each individual person deeply, however few or insignificant they may seem; (3) God rejoices greatly over repentance and restoration, showing His mercy is generous, not grudging.

Answer: (c) Advice to teachers/pupils on Mable: (1) Christians are called to show compassion and support to those who have made mistakes, not condemnation (John 8:7-11, 'let him who is without sin cast the first stone'); (2) mocking/harassing her contradicts Christian teaching on forgiveness and could damage her further and drive her away from school/faith; (3) they should instead encourage and help her succeed in continuing her education, treating her with the dignity all people deserve.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both Christianity and Hinduism teach compassion and non-harm (ahimsa/love) toward others as central virtues; (2) both encourage releasing anger/grudges for one's own spiritual wellbeing. One difference: Christian forgiveness is modelled on God's unconditional grace freely given through Christ regardless of merit, while Hindu teaching on forgiveness is often linked to the law of karma, where letting go of resentment helps one avoid generating further negative karma for oneself.

Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Relate the incident when James and John made a request to Jesus to sit with him on his left and right hand side in the Kingdom of God. [6] (b) What two lessons about inheriting the Kingdom of God do Christians learn from this incident? [4] (c) Mr Lungu, a choir leader, does not want to be challenged for his position; the Church Secretary says anyone can be elected as long as they are Christian; give three points of Christian advice to Mr Lungu on Jesus' teaching about leadership attitude. [6] (d) Give one point of similarity and one of difference between Christian and Hindu teachings about suffering. [4]

Answer: (a) Mark 10:35-45: James and John asked Jesus to grant that they sit at His right and left in His glory. Jesus asked if they could drink the cup He would drink and be baptised with His baptism (of suffering); they claimed they could, and Jesus said they would indeed share His sufferings, but granting the seats was not His to give -- it belonged to those for whom it had been prepared by the Father. When the other ten disciples became indignant, Jesus taught that true greatness in His Kingdom comes through serving others, not seeking status, 'whoever would be great among you must be your servant.'

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) positions of honour in God's Kingdom are not earned through ambition or favour-seeking, but granted by God according to His own purposes; (2) true greatness in the Kingdom is measured by humble service to others, not by rank or status.

Answer: (c) Advice to Mr Lungu: (1) Jesus taught that leaders should not seek to 'lord it over' others but should serve, as He Himself came 'not to be served but to serve' (Mark 10:42-45); (2) clinging possessively to a leadership position out of pride/fear of challenge contradicts the servant-leadership Jesus modelled; (3) he should welcome fair, open participation from any qualified Christian, trusting that true leadership is validated by service and character, not control over a title.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism teach that suffering has spiritual meaning and can be a means of growth rather than pure meaninglessness. One difference: Christianity teaches suffering can be redemptive through union with Christ's own suffering and hope of resurrection, while Hinduism explains suffering primarily through the law of karma from past actions across lifetimes.

Question Q8 (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. Give one point. (ii) State two ways in which Jesus reacted to the opposition on this occasion. [6] (c) As a Christian in the youth wing of a political party planning demonstrations, you are criticised for refusing to take part; give three points of Christian advice about the effects of aggressive reactions. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Mahatma Gandhi's reaction to opposition and persecution. [4]

Answer: (a) Luke 4:16-30: Jesus read from Isaiah in the synagogue at Nazareth, declaring the prophecy of the Spirit's anointing to preach good news was fulfilled in Himself. Initially the people marvelled, but their mood turned when He noted a prophet is not honoured in his hometown, citing Elijah and Elisha's ministry to non-Israelites. Enraged, the people drove Him out of town to the edge of a cliff intending to throw Him down, but He passed through their midst unharmed and went on His way.

Answer: (b)(i) One point: this rejection of Jesus in His own hometown foreshadowed the wider pattern of the religious establishment rejecting His authority and claims throughout His ministry. (ii) Two ways Jesus reacted: (1) He did not retaliate with anger or force against the hostile crowd; (2) He calmly passed through their midst and continued His ministry elsewhere, undeterred by the rejection.

Answer: (c) Advice on aggressive reactions: (1) aggressive/violent demonstrations often provoke greater conflict and harm rather than resolving grievances, contrary to Christ's peaceable example; (2) Christians are called to pursue justice through peaceful, lawful means, following Jesus' example of enduring opposition without retaliation; (3) refusing to participate in aggression is not cowardice but a faithful witness that can influence others toward more constructive methods of protest.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christian teaching and Gandhi's approach favour non-violent, patient responses to opposition rather than aggression. One difference: Christian non-retaliation is rooted in following Christ's example and trusting God's justice, while Gandhi's Satyagraha was a deliberate political strategy of organised non-violent resistance aimed at changing unjust laws/systems.

