

# **G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2010 GCE SOLUTIONS**

**Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2010 GCE (2046/1)**

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

*Every page footer of this source scan reads 'Religious Education/2046/1/Z/2010', and its 15Q/2-section/comparative-religion-(d)-part structure ma*

**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

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

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS  
EDUCATION**

**2048/1**

Wednesday

10 NOVEMBER 2010

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials  
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

1. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
2. Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages.

[Turn over

**SECTION A**

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

- 1 (a) Relate the story of the announcement of the birth of Jesus to the Shepherds. [4]  
(b) Show how the birth of Jesus was a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy. Give **three** points. [6]  
(c) A Christian friend of yours is chosen to go and do church work. He refuses saying, "I am very busy and after all church work is not rewarding." What Christian advice would you give to your friend on how a Christian should respond to God's direction? Give **three** points. [6]  
(d) Give **two** similarities and **two** differences between Christian and Muslim teaching on God's direction of a person's life. [4]
- 2 (a) Narrate the events that led to the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist. [4]  
(b) How was John's message a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy? State **three** points. [6]  
(c) You are a Sunday School teacher and you teach repentance and upright living to the pupils. Instead of changing, the pupils make fun of you for your commitment to God. As a Christian, how would you react to such a situation? Give **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **two** points of similarity and **one** of difference between the main message of John the Baptist and that of Hinduism. [4]
- 3 (a) Give an account of the Baptism of Jesus. [4]  
(b) What is the significance of Jesus' baptism to Christians today? Give **three** points. [6]  
(c) Tandi and Melisa are Christians. Melisa goes to a church that baptises its believers while Tandi goes to one that does not baptise its members. Give **two** Biblical reasons Melisa would give as to why Tandi needs to be baptised and state **one** reason Tandi would give to object baptism. [6]  
(d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christian and Hindu practices of initiating people into their religion. [4]
- 4 (a) Relate the temptations of Jesus immediately after His baptism, stating clearly Jesus' response to each of them. [6]  
(b) Show how Jesus' most important values can be found by examining closely the answers He gave to His tempter. Give **two** points. [4]

- (c) Mrs Ndongo sells beans at the market. She observes how her neighbour gets a lot of profit through stealing by using two different tins for the same price. Mrs Ndongo tells you that she intends to do the same. What Christian advice would you give Mrs Ndongo on how she can overcome such a temptation? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to temptation. [4]
- 5 (a) Tell the story of Jesus feeding the five thousand. [4]
- (b) What does this incident show about the character of Jesus? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) Chimwemwe, a non-Christian claims that miracles are false because she has never seen a deaf person hear after being prayed for. Give **one** reason Chimwemwe would give for holding such a view and give her reasons why a Christian believes in miracles. State **two** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** point of similarity and **one** of difference between the Christian and Muslim beliefs about miracles. [4]
- 6 (a) Narrate the parable of the weeds. [4]
- (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? State **three** points. [6]
- (c) Your church mate is worried over the Pastor's preaching on the final judgement. He confides his fears in you that he is not ready for judgement. As a Christian, what advice would you give to your church mate on how he could be ready for the final judgement? State **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **two** differences between Christianity and Islam about their beliefs on how people will be judged. [4]
- 7 (a) Give an account of Jesus' teaching on Revenge. [4]
- (b) State the New Testament teaching with regards to revenge and love. Give **one** teaching on love and **two** on revenge. [6]
- (c) Mungole discovers that his fiancée has been impregnated by his close friend Mumbi. Mungole vows never to forgive his fiancée and cancels the engagement. He also threatens to murder Mumbi. Give Mungole **three** teachings of Jesus on murder and anger. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to legalism and self discipline. [4]

- 8 (a) Narrate Jesus' teaching on the sermon on the mount about adultery. [4]  
(b) Give **three** significant points why adultery is the only sin the Bible teaches Christians to flee from. [6]  
(c) "I can't stand it any longer, this marriage is over and I am filing for divorce!" Ruth shouted. State **two** Biblical reactions open to Ruth as a result of her husband's unfaithfulness. [6]  
(d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to adultery. [4]
- 9 (a) Narrate the story when Jesus was mocked by the soldiers after his trial. [4]  
(b) Give **three** significant points on the New Testament teaching on suffering. [6]  
(c) Mweembo is a leader in a small Christian community and has been asked to go to witness to a group of people in the neighbouring compound whose community has been resisting the word of God. Mweembo is not willing to go there because he is afraid of their reaction. State **three** points of Christian advice you would give to Mweembo on why he should not fear to witness to that community. [6]  
(d) Give **one** point of similarity and **one** of difference between Christian and Hindu teaching about suffering. [4]
- 10 (a) Narrate the story of Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead. [4]  
(b) State the meaning of the resurrection of Jesus to Christians today. Give **three** points. [6]  
(c) Pastor Muleka has just lost his son and at the funeral service, he informs his congregation that he will see his son again. What reasons would he give to support his view? State **three** points. [6]  
(d) State **one** point of similarity and **two** of difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their beliefs about life after death. [4]