Question Q9 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of the burial of Jesus. [4] (b) What is the New Testament teaching about the meaning of Jesus' death? State three points. [6] (c) Mutati, diagnosed with terminal cancer, rejoices that even if he died he would still go to be with the Lord; state three Bible reasons why he is not afraid to die. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu ideas about death. [4]

Answer: (a) Matthew 27:57-61: Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man and secret disciple, asked Pilate for the body of Jesus. Pilate granted it; Joseph wrapped the body in a clean linen shroud and laid it in his own new tomb cut out of rock, then rolled a great stone over the entrance and departed. Mary Magdalene and the other Mary remained sitting opposite the tomb.

Answer: (b) Three New Testament teachings on Jesus' death: (1) His death was a sacrificial atonement for the sins of humanity ('the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world,' John

1:29); (2) His death reconciled humanity to God, removing the barrier of sin (2 Corinthians 5:19); (3) His death was necessary before His resurrection, which conquered death and secured eternal life for believers (Romans 6:4-9).

Answer: (c) Three Bible reasons Mutati is not afraid to die: (1) 'to live is Christ, and to die is gain' (Philippians 1:21) -- death for a believer means closer union with Christ; (2) 'to be away from the body' is 'to be at home with the Lord' (2 Corinthians 5:8); (3) Jesus promised eternal life to all who believe in Him (John 11:25-26), removing the sting/fear of death (1 Corinthians 15:55-57).

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions believe death is not the absolute end of existence, but a transition to another state of being. One difference: Christianity teaches death leads either to eternal life with God or eternal separation, decided once at judgement based on faith in Christ, while Hinduism teaches death leads to rebirth (reincarnation) determined by karma, continuing across many lifetimes until liberation (Moksha) is achieved.

Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Relate the incident when Jesus appeared to the disciples in the Upper Room. [4] (b) From this and other resurrection experiences of the disciples, explain three things that the disciples learned about Jesus. [6] (c) Moses challenges Christian students to 'prove' Jesus arose from death; state three 'proofs' from New Testament teaching the students give in answer. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Hindu beliefs about life after death. [4]

Answer: (a) John 20:19-23: on the evening of the first day of the week, with the doors locked for fear of the Jews, Jesus suddenly stood among the disciples and said, 'Peace be with you.' He showed them His hands and side, proving His identity; the disciples rejoiced at seeing the Lord. He then breathed on them, saying, 'Receive the Holy Spirit,' and commissioned them for ministry, including authority to forgive sins.

Answer: (b) Three things disciples learned about Jesus: (1) He had truly, bodily risen from death, not merely as a spirit/vision, since He showed physical wounds and later ate food; (2) He still possessed a transformed, glorified body that could appear in locked rooms yet be touched; (3) He remained their Lord and commissioner, sending them out with divine authority and the Holy Spirit's power.

Answer: (c) Three 'proofs' from the New Testament: (1) the empty tomb, confirmed by multiple independent witnesses (the women, Peter, John); (2) the numerous post-resurrection appearances of Jesus to individuals and groups, including over 500 people at once (1 Corinthians 15:6); (3) the radical transformation of the fearful disciples into bold proclaimers willing to die for their testimony, best explained by a real resurrection they had witnessed.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions believe consciousness/the self continues beyond physical death; (2) both teach that one's conduct in life has consequences for one's state after death. Two differences: (1) Christianity teaches one bodily resurrection at the end of the age determined by faith in Christ, while Hinduism teaches repeated rebirths (samsara) until liberation; (2) Christian afterlife destiny is fixed at death/judgement (heaven or hell), while the Hindu soul's destiny is provisional, continuing to change across future incarnations until Moksha is reached.

Question Q11 (Section B). (a) Give an account of how the apostles at Jerusalem sent Barnabas to keep the Church at Antioch. [4] (b)(i) State two difficulties in relationships between people of different languages, cultures and races. (ii) State one way in which the persecution of the early Christians was a blessing to the early church. [6] (c) Church elders disagree on what language to use in teaching/singing, some insisting only the local language be used; explain three points, with reference to the early church's work, why this attitude would hinder the spread of the Gospel. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Zambian Traditional beliefs about the inclusion of people of different cultures. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 11:19-24: believers scattered by persecution after Stephen's death reached as far as Antioch, preaching to Greeks as well as Jews, and many turned to the Lord. When news reached the Jerusalem church, they sent Barnabas to Antioch; seeing the grace of God, he was glad and encouraged them all to remain faithful to the Lord, being 'a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith,' and a great number of people were added to the Lord.

Answer: (b)(i) Two difficulties: (1) language barriers can hinder clear communication and mutual understanding; (2) cultural/racial prejudice can lead to distrust, exclusion or favouritism between groups. (ii) One way persecution blessed the early church: it scattered believers beyond Jerusalem, spreading the Gospel to new regions (like Antioch) that might not otherwise have heard it so quickly.

Answer: (c) Three reasons restricting language would hinder the Gospel: (1) the early church deliberately reached out across language barriers (e.g. appointing Greek-speaking deacons, Acts 6) to include all groups, not just one language community; (2) insisting on only one local language excludes speakers of other languages/visitors from fully participating in worship, contradicting the Gospel's universal scope; (3) Pentecost itself (Acts 2) showed God enabling the Gospel to be understood in many languages simultaneously, modelling inclusivity rather than linguistic exclusivity.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions, ideally, value welcoming people into the community regardless of background. **One difference:** Christian teaching (Galatians 3:28, Acts 10) explicitly commands erasing distinctions of race/culture within the church as a matter of doctrine, while Zambian Traditional belief structures are typically organised around specific tribal/lineage identities, making cross-cultural inclusion less doctrinally central.

Question Q12 (Section B). (a) Describe the problem which arose in the early church between the Hebrew and Greek-speaking Jewish widows. [4] (b) Mention three problems faced by the early church and show how each was solved. [6] (c) Kate is thinking of leaving her church to join another because of how they care for one another, especially during funerals; give three features of life in the early church which attracted people to join the believers. [6] (d) State two similarities and two differences between Christian and Zambian Traditional attitudes to how differences are resolved in a community. [4]

Answer: (a) Acts 6:1-6: as the number of disciples grew, the Greek-speaking (Hellenist) Jews complained against the Hebrew-speaking Jews because their widows were being neglected in the daily distribution of food. The apostles addressed this by having the community select seven reputable, Spirit-filled men to oversee the distribution fairly, so the apostles could focus on prayer and the ministry of the word.

Answer: (b) Three problems and their solutions: (1) unequal distribution to widows -- solved by appointing seven deacons to manage it fairly; (2) internal disputes over including Gentiles without requiring circumcision -- resolved at the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15), which decided Gentiles need not be circumcised; (3) persecution scattering believers -- addressed by believers continuing to preach wherever they went, turning scattering into an opportunity for growth.

Answer: (c) Three attractive features of early church life: (1) believers shared their possessions generously and cared for one another's material needs (Acts 2:44-45, 4:32-35); (2) they devoted themselves to fellowship, prayer and the apostles' teaching, creating strong community bonds; (3) they showed genuine love and mutual support in times of need/grief, such as caring for widows, which Kate specifically notes.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: (1) both traditions value dialogue/consultation with community elders/leaders to resolve disputes; (2) both aim to restore harmony rather than permanently exclude offenders. Two differences: (1) the early church resolved differences through apostolic authority and appeal to Scripture/Spirit-led decision (as at the Jerusalem Council), while Zambian Tradition resolves differences through the chief's court or council of elders using customary law; (2) Christian resolution often emphasises forgiveness and reconciliation as a spiritual imperative, while traditional resolution may require material compensation or ritual cleansing to formally settle the matter.

Question Q13 (Section B). (a) Relate the story of how the Lord called Samuel. [6] (b) What are the regular features of a Christian home? Give two points. [4] (c) Rose tells Emma that 'Christ is the head of my home'; explain to Emma the benefits of a family under the leadership of Christ. Give three points. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Tradition on the duties of parents to their children. [4]

Answer: (a) 1 Samuel 3:1-10: while the boy Samuel served under Eli the priest, the LORD called out to him at night. Samuel, thinking it was Eli, ran to him three times before Eli realised it was God calling and told Samuel how to respond, 'Speak, LORD, for your servant hears.' When the LORD called a fourth time, Samuel answered as instructed and received God's message -- the beginning of his prophetic calling.