## SECTION B

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

- 11 (a) Relate the events of the Day of Pentecost. [4]  
(b) Show how language barriers were overcome on the Day of Pentecost. Give **three** points. [6]  
(c) A new multi-cultural church has just been opened in a district, but the church leader comes face to face with one practical problem. The chief in the area demands that all church services in the chiefdom must be conducted only in the language of the area. You are part of the church delegation chosen to meet the chief to discuss the matter. State **three** points of Christian advice to help the chief understand that the church is not subject to such barriers. [6]

- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to the inclusion of people of different cultures and races. [4]
- 12 (a) Narrate the parable of the Talents. [4]
- (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Mercy has just inherited a lot of wealth from her late mother and tells you that there was no need for her to continue working. Give **three** points of Christian advice to your friend on the purpose for work in the Bible. [6]
- (d) State **two** similarities and **one** difference between the attitude to work in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]
- 13 (a) What was Jesus' warning to the rich people through James? [4]
- (b) According to James, how will God judge rich people? Give **three** points. [6]
- (c) Three Christians went to preach the Gospel to a rich lady at her home. After listening to them, she dismissed them saying, "Faith in God is for the poor like you and not me rich as I am". Give **three** Bible warnings about wealth to this rich lady. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christians and Hindus on their attitudes to wealth and possessions. [4]
- 14 (a) Give Jesus' discussion with his disciples after he was queried about Moses allowing divorce by way of a divorce certificate. [4]
- (b) State **three** reasons why married people should be faithful to each other. [6]
- (c) At a village court, Katongo was found guilty of mistreating his wife and making her work in the maize field like a slave. As a Christian, you are asked to advise Katongo on Biblical attitude of a husband to a wife. Give **three** points. [6]
- (d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationships. [4]
- 15 (a) Relate the story of God creating man and woman. [4]
- (b) Give **three** Biblical reasons for marriage. [6]
- (c) Mayoba impregnated Joy and her parents brought her to live with Mayoba at his parents' home since he was not employed. Explain to Mayoba **three** important parts of a Christian marriage. [6]
- (d) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the method of choosing marriage partners. [4]



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**Question Q1 (Section A). (a) Relate the story of the announcement of the birth of Jesus to the Shepherds. [4] (b) Show how the birth of Jesus was a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy. Give three points. [6] (c) A Christian friend refuses to do church work, saying it is not rewarding. What Christian advice would you give on how a Christian should respond to God's direction? [6] (d) Give two similarities and two differences between Christian and Muslim teaching on God's direction of a person's life. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Luke 2:8-20: shepherds keeping watch over their flock by night were suddenly visited by an angel of the Lord, who told them, 'Fear not, for behold, I bring you good news of great joy that will be for all the people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord.' A multitude of the heavenly host then praised God, saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among those with whom he is pleased.' The shepherds went with haste to Bethlehem, found Mary, Joseph and the baby, and then spread the news, glorifying and praising God for what they had seen and heard.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: (1) Micah 5:2 prophesied the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem, which Jesus was; (2) Isaiah 7:14 prophesied a virgin would conceive and bear a son called Immanuel, fulfilled in Mary's virgin conception; (3) Isaiah 9:6 prophesied a child would be born who would be called 'Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace,' fulfilled in the identity and mission of Jesus.

**Answer: (c)** Advice to the friend: (1) Colossians 3:23-24 teaches that whatever we do should be done 'heartily, as for the Lord and not for men,' since our true reward comes from God, not from the task itself feeling rewarding; (2) church work is a form of service to God and others, and genuine Christian reward is often spiritual and eternal, not immediately visible; (3) refusing God's direction out of a desire for personal comfort reflects wrong priorities -- true discipleship requires willing obedience even when a task seems unrewarding.

**Answer: (d)** Two similarities: both Christianity and Islam believe God/Allah has ultimate authority and a purpose over each person's life; both encourage prayer and submission to God's will as the proper response to His direction. Two differences: Islam emphasises predestination (qadar) -- that Allah has already decreed all events, including the exact course of one's life -- more strongly and centrally than mainstream Christian teaching; Christianity emphasises the Holy Spirit's inner guidance and a cooperative relationship between God's will and human free choice/responsibility, rather than a fixed decree alone.