Answer: (b) Two regular features of a Christian home: (1) regular family prayer and Bible reading/devotion together; (2) an atmosphere of mutual love, respect and discipline guided by Christian values.

Answer: (c) Benefits of a family under Christ's leadership: (1) decisions are guided by godly wisdom and love rather than selfishness or conflict; (2) there is greater unity and peace, since family members submit to a shared higher authority (Christ) rather than competing for control; (3) the family models Christ's sacrificial love and service to one another, strengthening relationships and providing a stable, nurturing environment for children.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions expect parents to provide for, protect and morally instruct their children. One difference: Christian teaching grounds parental duty directly in Scriptural commands (Ephesians 6:4, 'bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord'), while Zambian Tradition often distributes child-rearing duties more broadly across the extended family/clan as a communal responsibility, not solely the biological parents.

Question Q14 (Section B). (a) Explain what Paul said to the Thessalonians on keeping away from Christians who lead lazy lives. [6] (b) What do Christians learn from Paul's teaching to the Thessalonians? Give two points. [4] (c) A friend dismisses a certain type of job as beneath their 'status'; mention one type of job your friend has in mind and give two points why Christians should encourage respect for all workers. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christian and Muslim teachings on their attitude to work. [4]

Answer: (a) 2 Thessalonians 3:6-12: Paul commanded believers to keep away from any brother who is 'walking in idleness' and not according to the teaching they received from him. He reminded them that while with them, he worked night and day so as not to be a burden to anyone, and that he had commanded, 'If anyone is not willing to work, let him not eat.' Paul had heard some were walking in idleness, not busy but being 'busybodies,' and commanded such people to do their work quietly and earn their own living.

Answer: (b) Two lessons: (1) Christians should be diligent and self-supporting through honest work, not idle or dependent on others unnecessarily; (2) believers should avoid disruptive, meddling behaviour and instead focus on productive, quiet living.

Answer: (c) One type of job the friend may consider 'beneath their status': manual/menial labour such as being a cleaner, street vendor, or manual labourer. Two points on respecting all workers: (1) all honest work has dignity before God, since Scripture calls believers to work 'as for the Lord' regardless of the task (Colossians 3:23); (2) looking down on any honest worker contradicts Christ's own example of humble service (e.g. washing His disciples' feet) and the biblical teaching that all people, and their labour, are equally valuable to God.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that honest work is virtuous and idleness/laziness is discouraged. One difference: Islam frames diligent work partly as fulfilling a religious duty tied to supporting one's family and community as an act of worship under Shariah guidance, while Christian teaching (as in Paul's letters) frames work primarily as a practical expression of Christian discipline and self-sufficiency, avoiding burden on others.

Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Relate from Genesis the story of how Abraham's servant met a girl at a well and chose her to be the fiancée of Abraham's son, Isaac. [6] (b) State two qualities of a good wife. [4] (c) A recently divorced man complains that marriage may not even have a purpose given Zambia's alarming divorce rate; state three points of Christian advice about the Biblical purpose of marriage. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationship. [4]

Answer: (a) Genesis 24: Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for Isaac from his own kindred, not from the Canaanites. At a well near Nahor, the servant prayed for a sign: that the girl who offered to draw water for both him and his camels would be the one God had chosen. Rebekah appeared, drew water for him and his camels exactly as prayed, and was found to be from Abraham's own family; the servant then arranged for her to return with him and marry Isaac.

Answer: (b) Two qualities of a good wife shown by Rebekah: (1) kindness and hospitality (offering water not just to the servant but also to all his camels, unprompted); (2) industriousness/hard work (drawing enough water for ten camels, a demanding task).

Answer: (c) Advice on the purpose of marriage: (1) marriage was instituted by God for companionship -- 'it is not good that man should be alone' (Genesis 2:18); (2) marriage is meant to be a lifelong, faithful covenant union, 'the two shall become one flesh,' not to be lightly dissolved (Matthew 19:5-6); (3) despite the pain of divorce, marriage's God-given purpose remains valid, and healing/future faithful relationships (or reconciliation) are possible through God's grace.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both traditions view marriage as a significant, sacred union requiring mutual responsibility between husband and wife. One difference: Christian teaching (Ephesians 5:21-33) frames the relationship around mutual submission and Christ-like sacrificial love, while Zambian Traditional Religion often frames it around clearly defined complementary gender roles reinforced by lobola and extended-family expectations.

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