**Question Q2 (Section A). (a) Narrate the events that led to the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist. [4] (b) How was John's message a fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecy? State three points. [6] (c) As a Sunday School teacher, pupils mock your commitment to God instead of changing. As a Christian, how would you react? Give three points. [6] (d) State two points of similarity and one of difference between the main message of John the Baptist and that of Hinduism. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Mark 6:14-29 / Matthew 14:1-12: John the Baptist publicly rebuked Herod Antipas for unlawfully marrying Herodias, his brother Philip's wife. Herodias held a grudge against John and wanted him killed, but Herod, though imprisoning John, protected him, knowing he was a righteous man. At Herod's birthday banquet, Herodias' daughter danced and so pleased Herod that he swore to give her whatever she asked; prompted by her mother, she asked for John the Baptist's head on a platter. Herod, though grieved, granted the request out of his oath and pride before his guests, and John was beheaded in prison.

**Answer: (b)** Three points: (1) Isaiah 40:3 prophesied 'a voice crying in the wilderness: Prepare the way of the LORD,' fulfilled by John's ministry in the Judean wilderness; (2) Malachi 3:1 prophesied God would send a messenger to prepare the way before Him, fulfilled in John's role as forerunner to Christ; (3) Malachi 4:5 prophesied Elijah would come before the great and terrible day of the LORD, and Jesus identified John as fulfilling this Elijah-like role (Matthew 11:14).

**Answer: (c)** Reaction as a Christian: (1) remember that the prophets, including John the Baptist himself, were often mocked and persecuted for their commitment to God, yet remained faithful; (2) take encouragement from Galatians 6:9, 'let us not grow weary of doing good, for in due season we will reap, if we do not give up'; (3) continue teaching faithfully and pray for the pupils' hearts to change, trusting that the seed of truth planted may bear fruit later even if mocked now.

**Answer: (d)** Two similarities: both John's message and Hinduism call people to turn away from worldly/sinful attachments and pursue purification; both use ritual (baptism in water for John; ritual bathing in Hinduism) as an outward symbol of inner cleansing. One difference: John's message centred on repentance in preparation for one specific, imminent Messiah and a coming final judgment, while Hinduism has no equivalent single Messiah figure or one-time final judgment, teaching instead an ongoing cycle of karma and rebirth (samsara).

**Question Q3 (Section A). (a) Give an account of the Baptism of Jesus. [4] (b) What is the significance of Jesus' baptism to Christians today? Give three points. [6] (c) Tandi and Melisa are Christians; Melisa's church baptises believers, Tandi's does not. Give two Biblical reasons Melisa would give as to why Tandi needs to be baptised, and one reason Tandi would give to object. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christian and Hindu practices of initiating people into their religion. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 3:13-17: Jesus came from Galilee to John at the Jordan to be baptised. John initially objected, saying he needed to be baptised by Jesus instead, but Jesus insisted, 'it is fitting for us to fulfil all righteousness.' After Jesus was baptised, the heavens opened, the Spirit of God descended on him like a dove, and a voice from heaven said, 'This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased.'

Answer: (b) Three points: (1) it models and validates Christian baptism as an act of obedience and identification with God's righteousness; (2) it marks the beginning of Jesus' public ministry, showing baptism as a step into active discipleship/service; (3) the visible descent of the Spirit and the Father's affirming voice show that baptism is connected with receiving the Holy Spirit and being affirmed as God's child.

Answer: (c) Two Biblical reasons Melisa would give: (1) Matthew 28:19, the Great Commission, commands making disciples and 'baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit' -- baptism is part of Christ's explicit command; (2) Acts 2:38, Peter's Pentecost sermon, says 'Repent and be baptised... for the forgiveness of your sins,' linking baptism directly to receiving forgiveness. One reason Tandi might object: some Christians believe salvation is by faith alone (Ephesians 2:8-9) and that water baptism is merely a symbolic, optional outward sign rather than a requirement for salvation itself.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christian baptism and Hindu initiation rites use water/ritual washing as an outward symbol of spiritual purification. One difference: Christian baptism is generally a one-time act symbolising death to sin and rebirth into new life in Christ, whereas Hindu initiation (such as the upanayana ceremony) marks a young person's entry into formal religious study and caste/community duties rather than forgiveness of sin.

**Question Q4 (Section A). (a) Relate the temptations of Jesus immediately after His baptism, stating clearly Jesus' response to each of them. [6] (b) Show how Jesus' most important values can be found by examining closely the answers He gave to His tempter. Give two points. [4] (c) Mrs Ndongo sees her neighbour profiting through dishonest measures at the market and intends to do the same. What Christian advice would you give her to overcome this temptation? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to temptation. [4]**

Answer: (a) Matthew 4:1-11: after fasting forty days in the wilderness, the devil first tempted Jesus to turn stones into bread; Jesus replied, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that comes from the mouth of God.' Next the devil took Him to the temple pinnacle and urged Him to throw Himself down, quoting Scripture to test God's protection; Jesus replied, 'You shall not put the Lord your God to the test.' Finally the devil showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and offered them if Jesus would worship him; Jesus replied, 'You shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve,' and the devil left him.

Answer: (b) Two points about Jesus' values shown in His answers: (1) He valued God's Word/Scripture above physical comfort or need, showing spiritual sustenance matters more than material satisfaction; (2) He valued exclusive worship and trust in God above worldly power, wealth or spectacle, refusing any shortcut to glory that bypassed obedience to God.

Answer: (c) Advice for Mrs Ndongo: (1) follow Jesus' example of resisting temptation by holding firmly to God's Word, e.g. the commandment 'You shall not steal' (Exodus 20:15); (2) trust that God can provide honestly for her needs rather than resorting to dishonest gain, as Jesus trusted God rather than turning stones to bread for Himself; (3) remember that ill-gotten profit brings guilt and eventual consequences, while honest dealing, though harder, is blessed and sustainable long-term.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam teach that Satan (Iblis) actively and persistently tempts human beings away from obedience to God. One difference: Christian teaching emphasises resisting temptation chiefly through Scripture and reliance on the Holy Spirit's help, as Jesus modelled by quoting Deuteronomy; Islamic teaching emphasises resisting temptation through recitation of the Qur'an and remembrance of Allah (dhikr) to ward off Satan's whispers (waswasa).

**Question Q5 (Section A). (a) Tell the story of Jesus feeding the five thousand. [4] (b) What does this incident show about the character of Jesus? State three points. [6] (c) Chimwemwe, a non-Christian, claims miracles are false because she has never seen a deaf person healed. Give one reason Chimwemwe would give for this view, and two reasons a Christian believes in miracles. [6] (d) State one point of similarity and one of difference between the Christian and Muslim beliefs about miracles. [4]**

Answer: (a) John 6:1-14: a great crowd of five thousand followed Jesus because of the signs he was doing. Faced with feeding them, Jesus took a boy's five barley loaves and two fish, gave thanks, and distributed them; the food miraculously multiplied so that everyone ate and was satisfied, with twelve baskets of leftover fragments gathered afterward.

Answer: (b) Three points about Jesus' character shown: (1) compassion -- he cared about the crowd's practical, physical hunger, not only their spiritual needs; (2) divine power -- he demonstrated supernatural authority over the natural order by multiplying the food; (3) providence/generosity -- he provided abundantly, with twelve baskets left over, showing God's generous provision beyond mere sufficiency.

Answer: (c) One reason Chimwemwe holds her view: she relies only on personal, direct sensory experience/proof, and since she has not personally witnessed a healing, she concludes such miracles do not happen. Two reasons a Christian believes in miracles: (1) Scripture records many eyewitness-testified miracles performed by Jesus and the apostles, providing historical grounds for belief even without personal firsthand experience; (2) faith is not solely dependent on visible proof (John 20:29, 'blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed'), and many Christians testify to answered prayer and healing even today, understood through faith.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christians and Muslims believe that prophets performed genuine miracles by the power of God. One difference: Christians believe Jesus performed miracles by His own divine authority as God incarnate, whereas Muslims believe Jesus (Isa) performed miracles only by Allah's permission, as a great prophet but not as God Himself.

**Question Q6 (Section A). (a) Narrate the parable of the weeds. [4] (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? State three points. [6] (c) Your church mate is worried he is not ready for the final judgement. As a Christian, what advice would you give on how he could be ready? State three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and two differences between Christianity and Islam about their beliefs on how people will be judged. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 13:24-30, 36-43: a man sowed good seed in his field, but while everyone slept, an enemy sowed weeds among the wheat. When both grew up together, the servants asked if they should pull out the weeds, but the master said, 'No, lest in gathering the weeds you root up the wheat along with them. Let both grow together until the harvest, and at harvest time I will tell the reapers, Gather the weeds first and bind them in bundles to be burned, but gather the wheat into my barn.'

**Answer: (b)** Three points this teaches Christians today: (1) good and evil people will coexist in the world until the end of the age; (2) God is patient, allowing time for growth and repentance rather than premature judgment; (3) final separation and judgment -- reward for the righteous ('wheat') and punishment for the wicked ('weeds') -- belongs to God alone at the appointed time.

**Answer: (c)** Advice for a worried church mate: (1) turn wholeheartedly to repentance and genuine faith in Christ, since salvation, not perfection, is the basis of readiness; (2) live righteously and bear good fruit day by day, trusting the parable's promise that the wheat will be gathered safely into God's barn; (3) trust in God's mercy and grace rather than being paralysed by fear, remembering that sincere faith and ongoing repentance are what the Lord looks for.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Islam believe in a final Day of Judgment where people's lives will be assessed by God/Allah. Two differences: (1) Christianity teaches that judgment outcome is ultimately determined by grace through faith in Christ rather than deeds alone, while Islam teaches a more direct 'weighing' of good and bad deeds (mizan) to determine one's fate; (2) Islam includes a doctrine of the Prophet Muhammad's intercession (shafa'ah) for believers on the Day of Judgment, a concept without an equivalent role for any human prophet in mainstream Christian teaching.

**Question Q7 (Section A). (a) Give an account of Jesus' teaching on Revenge. [4] (b) State the New Testament teaching with regards to revenge and love. Give one teaching on love and two on revenge. [6] (c) Mungole discovers his fiancée Mumbi was impregnated by his close friend, vows never to forgive her, and threatens to murder Mumbi. Give Mungole three teachings of Jesus on murder and anger. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to legalism and self discipline. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 5:38-42: Jesus said, 'You have heard that it was said, An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But I say to you, Do not resist the one who is evil. But if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also... and if anyone forces you to go one mile, go with him two miles.' Jesus overturns the old law of exact retaliation, teaching non-retaliation and generous responses instead of revenge.

**Answer: (b)** One teaching on love: Matthew 5:44, 'Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.' Two teachings on revenge: Romans 12:19, 'Never avenge yourselves, but leave it to the wrath of God, for it is written, Vengeance is mine, I will repay, says the Lord'; 1 Peter 3:9,

'Do not repay evil for evil or reviling for reviling, but on the contrary, bless.'

Answer: (c) Three teachings of Jesus on murder and anger for Mungole: (1) Matthew 5:21-22, Jesus teaches that even harbouring anger against a brother without cause is liable to judgment, equating unresolved hateful anger with the sin of murder; (2) Matthew 6:14-15, 'if you forgive others their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you, but if you do not forgive others their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses' -- Mungole's refusal to forgive endangers his own standing with God; (3) Matthew 5:38-42's teaching against revenge means Mungole must not act on his threat of murder, however deeply wronged he feels.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam value self-discipline through practices like fasting and regular prayer as spiritual training. One difference: Islam provides a detailed, codified legal system (Sharia) governing behaviour in most areas of life, making self-discipline heavily rule/law-based, whereas Christianity emphasises internal transformation and Spirit-led self-discipline flowing from grace, rather than a comprehensive external legal code.

**Question Q8 (Section A). (a) Narrate Jesus' teaching on the sermon on the mount about adultery. [4] (b) Give three significant points why adultery is the only sin the Bible teaches Christians to flee from. [6] (c) 'This marriage is over and I am filing for divorce!' Ruth shouted. State two Biblical reactions open to Ruth as a result of her husband's unfaithfulness. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to adultery. [4]**

Answer: (a) Matthew 5:27-28: 'You have heard that it was said, You shall not commit adultery. But I say to you that everyone who looks at a woman with lustful intent has already committed adultery with her in his heart.' Jesus deepens the Old Testament command against the physical act of adultery to include the internal sin of lustful desire, teaching that sin begins in the heart.

Answer: (b) Three significant points from 1 Corinthians 6:18, 'Flee from sexual immorality. Every other sin a person commits is outside the body, but the sexually immoral person sins against his own body': (1) sexual sin uniquely damages one's own body/self in a way other sins do not; (2) adultery specifically violates the sacred 'one flesh' marriage covenant (Genesis 2:24), harming a bond meant to reflect God's own faithfulness; (3) it carries uniquely severe and lasting relational, emotional and social consequences, so believers are told to actively flee rather than merely resist it.

Answer: (c) Two Biblical reactions open to Ruth: (1) she may seek reconciliation and forgiveness, since Malachi 2:16 records that God 'hates divorce,' encouraging efforts toward restoring the marriage where possible; (2) Matthew 19:9 records Jesus permitting divorce specifically on the grounds of sexual immorality ('except for sexual immorality'), so Ruth also has biblical grounds to pursue divorce if she chooses, given her husband's unfaithfulness.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam regard adultery as a serious sin warranting real consequences. One difference: Islamic law (Sharia) prescribes specific severe corporal punishments (such as flogging or, under strict conditions, stoning) for proven adultery, whereas Christian teaching today emphasises repentance, forgiveness and church discipline rather than civil corporal punishment.

**Question Q9 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story when Jesus was mocked by the soldiers after his trial. [4] (b) Give three significant points on the New Testament teaching on suffering. [6] (c) Mweembo, a Christian leader, is afraid to witness to a resistant neighbouring community. State three points of Christian advice you would give Mweembo on why he should not fear to witness. [6] (d) Give one point of similarity and one of difference between Christian and Hindu teaching about suffering. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 27:27-31: after Jesus was condemned, the governor's soldiers took him into the Praetorium, stripped him and put a scarlet/purple robe on him, twisted together a crown of thorns and put it on his head, put a reed in his right hand, and knelt before him mockingly saying, 'Hail, King of the Jews!' They spat on him and struck him on the head with the reed, before leading him away to be crucified.

**Answer: (b)** Three points on NT teaching on suffering: (1) 1 Peter 4:12-13 teaches suffering for one's faith should not be seen as strange but as sharing in Christ's own sufferings, a cause for rejoicing; (2) Romans 8:18 teaches present sufferings are 'not worth comparing' to the future glory to be revealed; (3) James 1:2-4 teaches that trials, faced with faith, produce steadfastness and mature Christian character.

**Answer: (c)** Three points of advice for Mweembo: (1) Jesus promised, 'I am with you always, to the end of the age' (Matthew 28:20), so he is never witnessing alone; (2) 1 John 4:18 teaches 'perfect love casts out fear,' so trusting God's love can overcome fear of rejection; (3) Luke 12:11-12 promises the Holy Spirit will give the right words to say in the moment, so Mweembo need not rely on his own eloquence or courage alone.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism teach that suffering has meaning/purpose connected to one's spiritual life, rather than being random or meaningless. One difference: Christianity teaches suffering can be redemptive and is ultimately overcome through hope in Christ's resurrection and future glory, whereas Hinduism teaches suffering results from karma accumulated in this or past lives, experienced within the ongoing cycle of rebirth (samsara).

**Question Q10 (Section A). (a) Narrate the story of Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead. [4] (b) State the meaning of the resurrection of Jesus to Christians today. Give three points. [6] (c) Pastor Muleka, at his son's funeral, tells his congregation he will see his son again. What reasons would he give to support his view? State three points. [6] (d) State one point of similarity and two of difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on their beliefs about life after death. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** John 11:1-44: Jesus' friend Lazarus fell ill and died while Jesus delayed his arrival at Bethany. When Jesus finally came, Lazarus had been in the tomb four days; Martha and Mary grieved, and Jesus himself wept. Jesus declared, 'I am the resurrection and the life; whoever believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live.' He then ordered the stone removed from the tomb and cried out, 'Lazarus, come out!' -- and Lazarus came out, still wrapped in his burial cloths, alive.

Answer: (b) Three points on the meaning of Jesus' resurrection for Christians today: (1) it guarantees believers' own future resurrection, since Christ is the 'firstfruits' of those who have died (1 Corinthians 15:20); (2) it proves Jesus' divine identity and His victory over sin and death; (3) it gives believers comfort and hope in facing death, knowing it is not the final end.

Answer: (c) Three reasons Pastor Muleka could give: (1) Jesus declared in John 11:25 that He is 'the resurrection and the life' and that believers who die will still live; (2) heaven is described in Scripture as a place of reunion and eternal joy with God and fellow believers; (3) God has promised eternal life to all who believe in Christ (John 3:16), so death is not a permanent separation for those who share that faith.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion believe that a person continues to exist in some form after physical death. Two differences: (1) Christianity teaches a final bodily resurrection and judgment determining eternal heaven or hell, while Zambian Traditional Religion teaches the deceased become ancestral spirits who continue to influence and interact with the living, without an equivalent final judgment concept; (2) the Christian afterlife centres on an eternal relationship with God through Christ, while the Traditional afterlife centres on continued relationship and identity within the family/clan lineage through ancestor veneration.

**Question Q11 (Section B). (a) Relate the events of the Day of Pentecost. [4] (b) Show how language barriers were overcome on the Day of Pentecost. Give three points. [6] (c) A new multi-cultural church's chief demands all services be conducted only in the local language. State three points of Christian advice to help the chief understand the church is not subject to such barriers. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to the inclusion of people of different cultures and races. [4]**

Answer: (a) Acts 2:1-13: on the Day of Pentecost, the disciples were together when suddenly a sound like a rushing mighty wind filled the house, and divided tongues as of fire rested on each of them. They were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. A multicultural crowd of Jews from many nations gathered, each amazed to hear the disciples speaking in their own native languages about the mighty works of God.

Answer: (b) Three points on how language barriers were overcome: (1) the Holy Spirit miraculously enabled the disciples to speak in languages they had not learned; (2) each person in the diverse crowd heard the message in their own native tongue simultaneously (Acts 2:6, 8); (3) this supernatural, universal communication authenticated the message as being for all nations, not one language group alone, and Peter's subsequent sermon was understood by the whole gathered crowd.

Answer: (c) Three points of Christian advice for the chief: (1) at Pentecost, God Himself deliberately crossed language barriers so the Gospel could reach 'every nation under heaven' -- restricting worship to one language contradicts this pattern; (2) the church's mission is universal (Matthew 28:19, 'make disciples of all nations'), so it must remain accessible to speakers of different languages; (3) practical accommodations such as translation or multilingual services can honour both the local language and the needs of a multicultural congregation.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Islam claim a universal message meant to include people of all races and cultures (Galatians 3:28 in Christianity; the concept of the ummah, a single community of believers regardless of race, in Islam). One difference: Islam maintains Arabic as the required liturgical language for reciting the Qur'an and performing formal prayers everywhere, while Christianity actively encourages translating Scripture and conducting worship in every local language, embracing linguistic diversity more fully in practice.

**Question Q12 (Section B). (a) Narrate the parable of the Talents. [4] (b) What does this parable teach Christians today? Give three points. [6] (c) Mercy, who has inherited wealth, says there is no need for her to keep working. Give three points of Christian advice to your friend on the purpose of work in the Bible. [6] (d) State two similarities and one difference between the attitude to work in Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]**

Answer: (a) Matthew 25:14-30: a master, going on a journey, entrusted his servants with talents (money) according to their ability -- five, two, and one. The servants with five and two talents each traded and doubled what they were given, but the servant with one talent buried it out of fear. On the master's return, he commended and rewarded the two who had multiplied their talents, but condemned and punished the fearful servant who had done nothing with his, taking away even what he had and casting him out.

Answer: (b) Three points this parable teaches Christians today: (1) God expects believers to actively use, not bury or waste, the gifts, abilities and resources entrusted to them; (2) faithfulness and diligence with what one is given, however small, will be rewarded; (3) fear and laziness in stewardship lead to loss and judgment, not safety.

Answer: (c) Three points of advice for Mercy: (1) Genesis 2:15 shows God gave Adam work (tending the garden) even before the Fall, showing work is a good, God-given purpose, not merely a means of survival; (2) 2 Thessalonians 3:10 teaches, 'If anyone is not willing to work, let him not eat,' showing work is expected of all who are able, regardless of wealth; (3) work builds character, discipline and the opportunity to serve and bless others -- inherited wealth does not remove this purpose or responsibility.

Answer: (d) Two similarities: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion view work as a valuable communal duty that benefits the wider family/community, not just the individual; both traditions regard laziness as shameful and socially discouraged. One difference: Christian teaching roots the purpose of work in imitating God's own work in creation and in faithful stewardship of His gifts, while Zambian Traditional Religion roots the purpose of work more in fulfilling ancestral/clan obligations and maintaining one's status and duties within the community.

**Question Q13 (Section B). (a) What was Jesus' warning to the rich people through James? [4] (b) According to James, how will God judge rich people? Give three points. [6] (c) A rich lady dismisses three Christians preaching to her, saying faith is for the poor not her. Give three Bible warnings about wealth to this rich lady. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christians and Hindus on their attitudes to wealth and possessions. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** James 5:1-6: 'Come now, you rich, weep and howl for the miseries that are coming upon you. Your riches have rotted and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver have corroded, and their corrosion will be evidence against you and will eat your flesh like fire... Behold, the wages of the labourers who mowed your fields, which you kept back by fraud, are crying out.' James warns the rich that hoarded, unjustly-gained wealth will testify against them and bring coming judgment.

**Answer: (b)** Three points on how God will judge the rich, per James: (1) wealth that is hoarded and unused for good will itself stand as evidence/testimony against the rich at judgment; (2) wages unjustly withheld from labourers cry out to 'the Lord of hosts' and will be avenged; (3) self-indulgent luxury and pleasure-seeking at others' expense ('you have fattened your hearts in a day of slaughter') will be judged severely.

**Answer: (c)** Three Bible warnings about wealth for the rich lady: (1) Luke 12:16-21, the Parable of the Rich Fool, who built bigger barns to store his abundance but was told, 'Fool! This night your soul is required of you'; (2) 1 Timothy 6:9-10, 'those who desire to be rich fall into temptation... for the love of money is a root of all kinds of evils'; (3) Mark 10:25, 'It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich person to enter the kingdom of God,' warning that trust in wealth can hinder entry into God's kingdom.

**Answer: (d)** One similarity: both Christianity and Hinduism warn that attachment to wealth and possessions can be a serious obstacle to spiritual growth and salvation/liberation. One difference: Christianity generally views wealth as potentially good if used generously and stewarded for God's purposes, while Hinduism's concept of detachment (vairagya) and the sannyasa stage of life often calls for complete renunciation of possessions as the higher spiritual path, especially later in life.

**Question Q14 (Section B). (a) Give Jesus' discussion with his disciples after he was questioned about Moses allowing divorce by way of a divorce certificate. [4] (b) State three reasons why married people should be faithful to each other. [6] (c) Katongo was found guilty of mistreating his wife, making her work in the maize field like a slave. As a Christian, advise Katongo on the Biblical attitude of a husband to a wife. Give three points. [6] (d) State one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion with regard to husband and wife relationships. [4]**

**Answer: (a)** Matthew 19:3-9: the Pharisees asked Jesus whether it was lawful to divorce one's wife for any cause, noting that Moses commanded giving a certificate of divorce. Jesus responded that from the beginning God made them male and female, and 'what God has joined together, let not man separate.' He explained that Moses permitted divorce only 'because of your hardness of heart, but from the beginning it was not so,' and declared that whoever divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, and marries another, commits adultery.

Answer: (b) Three reasons married people should be faithful to each other: (1) marriage is a sacred covenant made before God (Malachi 2:14), not merely a private human arrangement; (2) unfaithfulness breaks the 'one flesh' union God intends marriage to be (Genesis 2:24); (3) faithfulness protects the stability of the family and the wellbeing of any children involved.

Answer: (c) Three points of advice for Katongo: (1) Ephesians 5:25 commands, 'Husbands, love your wives, as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her' -- a husband is called to sacrificial love, not domination; (2) 1 Peter 3:7 instructs husbands to 'live with your wives in an understanding way, showing honour to the woman... since they are heirs together of the grace of life' -- a wife is a co-heir, not a servant/slave; (3) mistreating and overworking his wife directly contradicts these commands and can hinder his own prayers, as 1 Peter 3:7 warns.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion expect the husband to provide leadership and protection within the home. One difference: Christian teaching (1 Peter 3:7) emphasises mutual honour and the wife as a 'joint heir' deserving sacrificial love and understanding, whereas some Zambian Traditional practices historically placed greater emphasis on the wife's duty of service and submission to the husband and his family, without the same explicit reciprocal expectation of sacrificial love from the husband.

**Question Q15 (Section B). (a) Relate the story of God creating man and woman. [4] (b) Give three Biblical reasons for marriage. [6] (c) Mayoba impregnated Joy, and her parents brought her to live with him since he is unemployed. Explain to Mayoba three important parts of a Christian marriage. [6] (d) Give one similarity and one difference between Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion on the method of choosing marriage partners. [4]**

Answer: (a) Genesis 1:26-28 and 2:18-24: God created mankind in His own image, 'male and female he created them,' and blessed them to be fruitful and multiply. Seeing that 'it is not good that the man should be alone,' God caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam, took one of his ribs, and formed it into a woman, bringing her to him. Adam declared, 'This at last is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh... Therefore a man shall leave his father and his mother and hold fast to his wife, and they shall become one flesh.'

Answer: (b) Three Biblical reasons for marriage: (1) companionship -- 'It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper fit for him' (Genesis 2:18); (2) procreation -- 'Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth' (Genesis 1:28); (3) union/unity -- marriage forms 'one flesh' (Genesis 2:24), reflecting deep, God-designed unity between husband and wife.

Answer: (c) Three important parts of a Christian marriage to explain to Mayoba: (1) mutual, willing consent and covenant commitment before God -- marriage is a deliberate promise, not simply cohabiting because of circumstance; (2) a public vow and blessing recognised by the church community, marking the relationship as an accountable, sacred union; (3) an intention of lifelong faithfulness and shared responsibility for the family that follows -- living together informally at his parents' home does not by itself fulfil these elements of a true Christian marriage; Mayoba should be encouraged to pursue a proper marriage covenant with Joy.

Answer: (d) One similarity: both Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion value family/parental involvement and approval in the process of choosing a marriage partner. One difference: Christian marriage centres primarily on the couple's own mutual love, consent and sense of God's calling in choosing each other, whereas Zambian Traditional Religion practice places greater weight on family-arranged considerations such as lobola negotiations and

broader social/economic factors in selecting and approving a marriage partner.

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